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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

War and Neutral Ships Pan-Germanism to Fore

Off Spain and along the China Coast, neutral shipping this week sustained damage that daily threatened to set off some new explosive in an already tense world situation.

While the United States was demanding and receiving an apology for the bombing by Chinese fliers of the S. S. President Hoover, near the mouth of the Yangtse River on Monday, Britain at last took vigorous steps to protect her ships in the Mediterranean.

Four fast British destroyers left port Friday as London prepared to marshal neutral nations in a Geneva meeting designed to stop flagrant violations of international law in Spanish waters. France strongly backs Britain's position. Russia joins in. The Soviets are reported infuriated by the sinking of their vessel Timirazef. Newspapers use such strong language as "reckless piracy" and "unprecedented banditism" in describing attacks on Russian ships.

* * *

British Patience Ends

Britain's grievances have multiplied in recent days. On Thursday her merchant steamer Woodford was torpedoed and sunk by unidentified sea marauders. The identity of mysterious submarines remains unknown, but Italy and Germany are suspected of aiding the Insurgent cause in this way.

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On Wednesday the British destroyer Havock narrowly escaped when a submarine fired a torpedo off the eastern coast of Spain. Several attacks have occurred since London, a week ago Thursday, sent a strongly worded warning to General Franco, Insurgent leader, that further attacks on British shipping would not be tolerated. More than 20 British ships have been the objects of attack by gunfire, airplane, or torpedo—without warning.

Britain underlined the serious view she takes of events in Spain and the Far East by calling a full Cabinet meeting, unusual in summer.

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Bombing Civilians

In addition to the Chinese attack on the passenger vessel President Hoover, under circumstances for which the Chinese Government could only apologize and offer redress, Chinese civilians this week were bombed by Japanese planes.

The densely populated Nantao section of Shanghai was the first to hear bombers droning overhead, 16 of them. Nantao lies on the other side of Shanghai from the main battle line. Civilians, not troops, became targets, Japanese had promised to give warning before bombing Nantao, but no warning was given.

* * *

Other Chinese cities, including Nanking and Nanchang—the latter far in the interior—were also objects of savage aerial attacks. Civilian casualties ran into the hundreds at each city.

* * *

War Reaches Canton

All doubt about Japan's intent to seek the wiping out of every "nest of anti-Japanism" in China was swept away by official pronouncements and by action this week. Foreign Minister Hirota, in an interview at Tokyo, repeated his Government's aim to end anti-Japanism. He added significantly that Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese generalissimo, is the spearhead of anti-Japanese moves.

Chiang's record does not sustain this charge, but that of the Nanking Government does. Also, Canton—far in the south—has long been a bitter foe of Japanese imperialism. This week both Nanking and Canton felt the weight of Japanese displeasure. Bombers pushed as far south as Canton. Britain's Hong Kong, incidentally, lies off the coast just below Canton.

* * *

Sino-Soviet Pact

Mr. Hirota disclosed Japan's concern over Russian aid for China after a Sino-Soviet pact of nonaggression had been announced as the week opened. Japan, he said, is the bulwark against Communism in the Orient. Despite the new pact's public terms, which exempt Russia from giving military aid to China, Japan believes there are secret clauses.

To finance the undeclared war, China has launched $30,000,000 in war bonds, opening installment on the first war loan of $150,000,000. Japan's Cabinet approved for Diet passage an emergency war budget of more than $800,000,000. This is the third emergency budget, bringing the war total to about $737,000,000 so far.

* * *

Bid for Intervention

General Chiang lodged with the League of Nations on Monday a statement laying blame for the undeclared war on Japan. He requested that the statement be sent to League members and to the advisory committee set up by the League Assembly during the Manchurian war. The United States is represented on that committee, but does not vote.

The tenor of Chiang's statement

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

In the Boston Section:

Cooler Weather forecast for Labor Day Week End as Bus Strike Is Threatened.

Insurance companies and Town Officials Prepare to Protest New Motor Insurance Rates.

Rhode Island Govefnor Backs Racing Commission's Efforts to Oust Walter E. O'Hara from Narragansett.

Governor Lehman Warns Against Organized Pressure Groups Propaganda at Williamstown.

and News From All New England in the

Beginning on Page 11 Second Section,

Spain's Civil War Gets $376,926 Aid From U.S. Friends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Spain's civil war has touched either the humanitarian or the partisan impulses of Americans to the extent of $376,926 since May 1, 1937.

This is the total of contributions made to the various organizations registered with the State Department as being engaged in the soliciting of funds for use in Spain, or for the benefit of Spain, as made public by the department for the first time here.

Twenty-four different organizations reported under the law. The majority are interested in the cause of Loyalist Spain and the bulk of the money went for support of the Loyalist cause or relief behind the Loyalist lines. Two are known to be pro-rebel while one, the American Friends Service Committee, is impartial, seeking to provide human relief wherever needed regardless of causes.

The known organizations interested in the rebel cause are the American Committee for Spanish Relief, which took in a total of $30,753, and the Brooklyn tablet which received $1884, but sent $4942 to Spain.

The pro-Loyalist organizations are for the most part grouped around or stem from the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. This parent organization on the Loyalist side took in $61,597. One of its subsidiaries, the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, was the largest recipient of contributions with $96,921 on the incoming side of its ledger. Two other large pro-Loyalist organizations are the Spanish Societies Confederated to Aid Spain, receipts $39,277, and the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion, receipts $38,834.

The American Friends Committee, nonpartisan, received $34,905, of which $15,729 was reported as having been sent to Spain, $10,854 spent on administration and publicity and $8322 still on hand.

Other groups whose contributions exceeded $5000 were the following: American Spanish Relief Fund, $6077; Comite Popular Democratico de' Socorro a Espana, $16,845; Central Spanish Relief Committee for Republican Spain, $11,832; Trade Union Relief for Spain, $13,162; Emergency Ambulance Committee, $16,373.

Of the total of $376,926 collected by all 24 of the groups, $139,193 is shown by the State Department report to have been sent to Spain while $124,986 was spent for administration and publicity and $133,006 is shown as unexpended balance on hand July 31.

Schemes to Rid Mediterranean Of Piracy Grow

Question Rises Over What Powers Shall Attend Coming Discussion

Complications Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 4—The plan which the British Government has accepted for an early meeting of the Mediterranean powers to discuss measures for stopping piracy in that sea, has raised a number of complications. Difficulty in particular is seen over the question of which countries shall be represented.

In competent circles here today it was suggested that if the Black Sea were regarded as part of the Mediterranean, and Soviet Russia were invited, Germany might feel entitled to come in too. In that case, problems of so wide a character might arise as to prevent progress on practical lines. Again, if the Valencia Government were invited, this might interfere with Italian cooperation.

Meanwhile, a number of methods for safeguarding Mediterranean shipping have been outlined. One suggestion is that submarines of all participating powers should be withdrawn, thereby facilitating the dealing with unauthorized vessels of this type that might thereafter be at large in those waters. Another is that each power should undertake to safeguard not only its own shipping but also that of other countries, thereby extending the scope of protection afforded.

Left wing critics here would have Italy vacate its recently acquired bases in the Balearic Isles and Northern Africa as preliminary to any discussions. Right wingers on the other hand, would demand the grant of belligerent rights to General Franco and recognition of Italy's Ethiopian conquest before negotiations commenced.

Official circles here are reticent on all these points, however, it being felt in Downing Street that all arrangements should be settled in Paris where the scheme, which Britain has accepted, arose.

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Spanish Government Army on the Aragon front menaced Saragossa anew today, it was reported from Madrid, after government troops seized strategic Belchite, 22 miles southeast of the old Aragon capital.

Government columns were said to be pushing strongly against Saragossa simultaneously from the northeast and the south.

Meanwhile insurgent radio reports said arrangements had been completed for the surrender of Gijon, the Government's last seaport on the northern or Bay of Biscay Coast.

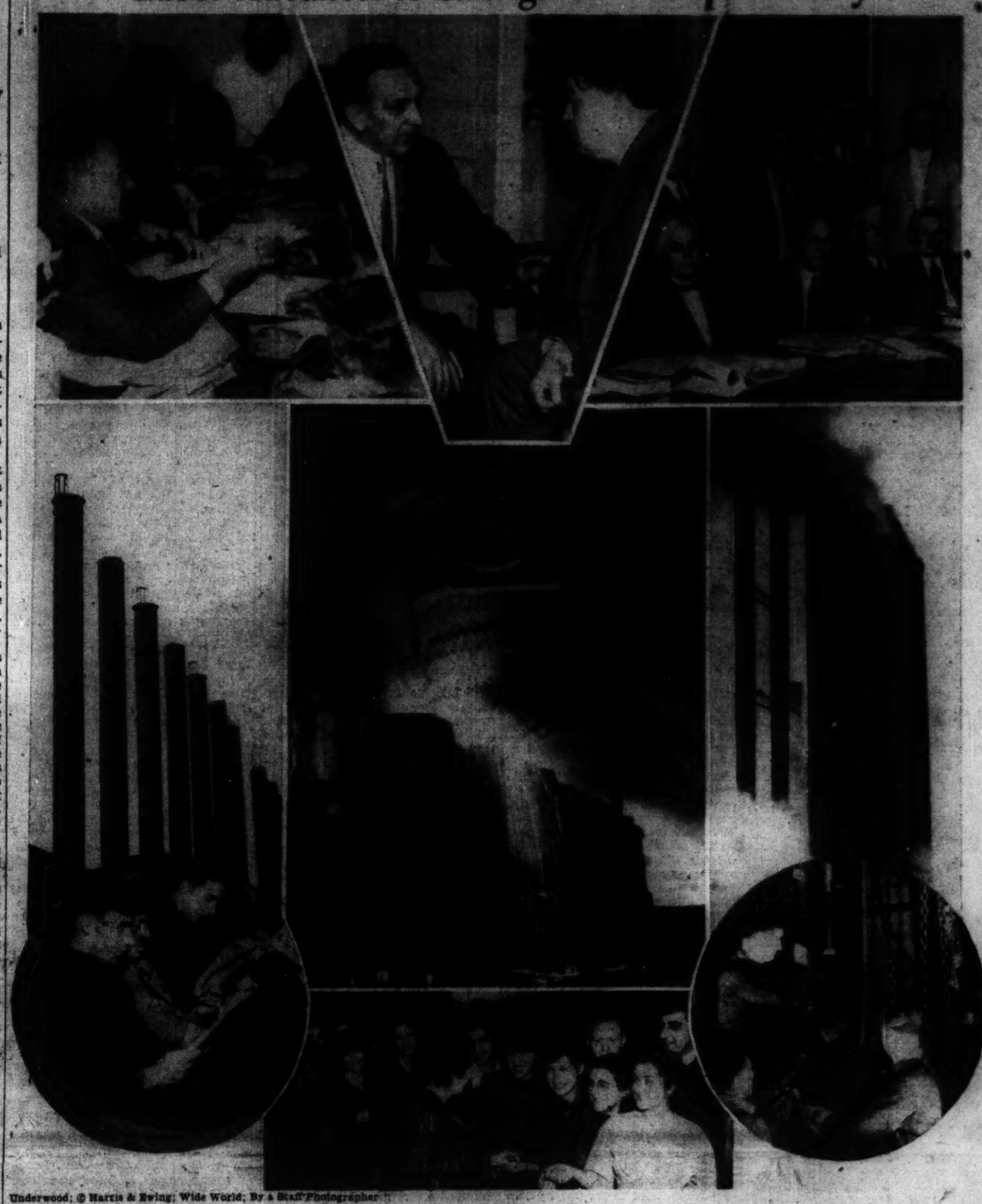
Columns which helped capture Santander last week were seeking to complete domination of the coastal area by driving the Government forces out of a small slice of Oviedo Province, including Gijon.

The radio reports said the surrender arrangements had been completed in a conference between an insurgent staff officer and a representative of the Valencia Government.

The insurgent communique charged that the Government-Asturian force, defending Gijon with backs to the sea, had executed hostages held at Potes, which fell yesterday to one of General Franco's advancing columns.

NAPLES, Italy, Sept. 4 (AP)—Eight hundred wounded Legionnaires arrived today from Spain, aboard the hospital ship Gradisca, from service with the Spanish insurgent army.

Labor Advances to Strength and Responsibility



Underwood; © Harris & Ewing; Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Highlights of Labor's Forward March During New Deal

Upper Row, Left to Right—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson Spurs NRA at a Press Conference; John L. Lewis Confers With Representative Ruel Snyder, Co-author of the Epochal Wagner Labor Law; A. F. of L. Executives Confer. Middle Row, Left to Right—Steel Stacks Rise Above a Strike—no Smoke; Molten Steel Poured Into Ingot Molds; More Stacks, Smoking This Time. Lower Row, Left to Right—Auto Sit-Down Strikers at Detroit; Garment Worker Pickets; Men and Machines

Labor Day: Unions See Big Gains

Division Fails to Hide Greatest Progress in Half Century

Plans for Future

Membership Doubled and Workers Enjoy Greater Freedom

By Frederick Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Its primacy unnoticed in the din of its division, labor in the United States has surged forward the past year until on the fiftieth anniversary of its Labor Day, Monday, the American labor movement quietly steps into first place among the labor movements of the world.

This year the trade unions of the United States as a whole outnumber, according to their reports of membership, those of Great Britain, whence American trade unionism has been so greatly derived.

For the future, American labor forecasts huge opportunities for fresh expansion.

Labor here also remains freer of restrictions than in Great Britain, the other principal trade union nation today.

Democracy Fosters Gains

From a world standpoint organised labor in America can doubtless find its chief cause for jubilation in its enormous advance under democracy, protected from regimentation.

While trade unionism has been abolished in a number of countries of dictatorship, in the American democracy labor has climbed until at this half century mark of Labor Day, it peers into a vista of potentialities that labor in this country has never achieved before.

Obviously the chief feature of this Labor Day is not the split in the labor world, but the growth that has come close to doubling the membership in the labor movement in a single year, the freedom of working guaranteed by law in joining unions without fear of loss of their jobs as punishment, the increased recognition of the lowest paid classes of workers, and the opportunities ahead—all made possible through the democratic form of government.

Partly because of the larger public acceptance of labor's rights, this is a different Labor Day than any of the past, and different likewise in labor's new problems, among them these:

Strikes—Though America has had strikes for a hundred years, the public has now become unusually troubled about industrial strife. The great strikes and their losses have become titanic. Public pressure for regulation of strikes has been mounting. Both wings of labor are united against compulsory arbitration. Each has been occupied as to offer no contribution as yet to the means of control.

In Unorganized Industry

For one thing, the big strikes of this last year have mainly been in unorganized industries. Where trade unionism is new and working for recognition, the smallest chance for arbitration or regulation is found. Methods of settling disagreements between unions and employees usually become simpler as unions become established and set up plans for adjustment.

The measure now most frequently bespoken for control of strikes is the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927. This law is much more drastic than legislation to which American trade unions are used to, and they would very probably resist the imposition of a similar statute. It prohibits general and sympathetic strikes and limits picketing, restricts political contributions of trade unions, etc.

Responsibility — Sentiment for carrying out agreements, which are the heart of collective bargaining, is growing among the newly organized workers of this year. Overriding of agreements in hundreds of sit-down strikes in the automobile industry continues the public's principal source of dissatisfaction.

While the automobile workers' union at its recent convention took a vigorous step against outlaw strikes, the union disconcerted the country by reaffirming its approval of sit-down strikes. The need for responsibility both toward agreements and the law is greatest among the new unions, but is felt occasionally among unions which are as old as Labor Day.

Self-Discipline Required

Self-discipline is most required among the rank and file of union members. Their national officers usually stand for keeping agreements, yet are sometmies carried away. The greatest unsettling factors are ignorance of trade union tactics, over-enthusiasm, and radicalism.

Politics—Organized labor is taking a greater place in political calculations than heretofore. This new consideration of labor as a driving political bloc emanates from the Committee for Industrial Organization, whose political future has developed into an imposing enigma.

Many of the leaders of the opposing American Federation of Labor are convinced the C. I. O. will be forced into forming a third party, and that this bolt of the old parties will give America its first important labor party. The C. I. O. has gone nearly as far as it can industrially and must find its further expansion

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

High Meat Prices Due for Decline

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Housewives who have been howling about the high cost of meat had the word of government experts today that prices had reached a peak and declines would follow shortly.

Charts on retail meat prices at the Bureau of Agricultural Economics showed they had touched seven-year highs recently—especially for tender juicy steaks and savory pork chops.

The economists said high prices were caused by droughts and business recovery.

The American Federation of Labor, stating living costs in July were 4.3 per cent higher than during the same month last year, declared workers will be forced to a lower living standard this fall unless their pay checks are at least 5 per cent larger than in 1936.

Confucian Ritual Restored By Conquerors of Peiping

PEIPING, Sept. 4 (AP)—Peiping's Japanese conquerors yesterday prepared to restore much of the Confucian ritual of the old imperial court of China, and many Chinese believed they also would bring back the one-time boy emperor, Hsuan Tung—now Emperor Kang Teh of Manchoukuo—to sit again on the dragon throne.

Restoration of Confucian worship, which had been all but abandoned in China under the nationalist regime, was a feature of the changes wrought by Japan when she established her protectorate over Manchoukuo. Much the same thing is occurring in the North China regions conquered by Japan.

Japanese officers have arranged for a spectacular Confucian revival Sept. 6, when Mayor Chiang Chao-Sung will go to the Confucian Hall of Perfection and kowtow nine times, as the emperors did to honor China's sage. He will be accompanied by a band of 80 orphans discoursing ancient Confucian music.

Appeal to Old China

Confucian rites thus will replace the ceremonial of the Chinese Republic against which Japan is waging an undeclared war. Three bows before the picture of Sun Yat-Sen, father of the republic, is the main Republican rite. The Japanese here, as in Manchoukuo, hope to appeal powerfully to Chinese conservatism by restoration of the old ways.

Unofficial Japanese sources indicated the new regime would take more definite form shortly with the arrival of two high army officers bringing the Tokyo Government's latest decisions on the future of North China.

These are General Count Juichi Terauchi, former minister of war, said to be slated for supreme command of all Japanese forces in this area, and Major General Seiichi Kita, until recently senior military attache in China and long prominently associated with Japan's continental advances.

Slated for High Post

General Terauchi, whose father was Japan's first ruler of Korea after its annexation in 1910, recently was relieved of the high post of inspector-general of military education in Tokyo, and it was understood then an assignment of great importance awaited him.

General Kita, it was reported, would be placed in charge of special military organs in Peiping, Tientsin and Tungchow. Such organs played an important, although largely hidden, part in establishing the Japanese-protected regime in Manchoukuo.

Despite the arrival of September, all public primary and high schools in the Peiping zone remained closed, partly because of lack of funds but chiefly to give time for thorough revision of textbooks, expunging all anti-Japanese matter and replacing it by praise of the regime that is to come.

One hundred and sixty picked Chinese police began studying the Japanese language. The Peiping Chamber of Commerce opened Japanese language classes for shopkeepers and apprentices to facilitate communication with the city's new masters. A new Sino-Japanese association, dedicated to furtherance of Chinese-Japanese friendship, held its first meeting.

Consuls Demand Shanghai Peace

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4 (AP)—American, British and French consuls general demanded today that Chinese land forces and Japanese warships withdraw from the vicinity of the International Settlement and the French Concession, havens of thousands of foreigners in this international city and splattered by artillery shelling in the bitter warfare between Chinese and Japanese.

The consular officials addressed a joint communication to Mayor O. K. Yui, protesting the further endangering of the International Settlement where about 100 civilians were killed yesterday. The Mayor sped the representation to the Nanking, Central Government.

The consular chiefs asked that Chinese troops be withdrawn to the east of Pootung Road.

They requested the Japanese naval commander to remove Japanese gunboats to a point beyond the seventh section of the Whangpoo River, to get them out of immediate range of the international areas.

American, British, French and other warships were in the Whangpoo, along Shanghai's famous Bund, determined to protect their nationals, but the city faced the prospect of a more violent "reprisal push" by the Japanese war machine, temporarily stalled by China's big guns.

Despite the complaint of the Japanese Vice-Admiral, Kiyoshi Hasegawa, that Japanese gunners were hampered by the presence of United States and foreign warships in the line of fire, the U. S. S. Augusta, flagship of the American Asiatic Fleet, was still frozen to its anchorage opposite the Bund. The commander of the Augusta was determined to occupy the most favorable anchorage for the protection of United States nationals.

Intimate Message From Washington

'Jimmie' Chief Secretary While McIntire, Early and Others Are Away Stirs Washington to Ask Somewhat Critically 'What of Massachusetts?'

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Sept. 4

James Roosevelt, the dispatches tell us from Hyde Park, has taken over full duties as his father's secretary while other members of the large White House secretariat are on holiday.

The well-oiled machinery that functions so smoothly is, in a way, a model secretariat.

Probably no President of the United States has been so fortunate as Franklin D. Roosevelt in his personal staff. This is a strong statement, and some of the reasons for its accuracy are paradoxical, but it is nevertheless the judgment of experienced Washington observers and students of White House history.

Mr. Roosevelt's first and greatest good-fortune was, of course, his veteran secretary, the late Louis McHenry Howe, of Fall River. This wizened little man was deeply and intently devoted to one thing alone: the political and personal career of Franklin D. Roosevelt. He was a very wise and experienced little man, too, and perhaps his greatest capacity was to say "no" to his boss's impulses, whether he believed in the negative or not.

The person who sees most of the President, and who may well be most valuable to him, is Somerville, Massachusetts woman of school-mistress-like personality, charm, and ability: Miss Marguerite Lehand, who last spring was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Rosary College.

Miss Lehand is the President's personal secretary, and the public sees little of her, or of several other women in and near her office; equally hard-working, devoted, and personable secretaries who handle mail and files and even such things as the telephone switchboard with remarkable skill and discretion. The switchboard mistress, Miss Louise Hackmeister, known to everyone from President down as "Hack" is now on a European vacation.

Yet the public sees and hears quite a lot about the President's two full secretaries: Stephen T. Early and Marvin H. McIntyre. They fill the two key jobs. Mr. Early handles the press and public relations; Mr. McIntyre adjusts the daily calling list and the flow of material to and from the President with departments and other sources.

Both are former newspaper men of much experience. McIntyre, a Kentuckian, has held almost every newspaper job in Washington. He is a slight, amiable man of middle years, with a highly developed taste in friendliness and a bright and roving eye. Mr. Early, a Virginian, sticks a little more closely to his knitting and his chief recreations, golf and dogs. He was a capable Associated Press reporter, graduated into the news reels, and thence to the White House.

"Steve" Early, old Washington Newspaper men agree, is the most skilful press officer for the White House in their time. It is one of the most ticklish tasks in the country. "Steve" has made few mistakes.

To this secretariat now is added "Jimmy" Roosevelt. Washington opinion of him is not so favorable. "Jimmy's" interest in Massachusetts affairs has not seemed strictly proper for a White House secretary, and he has not fitted into the picture as smoothly as the others.

One all-important point remains to be emphasized. This secretariat is not an advisory group. None of the members is qualified actually to take council with President Roosevelt on the wisdom of objectives to be sought. For such policy discussions, of course, he might go to his Cabinet or to distinguished national leaders in other fields.

But in the old days, Louis Howe was his chief policy adviser.

Latterly, the President has been in a sort of vacuum on major decisions, compared with his earlier opportunities. That is the big flaw in the otherwise admirable White House machine.

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Panama Would Duck Under Canal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Panama wants the United States to construct a transportation tunnel under the canal zone. Minister Boyd told state department officials today his Central American republic, divided by the canal, needs greater transportation facilities between the two parts.

A small ferry with facilities for 22 cars is the only connecting link now.

Mr. Boyd, who made an "unofficial" request for consideration of the proposal, suggested it be paid for out of canal tolls. He estimated the cost at $2,000,000.

Tariff Body to Study Shoes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Tariff Commission has announced that it would investigate differences in cost of production of women's cemented shoes imported to the United States and those manufactured in this country. The date of the hearing will be announced later.

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Labor Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Sept. 6, a legal holiday.

Memphis Officials Attack Housing, Traffic Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 4—Memphis has launched a concerted drive against the two main problems faced by every modern city—traffic and housing.

Alarmed by the rapid growth of "blighted areas," or near-slum districts, and the number of traffic accidents, officials recently announced their intention of doing something.

As Mayor Watkins Overton expresses it:

"Memphis may boast of its parks, public buildings, churches and fine residential districts, but we are not doing our duty when thousands of our boys and girls are being raised in homes without proper sanitation or ventilation and under conditions which are destructive of character. The slum areas must be eliminated. The city intends to strengthen its building laws, its health laws, and to plan additional better-housing projects."

Housing Code Ready

A new housing code is virtually ready for adoption which will prevent the formation of new slum areas by control of future building. Meanwhile, a drastic condemnation program is under way. It has been declared that approximately 8 per cent of all the housing units in Memphis are dilapidated beyond repair. And this, despite the fact that in the last two and one-half years as many buildings have been torn down in Memphis as in the much larger and older city of New York.

Latest development in the attack on the problems of housing and traffic is the announcement of the arrival in Memphis from St. Louis of Harland Bartholomew, noted city planner, for revision of the city plan he made for Memphis 17 years ago.

Mr. Bartholomew will concentrate on the problem of traffic control through the planning of safe highways, and of redevelopment of certain "down-hill" areas within the city.

Speed a Factor Today

"Years ago, when we laid out the traffic thoroughfares," he said, "we foresaw the volume of traffic fairly closely, but no one was able to foresee the speeds at which cars travel today. Nowadays in building highways you must consider three things—safety, speed and good appearance."

One traffic problem Mr. Bartholomew will face is the feasibility of construction of a second bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis, connecting with Arkansas on the other side. The present bridge is obviously overtraveled.

In connection with the housing problem, Mr. Bartholomew points out: "The most modern trend in city planning is redevelopment of areas within the city that have been on the downhill grade for years, rather than further expansion into outlying territory."

Unnecessary expansion scatters the population so widely that adequate public services such as streets, water and schools cannot be properly supported, in the opinion of this city planner.

"Every residential area, once developed, begins to run down," Mr. Bartholomew says. "That is because we have put the emphasis on new development, and not the protection of what we have. More 'balanced' development is needed. There should be reconstruction, rehabilitation and protection. Lack of these is what brings on the 'twilight zone' or blighted area which is well on the way to becoming a slum district."

Mr. Bartholomew plans to spend two years studying Memphis population movements, traffic, transportation, land utilization and other phases of housing. The project will cost the city around $20,000.

Mayor Overton has enlisted the interest and services of real estate men and property owners throughout the city in his fight against the slum-blighted areas.

City's Problem

"We admit that private business cannot do this job alone," the mayor says. "Neither can the government. The city doesn't want to get into the housing business if we can help it. If we have to, though, we'll do it. It does no good to keep on building schools, parks and public recreational center, when nothing is done to improve the homes to which these people return at night."

Plans for the proper development of land throughout Shelby County also may be put into effect, under the guidance of Mr. Bartholomew, in the near future. In the county, the preservation of scenic beauty, especially, will be stressed.

In the interests of safety, a special traffic plan for the city also is being studied by Public Safety Commissioner Cliff Davis. Memphis has been chosen as the traffic safety laboratory of the south by the National Safety Council, which approves the new traffic plan. First steps of the plan include establishment of an accident record system which will "mean as much to the safety department as the health department's figures mean to them," establishment of a triplicate traffic ticket system for violations to prevent "fixing," selective patralling of streets based on a study of the most dangerous hours of the day in Memphis, and extension of police educational work for the safety training of officers.

Soviets' Big Defense Loan Overtaken, Moscow Says

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (AP)—Oversubscription of the Soviet's 4 per cent 4,000,000,000 ruble ($800,000,000) defense loan was reported yesterday with the announcement that the lists have been closed. Officials said that subscriptions totaled 4,950,807,000 rubles.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 4

President:

Signed Bills:

Stabilizing sugar production, but protested monopoly assured eastern refiners.
Authorizing nationwide voluntary registration of unemployed.
Initiating $525,000,000 low-cost housing program under local responsibility.
Allowing sale of helium abroad.
Authorizing expenditure of $30,000,000 for flood control, chiefly in Ohio Valley.
Exempting persons traveling between United States and Puerto Rico from stamp tax on steamship tickets.
Adding lands to Fort Donelson Military Park in Tennessee.
Authorizing Bureau of Reclamation to construct a number of small reservoirs in arid sections.
Providing for distribution of revenue from hunters' excise taxes to states for wildlife conservation.

Vetoed Bills:

Authorizing use of $294,852.97 in Treasury for unemployed veterans and their dependents.
Expanding Washington's privately-owned airport.
Granting certain claims to Indians and others.

Issued Proclamations and Executive Orders:

Prescribing new tolls and rules for ship measurement at the Panama Canal.
Abolishing Nome, Alaska, as customs port of entry.
Excusing federal employees a half day on Sept. 17, the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution.

Departments:

State Department received notice of Hungary's intention to resume partial payment on its debt to the United States; gave public notice of its intention to negotiate trade agreement with Czechoslovakia.

Agriculture Department fixed loans and other benefits to peg price of cotton at 12 cents a pound; announced A. E. Filene interests will operate Greenbelt, Md., on co-operative basis; and changed name of Resettlement Administration to Farm Security Administration.

Class Differences in America Examined in Chicago Survey

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 2 (AP)—At a recent meeting of the American Psychological Association an attempt was made to learn whether "class" differences are starting in this country.

Arthur W. Kornhauser, of the University of Chicago, told how opinions are pointing among different groups of people around Chicago. There the college professors tend to think like the manual workers, he said.

People with low incomes and the "middle income" class he found are likely to share similar points of view of social issues. But he also reported numerous backfires, cases where opinion was not controlled by "class."

The study was made by individual interviews with 600 adults. They were chosen as "samples" of four groups, low income, middle income, upper income and "especially well-to-do."

Government Ownership

On government ownership, there was a tendency to think in "class" terms. It was favored by 30 per cent of the poorest, 15 per cent middle class, eight per cent upper class, and one in the "tops" group.

Contrasted to this, even the highest income group said that "wealthy people have too much influence in running the country." The affirmatives of the four groups, starting at the bottom, were 75 per cent; 61; 34 and 7.

There was very general agreement of all classes that working people do not get fair treatment and fair play. There was, said Dr. Kornhauser, a tendency for the low and the middle income classes to stand together on questions about present distribution of wealth and influence.

"It is worth noting," he reported, "how frequently the percentages for both engineers and lawyers parallel those for business executives, contrary to the hopes of certain intellectuals who like to view the professional men as socially minded and independent of business bias.

"Unlike engineers and lawyers, college professors, chosen from several Chicago institutions, give responses more similar to those of the manual worker groups."

It was surprising to find, he said, that those stressing desire for greater personal freedom are more than twice as frequently for government ownership as are the others.

"Experts" Study Propaganda

Ten thousand campaign leaflets that changed just 10 votes in the city of Altoona, Penna., in the 1936 election, were described by Prof. George W. Hartmann of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Dr. Hartman had them issued to test the efficiency of "propaganda." They were put out under auspices of the Socialist party.

Before the election 56 "experts," who were teachers, social service workers or graduate students, pronounced them good propaganda. After the election they still declared them good.

Dr. Hartmann concluded from this experiment that deliberate propaganda has a chance only when the voter is previously "attuned."

Communist or Fascist agents," he said, "could flood America with pretty girls, gifted orators and enthusiastic demonstrations in 1937, but the effect could certainly be negligible. Conceivably vigorous efforts at an unseasonable period might even retard the advance of their cause."

C. Robert Pace, University of Minnesota, reported that "students who said they would not go to war and would even condemn and oppose a war, knew more information about pertinent international affairs than did students who said they would volunteer in a war or serve if drafted."

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Fuller Smashes Turner's Bendix Air Race Record

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4 (AP)—The nation's most famous air derby—the Bendix trans-continental race—wrote a new high figure for sustained speed in American long-distance competition yesterday and smashed another record of three years' standing.

At a pace of 258 miles an hour, Frank Fuller, San Francisco sportsman, streaked his way to a mark of 7h. 55m. for the 2042-mile course between Burbank, Calif., and Cleveland, topping Jimmy Haislip's five-year-old record by 24 minutes.

Earl Ortman, flying his modified edition of the old Keith-Reider, which in pre-race speculation was believed the fastest ship entered, took second place for $5000. His elapsed time to Cleveland was 9h. 44m.

The lone woman entrant, Jacqueline Cochran, of Indio, Calif., flying a Beechcraft, was third, with an elapsed time of 10h. 29m., good for $3000 and an additional $2500 for the lowest women's elapsed time to Cleveland. She averaged 194.4 miles per hour.

Milo Burcham of Long Island, Calif., carrying Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hall of Oklahoma City, as passengers, and Frank Sinclair, of Farmingdale, L. I., in his Seversky fighter, were almost neck-and-neck in elapsed time for fourth spot.

Burcham's unofficial time was 11h. 4m. and Sinclair's 11h. 2m. Sinclair, therefore, apparently has won $2000 for fourth and Burcham $1000 for fifth.

E. C. Sundorph, of Cleveland, time 12h. 18m., was the other to complete the long-distance dash. The seventh entrant, Lieut. Joseph Mackey, of Findlay, Ohio, encountered oil trouble in Colonel Turner's Wedell-Williams special and quit at St. Louis.

In the only qualifying race of the day, for the stubby-winged racers of 397 cubic-inch engine displacement, S. J. Whittman of Oshkosh, Wis., turned in an average speed of 237 miles an hour over a 50-mile closed course. Roger Don Rae of Detroit was second, and Art Chester of Los Angeles, third.

The Amelia Earhart Memorial Trophy race fell to Gladys O'Donnell of Long Beach, Calif., elapsed time of 11m., 34s., at an average speed of 129.653 miles an hour.

Betty Browning of Kansas City, Mo., was second with a time of 10m. 22.57s., averaging 144.563 miles an hour. Edna Gardner, from New Orleans, was third, clocked at 10m. 59.05s, for 136.560 miles an hour.

Dionne Quintuplets Make Noise of Seven

By the Associated Press

Nottingham, Eng., Sept. 4

There are five of those Dionne girls, but they make enough noise for seven.

So G. W. C. Kaye, British physicist, told the British Association for the Advancement of Science yesterday. Using the measuring stick known as a phon to explain his discovery, he said that one child made one phon of noise; two children made three phons; four children, six phons; the Dionne quintuplets, seven phons.

He defined a phon roughly as: "The smallest difference of loudness which can be detected by alternate listening in the case of a sound of medium frequency and moderate loudness."

Alberta Liberals Seek United War On Social Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDICINE HAT, Alta. — First definite steps in joining together those Albertans of different political parties who wish to form a united front in opposing the present Social Credit Government have been taken by E. L. Gray, leader of Alberta's Liberal Party.

The formation of a provincial council of four outstanding business men to advise and assist in coordinating the efforts of Liberal, Conservative, U. F. A. and other political organizations in effecting the "establishment of a sound business government in Edmonton," is now proposed by Mr. Gray. He states that the four men selected to form the nucleus of this council are Paul Farnalls, Halkirk, farmer; W. H. Davies, Didsbury, farmer; Charles Fredericks, Peace River, editor and publisher, and S. A. Fox, Innisfail, merchant.

Mr. Gray suggests that each political group should add a representative of its party to this group.

Announcing the formation of this advisory body, the Liberal leader stated that the council would be entirely of an advisory nature and would itself take no active part in the political field. In outlining the policy of this political party of anti-Social Credit electors, Mr. Gray said he did not advise discontinuing the existing party organizations, but favored strong party organizations which could give a composite type of support to a general accepted program. He was convinced that the principle of a unity in the constituencies must be recognized as the basis of any plans for united action.

Tired of Noise? League Study Tells You What to Do About It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A select committee of League of Nations experts on housing has been investigating the iniquity of noise.

So there may be no mistake about it, the committee has drawn up a scale of noises. The unit of measurement, it says, is generally the decibel, although some countries (and experts) prefer the phon.

As it is essential for the ordinary individual, if he wishes to understand the problem of noise thoroughly, to get a good grasp from the outset of the difference between the phon and the decibel, the following table prepared by the experts and reproduced in the League of Nations monthly summary is appended:

Decibels or phons	
0	Limit of audibility.
10	Slight rustling of leaves.
20	Whispering.
30	Very quiet street.
40	Average noise in dwellings.
50	Noise in commercial premises.
60	Ordinary conversation.
70	Loud conversation.
80	Heavy urban traffic, loud radio.
90	Proximity of motorcycle with silencer.
100	Very loud motor horn at about 7 meters.
110	Metal worker's shop, proximity of pneumatic road drill.
120	Airplane propeller at 3 meters.

To prove that he has thoroughly mastered this aspect of the noise problem, the ordinary individual is recommended at this stage to work out the answer to the following exercise: How many decibels (or phons) were consumed by the rude forefathers of the hamlet when (according to Thomas Gray)

"Along the cool sequestered vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenour of their way?"

So far as the remedy for excessive noise is concerned, the committee—doubtless remebering the old French proverb which says, "I do not like noise unless I make it myself"—recommends the cultivation of a public opinion which in the use of powerful radio sets and other sources of sound, takes into consideration "the feelings of one's neighbors."

This recommendation is one of several listed under the head of "measures involving minor expenditure." The others, according to the monthly summary, are as follows:

1. The use of the quietest rooms in the house as bedrooms—particularly for young children.
2. The use of suitable car stops by individuals whose rest is disturbed by noises outside their control—particularly by night workers who have to sleep during the day.
3. Reduction of internal noise in a dwelling:
   (a) Good internal planning of the dwelling before construction.
   (b) The use of sound-absorbing wall and ceiling finishes to an extent depending on the conditions. It must not be forgotten that agreeable acoustic conditions inside a room are likely to result from the use of thick carpets, heavy curtains and furnishing.
   (c) The insertion of canvas hose or the like in ventilating ducts, between the fan and the rooms concerned.
   (d) The use of resilient supports for such machinery as water pumps, compressors, refrigerators and air conditioners.
   (e) The insertion of a length of rubber hose in the water piping system to prevent the conduction of sound from taps or circulating pumps.

The League experts definitely (though tacitly) reject O. Henry's well-known dictum that "little, old Noisyville-on-the-Subway is good enough for me," and set out not only to prevent the building of new Noisyvilles but also to show the city fathers of existing Noisyvilles how to make their villes less villainous. There should be, say the experts:

1. Town planning with a view to locating dwellings in quiet areas, and as far as possible away from roads subjected to heavy traffic.
2. Co-operation between local authorities and industrialists in planning the lay out of noisy plants; for example, transformer stations may be screened by existing buildings.
3. Allowance of more time by local authorities for the execution of road breaking contracts.

Applying to motorists and others Napoleon's frank admission—"I have made noise enough in the world already"—the League experts have drafted a series of measures adapted to the reduction of noise at its source among which are the following:

1. Use of silencers on motor vehicles and road - breaking pneumatic hammers;
2. Increasing restriction of the use of motor horns by day or night;
3. Restriction of the speed of traffic in residential areas;
4. Installation of quiet sanitary appliances;
5. Wearing of shoes with rubber heels;
6. Use of resilient floor coverings or thick carpets.

So far as motor cars are concerned, the experts state that the legislation of certain countries already tends to make the application of technical remedies compulsory.

"For example," they say, "German legislation prescribes that the noise produced by a motor vehicle at a speed of 40 kilometers must not exceed 85 phons, and that produced by horns 108 phons, at seven meters distance. Similar recommendations have been made in Great Britain and Holland. Many countries restrict both night and day hooting of horns."

The experts also have a word of advice to builders who are enjoined, in the words of the monthly summary, to use "materials and methods of construction calculted to reduce the loudness level of the noise pentrating a dwelling." These include—

(1) Double windows;
(2) External and partition walls affording a given standard of insulation;
(3) Use of resilient floor coverings (floating floors) and suspended ceilings;
(4) Use of noise filtering ventilators, and ventilating ducts lined with sound-absorbing materials.

Melbourne Urged To Adopt Huge Housing Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—After months of intensive inquiry within a five-mile radius of the city center, the Housing Investigation and Slum Abolition Board has announced its intention of recommending to the state government the demolition of thousands of Melbourne's inner suburban houses and the initiation of a progressive rehousing scheme that will cost millions of pounds.

The board favors the creation of a permanent rehousing authority with power to condemn houses deemed unfit for habitation. At present, only the municipalities possess this power and any large-scale rehousing schemes suggested here in the past have been defeated by the varying policies of these councils.

Honorary Minister Henry Pye, chairman of the board, says it is inevitable that Melbourne rehousing will include the erection of numerous blocks of flats. There is only limited housing space in the inner suburbs that will be affected by the demolitions. The contentious question of workers' fare reductions stands in the way of the transfer of many families to outer suburbs.

The rehousing scheme eventually adopted by the Victoria government will not be undertaken in one operation if the recommendations of the board are followed. Conditions peculiar to each district will be met by the erection of flats, double houses or separate cottages.

Terms of reference under which present investigations are being made include only inner suburbs but it is planned to extend the survey to outer areas, too. Census takers are making house-to-house inspections and, in some suburban "pockets," they have discovered the existence of deplorable living conditions.

In urging the adoption of their recommendations, board members say Victoria is one of the most backward part of the British Empire in dealing with the urgent problem of rehousing.

Corn Sugar Proved by Chemist Useful in Fruit Preserving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—A use has been found at Iowa State college for a long unheeded natural resource of the midwest. Corn sugar, once banned from food products as an adulterant, has ben proved practical for use in canned goods.

According to a thesis written by Elmer Eickelberg, graduate student in foods chemistry here, corn sugar, technically known as dextrose, will make a canned product that is less sweet and more palatable, that better retains the natural fruit flavors and that gives the same preserving action as sucrose or cane sugar.

The thesis was approved by college chemistry heads.

Dextrose is also said to help make soft fruit, such as peaches, apricots and grapefruit segments, firm, although it must be used with care, as too much of it will shrivel and shrink the fruits.

Peas, corn, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and pears were proved to be adaptable to the use of corn sugar.

Formerly, Mr. Eickelberg asserted, corn sugar was considered to be non-usable in the canned goods industry because of its tendency to discolor fruits and vegetables. Investigations show, however, that discoloration, or carmelization, is influenced by the time and temperature of heating, the acidity or alkalinity of the product, the chemical nature and the proteins present, and added ingredients, particularly certain salts as well as metals and containers.

All of these factors can be controlled and the corn sugar made practical, he said.

One of the main advantages of the sugar is that it preserves without "masking" delicate flavors by excessive sweetness, the thesis said. Corn sugar is explained as only 75 per cent as sweet as cane sugar.

Corn sugar, he observed, is still not practical for some vegetables and fruits, but where available is considerably cheaper than cane sugar for two reasons: First, it can be manufactured close to the industrial use; and second, a smaller quantity is required.

At present, corn sugar is chiefly employed in the bottled beverage and the candy industry, where body and preservation are wanted without excessive sweetness.

Good Corn Growing Weather Keeps Illinois Canners Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOOPESTON, Ill., Sept. 4—Good corn weather in this center of the sweet-corn belt has set the automatic huskers, washers, and cutters of corn canning factories here to whirring days and nights too. Residents say they cannot recall a better year for the major product of the country.

Corn canning is a big industry here for the intensive six weeks of the canning season. Two large companies supply three-quarters of a million cases for the grocery store shelves of the nation. And to turn out the finished product, a good share of the population of Hoopeston lends a hand during the brief season. When the pack is good, as it is this year, it means hundreds of thousands of dollars put in circulation in the community.

Raising corn for the factories is a special kind of farming in itself. Each year the companies contract with the farmers for their yield and make certain of its quality by supplying the seed.

When the ears are ripe, the procession to the canning factory starts. Wagon loads of the green "roastin' ears," as they call them in Illinois, are dumped in huge piles in the husking sheds. Moving belts carry them through the automatic husking machines, which are fed by women attendants.

Then comes careful washing and selecting. Husked ears are first run through large revolving washers, then placed on a belt and marshaled past women inspectors, who have sharp eyes for inferior ears and let none escape. If there are bad spots on otherwise good ears, they cut them out as any good housewife does.

At this point the ears are ready for the cutters. The blades that slice the corn from the cob must be carefully set so that they don't snip off any fibrous bits. After that there is a final bath for the corn, and then it is ready to go into the cans. Some of it is packed cream style, some in the "whole kernel" manner. The cans are sealed, the product cooked, then placed in coolers, and it is ready for the pretty labels that brighten the shelves of the grocery stores and remind housewives that it would be nice to have stewed corn or corn fritters for dinner.

200 G. A. R. at National Camp

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 4 (AP)—Civil War soldiers—probably not more than 200—assembled with five affiliated groups today for the seventy-first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Less than one full company of veterans had registered for the meetings beginning tomorrow and ending Friday. Between 2000 and 3000 members of affiliated groups were expected.

The "Boys in Blue" here represent a national G. A. R. membership of between 3000 and 4000, officials said.

Among group leaders at the encampment were C. H. William Ruhe of Pittsburgh, national commander of the Grand Army, and the national presidents or commanders of affiliate groups.

Maj. Gen. Frank T. Hines of Washington, veterans' administrator, will address the convention Wednesday, probably in advance of the encampment parade that afternoon.

Russia Indignant Over Ship Sinking

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (AP)—Soviet indignation over the sinking of a Russian motorship flared today in thousands of workers' protest meetings as the official press thundered direct accusations that Italy was responsible for the grave incident.

The workers adopted resolutions demanding that the government take action against the fascists for torpedoing the motorship Timiryazeff off the Algiers coast Monday and proposed that Soviet naval vessels convoy Russian freighters in the Mediterranean.

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, accuses Italy of "piracy in the Mediterranean."

Despite the violence of the attack by the controlled press, officials did not disclose whether any direct action would be taken because of the incident.

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Shanghai Faces New Threat By Offensive of Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4—Preparations are apparently nearing completion for a supreme struggle in the vicinity of Shanghai. Involved are Chinese forces estimated by Japanese at 14 divisions, which may be calculated as at least 150,000 men, opposing three Japanese army divisions with a wartime strength of from 50,000 to 75,000 men supported by naval vessels, aircraft and artillery generally superior to the Chinese.

The present indication is that the strategy of 1932 is not being repeated, as the Japanese apparently are intent on a conclusive effort to crush the Chinese forces rather than to compel withdrawal by a flank movement which was initiated through Liuho and Lotien but which is not being continued. Recent record shows that the International and French settlements at Shanghai are jeopardized by near-by operations of all kinds. But foreign commanders are unable to devise a remedy.

In any event, business men at present are less concerned for their personal safety than the potential loss of billions through burned warehouses. Landing Shanghai cargoes at Hong Kong is an impossibility, owing to the difficulty of trading with the interior, even if import are goods received. The situation apparently is due to continue and as a result many business men are striving to shift the center of their interests elsewhere.

Hirohito Regrets China Misunderstands Japan's True Aim for East Asia

TOKYO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito, in formal military attire, opened a "war session" of the Japanese Parliament today by chiding China for what he termed failure to understand the true Japanese intentions in eastern Asia.

The Emperor told the Assembly he had been occupied by problems involved in the maintenance of peace, the stabilization of eastern Asia and the mutual prosperity of China and Japan. But China, he argued, had failed to understand the true Japanese intentions and had aggravated the present situation by indulgence in wanton provocations.

The Emperor paid a tribute to the Japanese expeditionary forces for whose financial support the Parliament had gathered in extraordinary session. The cabinet yesterday approved an increase in the war fund for the Chinese campaigns to about $737,000,000.

The current Japanese campaign, the Emperor said, was intended solely to urge China to reconsider and to establish peace in eastern Asia as soon as possible.

He expressed hope all subjects of the Japanese Empire were solidly united in a devotion to public service so as to attain the expected objectives.

The fact that throne addresses ordinarily are quite brief and couched in general terms—as compared with the Emperor's extended and specific statements today — aroused the whole Empire to the gravity of the situation.

German Rotary Votes to Disband Club Voluntarily

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 4—Leading representatives of Rotary Clubs in Germany met here today and decided to disband voluntarily Oct. 15, provided that the National Socialist Government's attitude to them remains unchanged. This action has already been taken voluntarily in Berlin, following the recent order prohibiting members of the National Socialist Party remaining Rotarians after December next.

The number of Rotarians in Germany is about 1365, of whom some 25 per cent are members of the National Socialist Party.

Rotary in Germany, like a number of similar movements in the past four years, is the victim of its internationalism and, particularly, of suspicion that it is under the influence of Jews and Free Masons.

Walter Buch, Chief Justice of the Nazi party court, campaigned against the clubs vigorously, declaring "Rotary is not anti-Semitic and it is ruled by an international organization conceived in America."

Rotary clubs in Danzig and Austria have called meetings to decide whether to go out of existence or to continue independently. They are grouped in the German Rotary district.

Canadian Ship Finds New Way Over Top of World

The Nascopie of Montreal meets schooner Aklavik from west in first passage of Bellot Strait, thus establishing a second northwest passage—Cuts northernmost point of Canadian mainland.

ABOARD S. S. NASOPIE, Prince Regent Inlet, Sept. 4 (Canadian Press by wireless).—A new passage across the top of the world, linking eastern and western canada was charted yesterday when contact was made between the Hudson's Bay Company ship Nascopie and the schooner Aklavik in Bellot Strait.

The dream of arctic navigators for 400 years became a reality when the Aklavik, from the town of Cambridge Bay in the western arctic, drew alongside the Nascopie from Montreal. It meant a new Nortwest passage through Bellot Strait, which separates Boothia Peninsula, the most northerly tip of the Canadian mainland, and Somerset Island.

Although ships have run the original Northwest Passage farther north, along Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait, it was the first time a ship had passed through Bellot Strait.

The Nascopie was picking its way through the strait, guided by a small boat in which Capt. T. F. Smellie was taking soundings in the uncharted water. The schooner suddenly came into sight around a rocky headland scarcely visible in a light snowfall.

Amid cheers from the Nascopie, the schooner pulled up and Eskimos from the eastern arctic grinned down on Eskimos from the Mackenzie River district.

Maj. D. L. McKeand, commander of the Eastern Arctic Patrol, suggested that, to commemorate the first crossing of Bellot Strait, a bay or headland on this rocky, narrow fiord should be named after Captain Smellie. By radio Major McKeand was informed from Ottawa that Roy Gibson, director of lands, parks and forests branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, had agreed to the proposal and would forward it to the Canadian Geographic Board.

The mysterious flares seen from this ship while anchored in Bellot Strait Wednesday night were explained with the arrival here of the Hudson's Bay Company agent, L. D. Learmonth.

He said that he had been icebound when traveling across Boothia Peninsula to meet the Nascopie here and had set off flares to indicate he was approaching. He arrived here by canoe.

When the flares were first seen, all hands aboard this vessel, which has been conducting the Eastern Arctic patrol, speculated on the possibility that they might be signals from the six missing Russian polar fliers.

Map by Staff Artist

Map of Route of the New Northwest Passage

The Canadian Steamer Nascopie, Which Established the New Contact Between Eastern and Western Canada, Is Shown. Upper Right, Landing Supplies at Wakeham Bay, Northwest Territory, and Lower Left, at Craig Harbor in 1935

Seven Chinese Newspapers Among Casualties of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Casualties journalistic which have resulted from the North China troubles include not only a considerable number of wounded Japanese newspapermen and photographers, but two Tientsin newspapers, five Peiping papers, and the whole organization of the official Central News Agency in the affected area, according to reports here.

The Shanghai edition of the famous Independent newspaper Ta Kung Pao, founded in Tientsin in 1902 and having the longest history of any modern Chinese paper, now carries on alone, for in fulfillment of the expectations of its proprietors when they extended to Shanghai a year ago, it has now been necessary to discontinue the home paper in Tientsin "for the time being" because it is impossible to go on "under the present circumstances."

When the Shanghai edition was started, it was with the clearly expressed idea that Japanese control of North China was tightening to such that the Tientsin parent paper would probably be forced out of business sooner or later.

An English language but Chinese owned daily started in Tientsin a few months ago, the Evening Post, went out of business at the same time. So did five Peiping vernacular papers.

As to the Central News, that suffered troubles in both Peiping and Tientsin. In Peiping, 10 staff members were arrested by the Japanese as "communists," and three days later the Tientsin bureau was closed. The agency is official, and an inevitable target for Japanese displeasure. Chinese newspapers in Shanghai and elsewhere now depend chiefly on the British Reuter agency for their North China news.

Postage Stamp Stirs Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 4 (AP)—Hot-headed Hondurans yelled for a fight with Nicaragua over a postage stamp today.

University students were wrought up by a Nicaraguan stamp which Hondurans say shows part of the southern fringe of their nation within the border of their Central American neighbor.

The students here, in a manifesto, proclaimed "the decisive moment in our history has come in which we can break faith with future generations, or as Hondurans of today, we can fight against dismembering the fatherland . . . deeds not words must be the Honduran motto. . . .

"To die for the fatherland is to open the doors of immortality and to maintain the strength of the right arm is to elevate and raise civilization."

The popular resentment after Nicaragua's refusal to suppress the stamps brought a government order against delivery of mail bearing them. Word that Nicaraguan radio broadcasters had mentioned sending an army into Honduras added fuel to the patriotic fire. Liberals, once chilly toward the government of President Carias, offered him their support.

Hondurans said the stamps constituted an affront to their nation's sovereignty and insisted the territorial question was settled in 1906 by a royal Spanish award which both countries accepted.

Honduran officials said Nicaragua had turned down their protests. Press and oratorical invective ebbed and flowed over the Nicaraguan-Honduran border.

(In Managua, Nicaragua's capital, the Postmaster General said the offending stamp would not be retired—"it portrays the official map of Nicaragua." Reliable sources said the Government had delivered a strong reply to Honduras' protest.)

Legionnaires Approve Child Labor and Aid Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, Ore.—A four-point social welfare plan was adopted by legionnaires from 93 Oregon posts at the annual convention held here. The program as outlined by Guy Cordon of Roseburg, department commander, included continued organization for disaster relief, enforcement of present child labor laws, demand for state aid for war orphans and continuation of boys' state self-government camps.

Besides this was decision to promote a highway safety in co-operation with government and civic agencies. The Rev. Joseph Lonergan, past national chaplain, was one of the speakers.

Chinese Attaches Recalled

TOKYO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Under instructions from Nanking, Maj. Gen. H. C. Chang and Capt. Liu Ten-Fu, military and naval attachés at the Chinese Embassy here, left today for China.

Japan and China, however, have not severed diplomatic relations.

Educator Retires After 40 Years In N. Y. Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—With 40 years of continuous service behind him, Dr. John L. Tildsley, associate superintendent of New York City schools, is now on the retirement list of the public educational system after a career marked by outspoken criticism of so-called progressive theories in teaching.

Dr. Tildsley's non-conformist attitudes during a period of widespread experimentation in the field of education earned for him the respect of friends and enemies alike, but also resulted in a stormy professional experience.

He was demoted in 1920 from the position of associate superintendent after a disagreement with Mayor John F. Hylan and was not fully restored to his former rank until this spring, when Fusion forces came into control of the Board of Education.

Continued Campaign

Regardless of the demotion and reduction in salary, however, Dr. Tildsley thundered on during the years from the limited prestige of an assistant superintendent, attacking intellectual citadels which seemed to him to oppose the best interests of education, and championing causes which were beset with controversy among people in his profession.

The "advanced" thinkers at Teachers College, Columbia University, came under his lash, as did the more ardent patriots. Of the former, he declared that they were propounding educational theories which wasted the time of pupils, and the latter were made indignant by his charge that patriotic songs and holidays had little value to the school system.

When Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, two years ago, broached a plan for a music and arts high school Dr. Tildsley's opposition to the program brought from the Fusian mayor the comment that the educator's statement was that of "an ignoramus rather than the statement of a cultured pedagogue."

Opposed LaGuardia

Offended by Mayor LaGuardia's criticism, Dr. Tildsley stuck to his claim that music and arts program would not achieve the desired objectives and finally earned one of the rare public apologies given by New York's Fusion mayor.

The militancy which seemed to surround Dr. Tildsley only served to draw attention to his constant battle for higher educational standards, better salaries for teachers and freedom from the corruption of political interference in the school system. In the end it brought him the highest regard of his contemporaries.

Numerous authorities have voiced the opinion that the New York City educator was one of the greatest secondary school teachers in the English-speaking world, and yesterday Dr. Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools, expressed regret that Dr. Tildsley would be lost to the active service of the educational system here.

Delegate to Conferences Predicts Christian Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Unity in the Christian world is a quality gaining wider recognition with the movement to form a union of the Protestant churches, in the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Samuel McC. Cavert, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, following his return here from two world church conferences held this summer in England and Scotland. Dr. Cavert was one of 100 American delegates.

Piloting on Hudson Boring? 'Anything But,' Says Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Capt. George R. Warner has been a pilot and lookout onthe Hudson River for more than 50 years and as his father and grandfather, before him were boatmen on the river, he ought to know what he is talking about, when he pauses before the night's sailing with the steamer Trojan of the Hudson River Night Line and speaks of river business.

A fair roster of the development of transportation could be written by members of the Warner family. Grandfather Warner sailed what the rivermen called "clipper ships," which were old cargo sloops. Father Warner was a tugboat captain. Today's Captain Warner chose steamboats, and he has a son who is an aviator. He thinks if there were a grandson submarines might be interesting to him.

When people ask Captain Warner if piloting a steamboat up and down so peaceful a river as the Hudson isn't a pretty prosaic business, he pulls his stocky powerful frame forward in his chair and says, in the even voice a riverman is apt to have, "Anything but." Not that it is so tumultuous, either, rather varied, and interesting because there is always something new about it.

One might think that after plying the river for half a century there would be a sameness about it all. "Did you ever see two sunsets that were alike?" is the Captain's hint to you that that's faulty reasoning.

In his sparetime the Captain has been a bit of a poet, and that may be one reason why his eye for sunsets, the shadowy mysteries of twilights, and those strange and wonderful hours just before the world wakes to a new day has been more than ordinarily cultivated. He gets seven trips a week to Albany and back. Sometimes the boat is let for excursions besides, and there are trips to places like Rockaway, Sandy Hook and Greenport. It is the Captain's conviction that there are boats which like to stick to sailing one course, and boats that have a wanderlust just like people. To him the Trojan always seemed to like the extra trips. She sailed them easily and with good humor, coming back from them feeling freshened up, like a man after a pleasant vacation.

In his youth—he says solemnly, now that he's "over twenty three"—the Captain got experience running river tugboats, like his father. Then he signed on as lookout on steamers and finally got to be river captain. The Night Line hired him in 1890, and the things you saw from the bridge then along the banks of the river were different from what you see now. Riverside Drive wasn't marked by its present soaring towers, and there was no shower of bell music to be heard from the top of a great church. But life was pleasant aboard the boat. Distinguished visitors often made the trip, either for some event in Albany, or as a sightseeing tour. Once there was a celebration at the State capital, and the Line let the crew of the ship enter, in costume. It provoked a lot of pleasing comment from the sidelines, especially from people who took the boat on their way to Niagara Falls for honeymoons.

It is the Captain's idea that a boat needn't be a great strange place, filled with preoccupied travelers only interested in getting from one place to another and having as little converse with their fellow travelers en route as possible. To promote a spirit of good fellowship and human kindness he has caused little signs to be put up here and there over the ship. "Smile," they read, and "Be glad you're alive."

"If a passenger gets gloomy on the trip, I try to cheer him up talking about "the Rhine of America," for the Hudson River is as beautiful as the best of the Rhine, to my mind," said Captain Warner. "Then when he gets to his destination I try to speed him on his way with a smile. Maybe he won't remember the captain—captains are a good deal alike—but he'll remember the boat. I like that, because I like the boat."

Wheat Won't Pay; Harvest Is Halted; Reich Says: 'Jail'

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (AP)—Reichsminister Hermann Wilhelm Göring's warning against harvest sabotage was carried into action today with the arrest of a farmer for failure to harvest his wheat and rye.

The secret police jailed the farmer, Fritz Langrock of Near Weissenfels, who allegedly told his neighbors that he couldn't pay harvest hands and make money off his crop—so he let it rot.

He was charged with refusing to work his own field on Sundays during the harvest rush and instead to have ridden "around in his big private automobile."

Langrock's 214-acre farm was taken from him and a government inspector put in charge. He faces trial for "sabotage against the four-year plan" with a possible heavy fine and imprisonment.

(The four-year plan to make the Reich economically self-sufficient has among its provisions the admonition to farmers to work well their farms, or be punished. Gen. Göring, right-hand man to Reichsführer Hitler, is administrator of the plan.)

Split-Up of Collective Farm Costs Soviet Officials' Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Leading officials in the Danilov district of Moscow Region have paid dearly for their incorrect assumption that collectivized peasants, if a majority desires it, have the right to dissolve collective farms and to divide their resources and the use of land among individual members.

To prevent this misunderstanding from spreading, the Soviet state organized an elaborate trial of the officials concerned and gave it nation-wide publicity. The court imposed prison terms of six to 10 years upon the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of the district executive committee, the chairman and vice-chairman of the agricultural committee, the chairman of the district financial committee and the chairman of the village council.

According to published reports, peasants of three collective farms in this district announced to local officials that they had voted by a majority to dissolve their farms and to resume individual farming. The officials, failing to understand that such action was not in accord with the Kremlin's policy, gave permission for such action.

Delay in Official Action

Apparently higher authorities did not learn about this action for some time. Two of the farms were dissolved in 1934 and 1935, and nothing seems to have been done about it until this summer. The Soviet press reported that similar petitions were received from collectivized peasants in other parts of the Soviet Union, but officials elsewhere apparently comprehended Communist policy better and refused to give permission.

The court's decision pointed out that collective farm charters were granted "in perpetuity," and this naturally means that collective farms cannot be dissolved. If any member of a farm desires to withdraw, he is entitled to do so and to receive compensation for his house and any improvements he may have made on the private plot allotted for his use. But the land belongs to the state, and has been assigned to the collective farm forever. It can be used only by the collective itself for collectivized farming.

2,000,000 Individualists

According to the most recent figures, there are still about 2,000,000 peasant households in Russia which work individual plots outside of collectives. The state tolerates their use of the small plots they occupy for the present. They must, meanwhile, pay higher taxes and rentals to the state than collectivized peasants.

But these individual peasants are not in favor with Communists. They cannot be described, by any stretch of the imagination, as "socialized," and do not fit snugly into Communist agricultural schemes. Some of them have a bad influence upon their collectivized neighbors by appearing to get along better, in spite of higher taxes and rentals.

However, under present circumstances, with war held possible, Communists have no desire to antagonize individual peasants, and are not likely to bring additional pressure upon them to join collectives for some time. Some local officials were reprimanded and even imprisoned this year for trying to eliminate individual peasants by raising their taxes and rentals so high that they could not pay them, and then confiscating their property.

It is not likely, however, that Communists will tolerate the existence of individual peasants indefinitely. When the internal and international situation becomes more favorable, they can "liquidate" individual peasants very easily by the simple process of imposing unbearable taxes and rentals.

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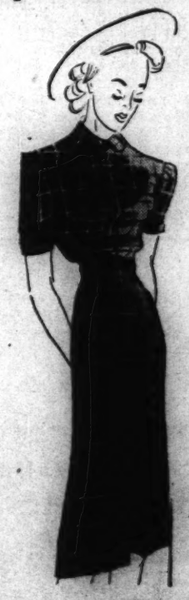
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Labor Day: Unions Survey Year of Marked Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

in politics, as seen by A. F. of L. veterans. They point to the many elements in the C. I. O. working for independent political action, as well as President Roosevelt's reputed aloofness from John L. Lewis, etc. Apparently the rift was not helped by Mr. Lewis' radio speech of last night castigating "those who profess to be the keepers of the public conscience" for not intervening in the steel strife, and avowing the C. I. O.'s intent to "determine who are its friends in the arena of politics as elsewhere."

In C. I. O. headquarters, however, the third party talk is being soft pedaled. But an unmistakable demand for more power for labor is voiced, and preparations are being made in the field to give this cry for further power a practical political implementation.

If the C. I. O. can win what it wants from the Democratic Party, it appears likely to rest content. Refusal of many southern Democrats to go along with President Roosevelt's wages and hours bill, which was blocked from a vote in the House, has caused uncertainties about future hookups of the Democratic Party and the C. I. O. Many Democratic congressmen are now reported to be opposed to any legislation in which John L. Lewis is interested.

In contrast with the C. I. O.'s urge for larger political power for labor, the A. F. of L. is reverting to its traditional non-partisanship. Numerous leaders of the A. F. of L. are disappointed with the New Deal's alleged leaning toward the C. I. O.

C. I. O.—The future of the C. I. O. does not show signs of collapse, as some observers are inclined to believe. The C. I. O. has had a setback, but even among its critics in the A. F. of L., most see no indication of a break-up. They think its major unions, such as the miners, the needle trades, etc., are too substantial to permit collapse. The C. I. O. has lost ground with the public. Industrially, it could not keep up the velocity of the drive it started this year with the automobile strike. Various labor men feel the slowing down has been good for the C. I. O., as it was going too fast.

Evolution of the C. I. O., still a loosely formed committee, into a full-fledged federation paralleling the A. F. of L., is admittedly in process, and may be completed before next year's Labor Day.

The Split—The break between the right and left wings of organized labor appears likely to become more complete. The factions have divided on new issues and the peace element has greatly dwindled. Some leaders think the strife will for a time become more intense.

Ultimately the two factions will get together, it is expected by many in the labor world. This may not come for some years until some of the present leaders have retired and current animosities have been forgotten.

The split in the labor world is not altogether as deplorable as many deem it, according to various observers. It is doubtful, it is said, whether organized labor was ready for the power in government which the new millions of members might have given it under a militant direction. There is much disagreement on labor legislation among labor leaders. Labor laws have not been thoroughly discussed by the trade unions. The last convention of the American Federation of Labor, for instance, saw little debate on controversial legislation affecting labor.

Much more consideration of labor measures in the labor world and also much more education of the general public are needed, it is commented by observers, before labor is ready for a large use of legislative power.

Radicalism—In the C. I. O. America has its first major left wing labor movement. All kinds of radicals have lined up with the C. I. O. to work in its unionizing campaigns, its strikes, etc. Their help has been welcomed, as the C. I. O. used every resource it found available. This strategy later disclosed a damaging flaw. Exposure of the Communists in the C. I. O. by the critical A. F. of L. brought a public reaction which did much to give the C. I. O. its setback with the public.

Up to date the radicals have not dominated the C. I. O. They were unable, for instance, to take away the leadership of the automobile workers' union from its more moderate leadership. They remain a minority, influential and significant. Some important internal struggles are likely to come within the C. I. O., it is forecost in the labor world.

A question much discussed in the labor movement outside the C. I. O. is whether the C. I. O. will be able to continue to use the radicals or whether the radicals will eventually be able to use the C. I. O.

A. F. of L.—The right wing of the labor movement has stood up under the split better than its foes anticipated, and is now matching blow for blow. The C. I. O.'s invasion of old A. F. of L. unions has driven the A. F. of L. closer together. While some bits of the A. F. of L. organization continue to break off and to go over to the C. I. O., certain of the most important friends of the C. I. O. left in the A. F. of L. now oppose the tactics of the C. I. O.

Industrial Unionism—At the start of the division in labor ranks the issue of the C. I. O. was industrial unionism for the unorganized mass production industries. Today the C. I. O. is also going into the crafts. In other words the C. I. O. has amplified its original aim and is picking off A. F. of L. members and unions wherever possible, while its "one big union" goal has been slightly blurred.

Mass Production—Organizing in mass production industries like automobile making achieved enormous success through the C. I. O. this year when its automobile unit won recognition from General Motors Corporation and other big motor makers save Ford. The jump of the automobile workers' union from some 60,000 members to a reported 350,000 in less than a year makes one of the most spectacular advances of trade unionism in America.

Events of this last tremendous year of trade unionism in America begin with President Roosevelt's re-election in November. Later in the same month the annual convention of the A. F. of L. suspended the original C. I. O. unions.

The sit-down strikes in General Motors were beginning. The union won the first written labor agreement ever obtained from General Motors. The sit-down strike and agreement were then duplicated in Chrysler.

The most significant labor event of the year as estimated by many labor officials, came when the United States Supreme Court approved the National Labor Relations Act protecting labor's right to organize unmolested.

Signing of a contract with the United States Steel Corporation, traditionally the citadel of non-unionism, gave the C. I. O. the impetus of powerful prestige. The C. I. O. then dived into an equally unexpected eclipse in the minor section of the steel industry by losing its strike against a group of independent steel companies.

The sit-down strikes of the first of this year in the automobile industry began without a definition of their legality. They initiated a wave of sit-downs in many kinds of business over the country. Gradually public authorities utilized old laws to act against sit-downs, and finally it became established in law and accepted by the Department of Labor at Washington that seizure of property by sit-downers was illegal.

College That Resulted From Soldier's Dream

Where Students Work Their Way

Upper Left—Clark W. Howard, President of Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa. Upper Right—Gaston Hall. Lower Right—"Rancho" on Tabor Farm, Used as Dormitory for Boys and the Farm Manager

Veteran's Dream Results In a Work-Study College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TABOR, Iowa—A college where students may work for board and room has been founded here. It has unusual features, among which is its young president, Clark W. Howard. He was not an educator, academically speaking, nor a man with a desire for new pedagogical deals, but rather a soldier with a dream to do something humane. It was the dream of a war-weary private from Illinois lying wounded in France and wondering what he would do when he got back to America. The purpose that here became fixed was to dedicate his life that was left to things humane and constructive, as distinct from war as possible.

Upon returning to America he entered the ministry and became active in young people's work and temperance. He early took part in American Legion affairs and later became state chaplain for Iowa, where his church work had taken him. It was while he was stationed in southwest Iowa that his dream for a great work for youth took permanent shape. It came blown in on hot winds from the dust bowl, which even reached fertile Iowa and seared the tassels of tall corn into barrenness, leaving hundreds of high school graduates without the means of going to college. This, following several years of low agricultural prices, spelled educational calamity in a region where a college education is looked upon as a necessity by so many citizens.

Recalling his own college days, Mr. Howard realized that even in normal times hundreds of worthy and educatable young people lack part of the funds necessary for college training. Many have some resources, can pay tuition, but cannot meet the steady expense of board and room. Here the soldier, minister and Legionnaire resolved to provide an institution where much of this expense could be earned by the willing hands of the students themselves.

It happened that in a state with over 20 institutions of higher learning there was no college functioning in a region of 25 counties of southwestern Iowa. It also happened that near Howard's station was the idle campus of old Tabor College, a pioneer school, scene of underground railway activity and John Brown's headquarters while he was en route to Kansas and Harper's Ferry. These idle but substantial buildings seemed to call the young veteran to rejuvenate them as a new Tabor College, a work-type school for this day and its need.

With the aid of admiring but mostly pessimistic friends the college was opened last September and carried on increasingly well all year. It will open again this fall with increased numbers and a sophomore class as well as freshmen, all this in spite of seemingly impossible handicaps. The story of rehabilitating buildings, obtaining funds, enlisting friends on a board of trustees and all the detail of such an undertaking is a peace time sage that is more romantic than the pioneer tales of the founders of old Tabor College.

As one sees this young ex-soldier fighting the battles of peace and culture in the same old town where John Brown rattled his muskets in drill there comes the feeling that the old soldier's soul is marching on in a much more refined way in the life of Clark W. Howard and his student workers.

While Mr. Howard entrusts academic matters largely to his faculty of trained and experienced teachers, he has ideas and educational policy that are significant and fitting. Scholarship and standard instruction must always be the center of any college, he says, but after the relatively small filtering of chosen students into the so-called professions, the youth of the land must be educated to the land and for home life, not away from the land. Besides operating its own farm for work and produce purposes Tabor College is in a predominatingly agricultural region and wants to educate for wide horizons and happy homes.

Labor Day Travel In New York City Seen at New Peak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Traffic facilities in and out of the New York metropolitan area will be taxed heavily by one of the largest, perhaps even the largest, Labor Day movements in history, reservations indicated here today.

Taking advantage of the three-day period of liberty, uncounted thousands of city dwellers were traveling into the country surrounding the metropolitan area, and, conversely, suburban and rural populations were contributing a large number of persons to the vacationing visitors in the big city.

Welcome for Vacationists

Preparations were made, meanwhile, to accommodate other thousands who will be returning home after longer holidays.

Railroad, steamship, motor coach and air services said they were planning to make use of extra equipment to take care of the travel rush on an efficient basis, and highway officials issued special orders to direct the enormous volume of private automobiles which will be on the road during the three days.

Hot weather and relatively high humidity encouraged city dwellers to leave their homes for a last chance at shore and mountain outings, a factor which led resort owners to anticipate a record business over the season's final big week-end.

In some quarters of the transportation world, observers were of the opinion that while many Jews would remain at home to observe Rosh Hashana, which begins at sundown on Sunday, the traffic volume should be stepped up by other people of the Jewish faith who planned to travel to their home synagogues, either in or out of New York city.

Shore Points Popular

Most of the travel promised to be in the direction of New England and the eastern shores of New Jersey. Yet there were indications today that other regions would participate in the volume, as evidenced by heavy reservations on air lines and railroads.

All available airplane equipment was pressed into service to handle what promises to be a record traffic. Air line executives estimated the load might be as much as 40 per cent above previous highs.

30 N. Y. Laundries Reach Agreements With C.I.O. Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Thirty of the largest laundry concerns in the New York metropolitan area have been lined up in an agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for a closed shop and impartial arbitration machinery for the adjustment of disputes which cannot be settled directly by the union and the employers, it was announced by Sidney Hillman, president of the union, today. The amalgamated is an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Mr. Hillman said that 10,000 workers were affected by the agreement, the terms of which are similar to those arrived at with the Linen Service Laundries, with the exception of hours and wages, which will be determined within 30 days by a committee representing both the union and the employers, should the conference fail to reach an agreement, the hours and wages question will be submitted to arbitration.

"I am pleased with the agreement because it brought under union contract the majority of the workers in the laundry industry within a very short time without resort to strikes or interruption of production," Mr. Hillman said. He attributed this to "the co-operation of enlightened management."

All-Time High for Jobs Reached by Steel Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 4—Employment has reached a new all-time high of almost 85,000 in the steel mills and allied metal industries throughout the Calumet District of Indiana and Illinois, embracing Indiana Harbor, Hammond, South Chicago, and Gary. This was reported when ingot production jumped recently to 86.5 per cent of capacity.

Gary, with seven plants, most of them subsidiaries of United States Steel Corporation, is furnishing jobs for 32,500 metal industries workers, the highest total of all cities in the district, it was reported. South Chicago, with seven plants is second, employing 26,200. Indiana Harbor, with 12 companies, rates third place on the strength of its 23,810 metal employees, and Hammond, with five producing units, employs more than 1000 men.

Industrial Strife Is Called Archaic By Presbyterians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4—"Some fair and sane and sensible co-operative program that will put an end to the curse of constant industrial warfare" is urged upon American leaders of organized capital and labor, "with the co-operation of the Government," in the 1937 Labor Day message of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The message was issued today by the Church's Department of Social Education and Action, through the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education.

If the leaders of capital and labor do not "voluntarily and wholeheartedly" get together and work out some such "practical partnership," the pronouncement states, "it will be done by other methods of force and pressure which no genuine American desires."

The first requisite in the present crisis, the message says, is "a better understanding of the facts and forces in the entire situation. This understanding can be reached only by temperate and fair discussions on the part of all concerned—labor, capital and the public."

Industrial strife is archaic, according to the message: "Public or private war as a means of settling disputes must be regarded as a relic of barbarism. If the men of industry cannot settle their own disputes society must settle them."

Christians and American citizens, the statement asserts, ought to "aid in the solution of all industrial misunderstanding, without resort to violence, by the processes of law and by the exercise of the highest measure of intelligence and good will."

Employers Urged To Aid Workers In Slack Periods

SWARTHMORE, Penna., Sept. 4 (AP)—Employers should support their workers during slack season, care for them when they are thrown out of jobs by labor saving machinery and charge it up to expenses of doing business, a commission recommended today to the World Conference of the Society of Friends.

"This is as much a legitimate charge on the expenses of doing business as is care and protection of machinery and equipment during a shut down," reported the commission headed by Dr. J. Russel Smith, professor of economic geography of Columbia University.

Delegates are attending this second world conference of Quakers from the United States and 23 foreign countries.

The report criticised "employers, the courts and the public, who by their continuous objection of the right of labor to bargain collectively must produce a fighting type of organization rather than one which gives its undivided attention to working with the employer in the interests of mutual benefits and greater efficiency.

"Capitalism needs to be protected from its own greed and short sightedness," the report continued. "Vast differences in wealth constitute one of the major dangers in our economic system."

Vincent D. Nicholson of Philadelphia urged Friends to accept public office in order to spread their influence, in a discussion of the relationship between the individual and the state.

He said Friends may ask that oath in office be taken with either a mental or stated reservation against bearing arms.

Accord Is Urged On Labor-Capital By Church Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—An appeal both to capital and labor to "recognize and discharge to the full their moral obligations" to one another is contained in the Labor Sunday message of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, made public here today. At the same time, the message declares that the church had a deeper obligation if it was to realize the ideals of social justice and recover the world for Christianity. "It is an obligation to press without ceasing for the establishment of a social order, based upon Christian principles," the message declares.

"There is, in the first place, the obligation upon the employer to suffer no condition of work which violates the integrity of the personalities of those who toil," it continues.

"In the second place, there is the duty upon the employee to recognize that the faithful performance of his work is not only economically, but ethically sound.

"There is, in the third place, the responsibility upon both capital and labor for the production of goods and services which minister to the needs of the community.

"In the fourth place, there is the obligation that rests upon both employer and employee in the use of the power they possess. Duties are correlative with rights; corporate responsibility is but an extension of—not a substitute for—individual responsibility.

Speech by Lewis Starts Flood Of Labor Oratory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—The speech given on the radio last night by John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., touched off a series of week-end oratorical efforts by labor leaders which may set forth further policy in the struggle for supremacy between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins will both issue Labor Day statements.

William Green, A. F. of L., president, will speak at Dallas, Texas, Monday. Other labor leaders who have arranged holiday speeches include John Frey, A. F. of L. metal Trade chief, and John Brophy, C. I.

Southerners Score Cotton Loan Limit

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 4 (AP)—Southern agricultural commissioners levelled criticism at Secretary of Agriculture Wallace yesterday for "defeating the will of Congress" in limiting cotton loans to 65 per cent of the base acreage.

They charged the announced program of a nine-cent loan and three-cent subsidy payment violated an agreement between Congress and the President and deprived cotton growers of payments that would place them on a parity with producers of tariff-protected commodities.

These charges brought defense of the Secretary from Oscar Johnston, Scott, Miss., planter, manager of the Government's AAA cotton pool and Administration cotton advisor, who argued that Secretary Wallace was legally and morally bound to limit the payments and declared he would have been "impeached" had he attempted any other course.

Tower-to-Views

(Continued from Page 1)

was that other powers could not leave China to absorption by Japan without themselves losing in the long run. A bid for intervention was implied.

Five powerful peace groups in the United States meanwhile launched a drive for invocation of the neutrality act. At Shanghai, the United States Navy excluded all but naval vessels, and offered convoys to American merchant ships approaching Chinese waters. These are efforts to avoid entanglement in the war, as well as to protect Americans.

Pan-Germanism

From Chile to Hungary, and from the United States to Stuttgart in Germany, Pan-Germanism forced itself upon world attention this week.

At Stuttgart, a conference of Germans living in other nations provided the platform for vigorous assertions of the Fatherland's claim on loyalty and support from nationals abroad. Foreign Minister von Neurath said Germans were expected to observe the usual laws governing their foreign residence, but that Germany "will not tolerate that foreign governments should discriminate against Germans within their boundaries because of National Socialist affiliations."

Interpretation of this and other statements in foreign capitals tended to emphasize German aggressiveness, and Berlin sought to remove the effect of such interpretations. Britain, South Africa, and several other countries were especially aroused over reports from Stuttgart.

In far-off Chile, the German penetration of southern provinces is becoming a political issue.

Hungary's Premier Daranyi on Wednesday informed the German minister that Hungary would no longer tolerate National Socialist pamphlets allegedly attacking the parliamentary system.

Cultural envoys, attached to German Embassies abroad for the purpose of promoting cultural relations with other nations, also came in for criticism. The London Times attacked the plan in a stinging editorial. The editorial received official support.

German Rotary Clubs, all 43 of them, voted to dissolve after the Government had proscribed them as part of an international organization.

Railways Nationalized

While France was decreeing the virtual nationalization of her railways, Carroll Miller, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, urged a single railroad system for the United States.

The French move climaxes both a recent governmental trend under the Popular Front "New Deal," and a long-term policy for dealing with French railroads. Nationalization of the Bank of France and of important munitions industries within the past year reach a logical sequel in the rail decree. A National Railway Company is set up, to coordinate but not supplant the six existing systems.

Reduction of duplication and waste is the main reason advanced by Mr. Miller for his U. S. rail unification plan. Proposed in his personal, not official, capacity.

Social Credit Defy

Premier Aberhart's Social Credit Government in Alberta, Canada, this week defied a ruling by Ottawa. Legislation passed by the recent provincial legislature and later disallowed by the Dominion Government will be put into effect at once. So Mr. Aberhart asserted in a letter to Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The chief point of friction centers on banking laws.

Sugar

President Roosevelt on Wednesday signed, with reluctance, the sugar bill with its controversial restrictions on the importation of refined sugar from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. It is understood that he temporarily waived his objections on condition that later legislation would correct the discrimination. He attacked the "refining monopoly" and its "continuing and powerful lobby."

On the world scale, Germany also on Wednesday ratified the international sugar production and marketing agreement drawn up at London last May.

The U. S. cotton loan program set 9 cents a pound as the loan basis.

At Rome, the International Institute of Agriculture issued a report opposing crop restriction measures. "Planning must be turned toward utilizing, not destroying, earth's abundance, the report held.

Orchids are found growing in Alaska, four varieties far from their usual tropical settings.

Quick re-Views

The Labor Relations Board brushes aside a Federal District Court ruling in Pennsylvania, and orders an election for collective bargaining. The court had ruled that the A. F. of L. had a valid closed shop contract.

Union Gains on Labor Day: Page 1.

President Roosevelt signs bill for unemployed census.

Little Entente ends conference in Roumania with praise for Hull peace plea. Renewed solidarity and bids for Hungarian amity marked the talks.

German tennis team, Von Cramm and Henkel, defeats Budge and Mako in national doubles final.

Sir Malcolm Campbell on Thursday raised the world motorboat speed record to 129.4164 miles per hour on Lake Maggiore, Italy.

Russia's Industrial Crisis: Wide Horizon, Editorial Page.

Patman Explains Bill for Limiting Chain Store Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Representative Wright Patman of Texarkana, Texas, who has prepared for introduction at the next session of Congress a bill designed to limit operations of chain stores, told the Texas Retail Grocers' Association in convention here recently the measure would permit corporations to engage in retail distribution only in the states in which they are incorporated. It would forbid such corporations from owning interests in firms that engage in retail distribution in other states, Mr. Patman added.

Declaring he was interested in adoption of a "little Robinson-Patman law" for states, such as have been enacted by more than 30 to outlaw discriminatory and other allegedly unfair trade practices as the Federal act does in its field, the Texarkana congressman praised achievements under the latter measure. Texas is one state which has not yet enacted such legislation, and the grocers in their convention urged its passage.

"It is time for the country to get back to independent merchandising," asserted Mr. Patman. He urged independent grocers and bankers to make common cause, emphasizing that there is a pending movement to authorize branch banking within federal reserve district boundaries.

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8: A warm tailored robe for "late study"?
9: An evening gown for your first formal?
10: Kerchiefs, kerchiefs, and more kerchiefs?
11: An inexpensive fur coat, such as a blocked lapin?
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Charge Customers May Pay in November
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China's Political 'Outs' Win Place in Nanking's Councils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — China's period of national crisis has at least proved an asset to political "outs." Seven of the "outs" who were jailed are now not only at liberty on small bail, but availing themselves of their freedom to go to Nanking and advise Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Pai Chung-hsi of their views.

These are the members of the All-China National Salvation Association who were taken in custody last November, held in jail at Soochow, and put on trial there at odd moments on charges never too well formulated. They had tried to put a patriotic aspect on some Japanese mill strikes, of economic motivation, in Shanghai, and the authorities had deemed it wisest to put them away lest there be more clamor from Tokyo about Nanking fostering of anti-Japanism.

Recently Madame Sun Yat-sen and others went to Soochow and demanded that they themselves be incarcerated, as they held equally patriotic views and if patriotism were deemed a crime, they were criminals. Soft answers from the authorities finally sent the delegation back to Shanghai and shortly after the Salvationists were out.

After they had been to the capital to advise the Generalissimo, the seven returned to Shanghai and were honored at a tea party given by the Shanghai Editors' Association in conjunction with the Shanghai Cultural Circle of the National Salvation Association.

At the same time Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, hero of the 1932 hostilities but until recently in seclusion in the Philippines because of his unpopularity with a Government none to eager to fight Japan, returned to China and likewise soared into the limelight as a popular public figure.

A publisher who was recently convicted of printing something dangerous to friendly relations with other Powers—the other Power in this case being Japan—took advantage of the turn in the situation to appeal his case and promptly obtained a reversed verdict from the appeal court.

Farmers Conquer Rock and Thin Soil In Arkansas Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Soil conservation, penetrating at last into the Quachita hill country of central and western Arkansas, is facing difficulty in the grotesque-shaped fields which compose most of the farms of this sector.

However, more than 150 farmers of 11 townships in Garland county have banded together and agreed upon a government-supervised project which they hope will put a definite stop to the erosion of an already shallow soil. Actual work on the project will begin at the end of the fall harvest.

The irregular contour of the land in the Quachita hills, coupled with the existence of four or five different types of soil, is causing the conservation experts to dig down into their knowledge for a solution. County Agent W. E. Laughlin, speaking of irregular contours, caused by outcrop of ledges of shale rock, said that farmers are forced to arrange their fields in every conceivable shape—a hazard to accurate terracing.

In regard to different types of soil, he called attention to one Garland county farm where he said he found shale, clay and a sandy loam all on a one-acre plot. The owner was forced to plant 13 acres of cotton in 10 different patches.

Mr. Laughlin is finding the farmers themselves no small problem. Until this year, he has been unable to interest them in conservation, though the soil on many of their farms is less than a foot deep and is gradually wearing away.

After conferences with James W. Sargent, state co-ordinator for the Soil Conservation Service, and E. B. Mathews, director of vocational agriculture for the Future Farmers of America, Mr. Laughlin said he believed a plan of "alternate terracing" would settle most of the questions.

So this fall, terraces will adorn Garland county farms, many of which have never before known any sort of soil conservation practices. Fall grains, bermuda and lespedeza grasses and peas will be planted on the terraces. In the spring, alternate terraces will be planted in bermuda or lespedeza grasses, with crops such as corn or cotton, in the terrace between.

Many of the farms, however, will be taken entirely off row crops, and the government experts have indicated that they suggest bermuda planting throughout and encourage the raising of livestock. Engineers and agronomists for the project will be provided by the government, but the farmers must furnish the actual labor.

V. of F. W. Choose Oklahoma City Man

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—Scott P. Squyres of Oklahoma City, Okla., was elected national commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at their final session here.

Eugene I. Van Antwerp of Detroit, Mich., was elected senior vice-commander-in-chief. Columbus, Ohio, is next convention city.

A resolution that the Civilian Conservation Corps be trained for national defense was adopted. It "demanded" that America's 300,000 CCC youths be enrolled in a permanent corps and "be recognized as a complement to our national defense."

A companion resolution urging further development of United States air forces also was adopted at the closing session. Earlier today, Bernard W. Kearney, retiring commander-in-chief, told the veterans the next war "will be fought almost entirely in the air" and declared the United States should strengthen this wing of its defense.

U. S. Veterans Want All Troops Called Home

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—Veterans of Foreign Wars sent President Roosevelt yesterday a copy of a resolution "demanding" neutrality legislation and withdrawal of American armed forces from foreign countries.

The resolution concluded with an "urgent request" to the President for a statement of United States foreign policy "in keeping with the declarations of this resolution." It proposes that only enough troops be left on foreign soil to protect property owned by the United States Government.

More Game in Preserve

Wild game is increasing in the giant Kruger game preserve in South Africa.

Big Business in Lapland Uses Modern Inventions

Swedish Traffic Association; Dorien Leigh

The End of the Road Is Reached at the Last Mountain Village. The Automobile of Nils Thomasson, Lapland's Personification of Big Business, Can Go No Farther, and the Rest of the Trip Must Be Made on Foot

Mr. Thomasson, Shown Telephoning Into His Office, Is Not Afraid to Give Any New Invention a Trial if He Thinks It Helpful to His Business. The Automobile and Telephone Are Hardly New Elsewhere, but They Are Still Novelties in Parts of Lapland

Reindeer Herders on the Trek With Their Animals Over the Frozen Wastes of Lapland

Lapland, Too, Has Leader In 'Big Business'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELAGSFJALL, Lapland — Nils Thomasson is Lapland's personification of big business, only he wears much more picturesque clothes than his prototype does in Wall Street or in London's "City."

Among the simple peasants of Lapland, Mr. Thomasson drives his great gray Packard—most unexpected sight in these surroundings. The occupant gets out, just another Lapp, dressed in the "kolte" (national coat), a man like any of the peasants standing around.

Owner of vast herds of reindeer which he inspects personally, true Lapp and son of the soil, he is conversant with every invention of civilisation which can be of any use to him; it is one to him whether he sits at the wheel of his huge car or rushes after his herds on skis. He is a camera and film expert and was decorated by the King of Sweden for his mountain photography in 1930.

Mr. Thomasson's real home is in Mittatal near Helagsfjall; here his family lives and here are his vast herds of reindeer, which are looked after by his eldest son. Now and again, however, he goes to Are, the fashionable winter-sports resort of Sweden, where he keeps a photographic studio and a general store for tourists.

Visitors never tire of photographing this typical son of the land at the wheel of his luxury car and he does not mind, for he has a fellow feeling for anyone with a camera.

Britain Is Cool To Hitler's Plan For Joint Action

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—A letter From Adolf Hitler, to Lord Rothermere British magnate, urging an Anglo-German combination, possibly strengthened by "adhesion" of the United States, to insure peace and preserve "the interest of the white people" drew scant official comment here today.

That the document was not expected to lead to any concrete moves was indicated primarily by the statement of the Daily Mail which published the letter:

"Although this letter was widely circulated among leading politicians not one of them took any steps."

Hitler's Letter

The Reichsfuehrer wrote Lord Rothermere, publisher of the Daily Mail, saying that:

"Nine-tenths of the blood poured out during the last 300 years in Europe has been wasted. In those 300 years, Germany has lost from 20 to 25,000,000 lives in wars which were intrinsically without benefit to the nation, if benefit is estimated in terms of practical advantage rather than dubious prestige.

"All hope for the future is dead, so far as the human eye can see, unless it comes from England and Germany."

The communication urged an Anglo-German agreement and the calling of a conference of the mandatory powers to examine Germany's claims to colonies, An Anglo-German agreement, it said, "would represent the weight of influence for peace and commonsense of 120,000,000 of the most valuable people in the world."

Then it said if this Anglo-German "understanding" could be "enlarged by the adhesion of the American nation (the United States) it would be absolutely impossible to see who in the world could disturb a combination for peace which would never, of set purpose or intent, neglect the interest of the white people."

The newspaper closed its supplementary editorial with these words:

"In the name of peace something must be done."

It was felt in some quarters that the letter was designed to seize upon what many believe to be Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's strong desire to reach a working agrement with Germany.

Hitler's letter, however, made no mention of France—Britain's right-hand man in Europe—or the Western European security agreement which is the paramount goal of British foreign policy.

Although the missive was received with much interest it was not regarded as a formal overture because it was sent to Lord Rothermere rather than directly to the Government.

The publisher is one of Germany's closest friends in England.

Roosevelt Honors Franklin's Memory

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—A wreath from President Roosevelt was laid today at the foot of the Benjamin Franklin statue opposite City Hall in observation of Franklin Day in the current celebration of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution.

A message from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was read to some 2000 persons gathered for the event.

"While Washington led the American forces in the field," the Secretary wrote, "Franklin's greatest victories were won in the council halls of Europe. In his endeavors he realised, as we do today, the necessity of foreign intercourse and the value of friendships which span the seas."

U. S. in Reindeer Business; Shoulders Alaskan Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 4—When President Roosevelt signed a bill Thursday to put the Government into the business of stabilizing the reindeer situation in Alaska through a $2,000,000 appropriation to be dispensed by the Department of the Interior, a good many of the high lights were overlooked in what is one of the most glittering adventures in animal husbandry in modern times.

Once, about all that average mortals knew about reindeer in Alaska was the impression they got from pictures of Mary Andrewuk, popularly known as "the Eskimo Reindeer Queen," which pictures were sent back home on postcards from tourists to their families.

The reindeer situation in Alaska has been plaguing a variety of people for a good many years. Some have said that what was originally intended as a domestic industry, to be developed for the benefit of the Eskimos, turned into an enormous and purely commercial exploited enterprise. Others have contended that the management of the reindeer situation by the whites produced the best results for the Eskimos.

Political Football

Since the matter has been one of the most constantly kicked of political footballs in Alaska, the discreet observer confines himself to the romance which in abundance is connected with reindeer in Alaska; that no one can deny.

It was in 1891 that the first reindeer for Alaska were purchased in Russia. One Sheldon Jackson is destined to everlasting fame for his determined efforts to have reindeer brought into Alaska, to bolster the flagging fortunes of the Eskimos of the north, and west.

When he first proposed that the animals be imported from Siberia, Alaska and adjacent neighborhoods in the upper reaches of the United States and Canada rang with laughter. Congress indignantly refused an appropriation to facilitate any such monkeyshines, and everyone thought no more would be heard about the matter.

But they did not know Sheldon Jackson. By the most diligent labors he obtained the co-operation of mission boards, churches, and moneyed individuals, with the result that soon he had a fund of $2100 in supplies—not cash—with which to trade with Siberian Eskimos on the Asiatic tundras across Bering Straits for reindeer.

Idea Takes Hold

In 1892, 121 more animals were brought in, and, contrary to all expectations, so promising did the idea seem—once someone had done all the hard work of getting it started—that Congress agreed to a small appropriation for upkeep.

In 1902 the Russian Government suddenly let it be known that it would sell no more reindeer for export to Alaska. This was disappointing to Sheldon Jackson; on the other hand, there were now 1280 animals in Alaska, so he could reconcile himself reasonably to making shift.

Congress began to take an interest in the experiment. There were three possible plans of administration. One was to mass the reindeer into one herd, to be held under Federal control. Another was to allow them to be administered by the missions, the herds being loaned out for industrial training, with the understanding that eventually an equal number to those loaned out was to be returned. The third plan was a relief plan, under which the Department of the Interior would see to the gradual shifting over of the animals to the ownership of industrious and worthy Eskimos who qualified, so that the reindeer might be transformed into a native domestic industry, developed for the welfare of a backward, primitive people.

At this juncture the Lomen brothers and their associates, named Baldwin, entered the scene. The senior Lomen, a lawyer, had come up from his home in Iowa in the gold rush and remained in Nome to practice law. Eventually he was to become a Mayor of Nome, serve three years as United States District Attorney, and be appointed, by President Harding, to a Judgeship in the United States District Court. Gudbrand Lomen had five sons who eventually joined their father in Nome. One of them, Carl, took it into his head that he would like to have a herd of reindeer. His father said such reindeer as there were in Alaska all belonged to the natives and could not be bought by white men.

However, conditions eventually changed and Carl Lomen got his herd of reindeer. He acquired his first holdings in 1914, from a Laplander who had been brought over to help teach the Eskimos how to manage reindeer, had become tired of Alaska, and now wanted to go home. He was glad enough to find the young Lomen who wanted to buy his reindeer. So Carl Lomen acquired 1200 of them.

Today the Lomens own several hundred thousand reindeer and have, all told, owned a million.

A dry, statistical bill, calling on Congress to appropriate money to keep pace with the reindeer situation in Alaska, fails to conjure up one of the great pictures in the history of reindeer in Alaska, and that is the trek of Andrew Bahr, the 60-year-old Lapp, from Elephant Point to a point just east of where the MacKenzie River dumps into the Arctic.

Five Years for Trip

Andrew Bahr had 3442 reindeer when he started. To help him, he had eight reindeer dogs and five Idaho sheep dogs, with provisions on 40 sledges. He believed he would make the journey in two winters and three summers. It took him 1089 days of travel, or five years and four months, from Dec. 22, 1929 to March 25, 1935.

At that, he said, he didn't have anything to complain about, considering everything. What he meant was,—well have you ever tried to travel 1200 miles with 3442 reindeer? In the summer of 1930 he only got 100 miles from the start of his trek. He hoped he could make 1100 miles the next winter; winter was when he had to make the time, during the long, 60-below-zero winter night, because in summer the tundras were swampy and impossible. In the winters of 1932 and 1933 he traveled at turtle speed. He got to the Blow River, and tried to cross the MacKenzie river; but when he got the reindeer out on the sleek, smooth ice a terrific storm blew up and the animals turned around and charged back to the camp at Blow River.

Out of the 3442 he started with, Andrew Bahr got 2500 of his reindeer across. It was wild, and it was fun, and one of the kind of adventures that reindeer men in the north understand, but which would probably make the eyes of a Congressman pop with unbelief.

Thrift Is Urged Upon Individuals

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP) — Alarmed over "popular misrepresentations of social security and similar protective legislation," Dr. Henry E. Hoagland, a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank board, issued a call for individuals to save their own money.

"The continued growth of our social and economic institutions requires that we maintain thrift as one of our outstanding virtues and use every reasonable means to protest the fruits of thrifty habits," he said in a statement to savings and loan executives.

"At best, workmen's compensation laws, sickness and unemployment insurance, and old age pensions are intended to provide only minimum subsistence and protection to the beneficiaries.

Poland Suppresses Paderewski Plea For Democracy

WARSAW, Sept. 3 (AP)—An urgent attempt by Ignace Jan Paderewski to warn his Polish countrymen against the danger of civil war and the totalitarian state has been suppressed by the Warsaw Government.

Mr. Paderewski, one of the founders of post-war Poland, its first Premier and one-time Foreign Minister, sent his warning-appeal to the Polish press from his villa in Switzerland.

The appeal was published at Katowice but when newspapers in Warsaw, the capital, attempted to print it they were suppressed.

The famous pianist said in his letter that he was extremely worried over news of recent peasant riots in which many were killed. He warned his countrymen—living as they do between two powerful nations (Germany ond the Soviet Union)—that they could not afford a civil war.

There was no likelihood that any political group would be able to establish a totalitarian Polish regime without civil war, he said. He urged his countrymen to counterbalance the totalitarian systems of their German and Russian neighbors by internal consolidation.

To achieve this, he wrote, "the wall at present separating the Government from the people should be removed."

The pianist-statesman specifically urged amnesty for political prisoners, abolition of concentration camps, discontinuance of reprisals against peasant party leaders and a new parliamentary election.

The "free and honest" former Premier who has not returned to Poland since 1920 emphasized that his appeal "is not a political program but emergency advice which I believe indispensable to prevent Poland from internal shock."

In addition to suppressing the communication, the Government answered Mr. Paderewski's demand for a cessation of reprisals against Peasant Party leaders by ordering numerous fresh arrests.

Back to Eskimos Go Reindeer As Uncle Sam's $2,000,000 Gift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—"Uncle Chase"—once more in the guise of the Roosevelt administration—has bought back his reindeer.

It cost him $2,000,000 to get them, but President Roosevelt's approval of the "reindeer bill" providing for the purchase of all reindeer in Alaska owned by whites, brings an end to a generation of intense hostility between native Eskimos and commercial white interests and gives them all back to the Eskimos.

The tale behind this financial transaction belongs to the last act in the frontier drama between native and white invader. From 1914 until now Alaska has witnessed factional troubles at times approaching open warfare in intensity which find their parallel only in the earlier days of cattle-rustling in the west which made the ingredients of legend.

Some lawyers in the Government service are of the opinion that the reindeer have always belonged legally to the Eskimos for whom they were originally purchased and imported from Siberia. They believe that white ownership of larger herds of reindeer is of doubtful legality, and that the owners should have been forced to surrender them to the Eskimos through court action.

But Congress and the Administration has been disposed to overlook whatever shadow of legality may fall on the Lomen family's ownership of about one-fourth of all the reindeer in Alaska and hand over to them and their associates the sum of $2,000,000 to extinguish once and for all any claims of white ownership. From now on all reindeer belong to the Eskimos. Their control, use and commercial exploitation will be vested in the Indian bureau.

Reindeer were brought to Alaska between 1892 and 1902 by the Government to provide a source of food and clothing for the Eskimos to replace other diminishing sources. The stated intention at the time was that the animals should be used exclusively for the benefit of the Eskimos. However, it was not long before white interests saw a possibility of developing a market in the United States for reindeer meat and began acquiring herds.

There are estimated to be between 600,000 and 1,500,000 reindeer in Alaska now, of which about one fourth belong to the Lomen interests. Considerable money was spent in attempting to develop the market for reindeer meat, and Lomen herds were handled as a strictly business proposition.

In many cases herds were grazed jointly, Eskimos' herds with Lomen herds. The result was increasing suspicion and hostility. Eskimos charged that they were being cheated of their rightful property, that at the round-ups the Eskimos lost the best animals in the general herd. Disputes arose over ownership of herds and over grazing lands. Whites in Alaska split vehemently between partisans of the Lomens and partisans of the Eskimos. The latter group claim that the natives were robbed, cheated and exploited in Alaska in the twentieth century just as unscrupulously as the Indians of the West were cheated and robbed in the dishonest in the nineteenth century. Lomen defenders maintain just as stoutly that the Lomen interests were true benefactors not only of Alaska but of the Eskimos for whom they were trying to open up new markets.

Whatever the merits of the dispute, it became too intense for comfort. The Department of the Interior began an investigation under the Hoover Administration which reached its conclusion only this week when President Roosevelt signed the measure which will buy out the white interest and give all the reindeer back to the Eskimos.

Would Bar Speedy Driver

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Excessive speed is the direct cause of at least 95 per cent of New York State's automobile accidents, in the opinion of Carroll R. Mealey, Deputy State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, who, in a statement here, urged that the speedy driver be barred from the highways.

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Peaceful Gains of Union Praised by C. I. O. Leader

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Philadelphia: Thomas Kennedy, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, told the United Electrical and Radio Workers that their peaceful record was a rebuke to persons who attribute violent purposes to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Mr. Kennedy, who is international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, addressing the second annual convention of the C. I. O.-affiliated union, said that its progress in membership and collective bargaining had been accomplished "with comparatively no strikes."

"Is this not a fitting answer and a rebuke to these people who classify every organization within the Committee for Industrial Organization as being Communistic and engaged principally in the work of bringing about strikes and disorder?" he asked.

The convention also commended the National Labor Board in a telegram to Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York, under whose act the board was created.

Delegates authorized the telegram after a discussion of the board's stand in the case of the National Electric Products Company of Ambridge, Penna. The board said a contract the company signed with the American Federation of Labor union was signed to avoid bargaining with the United, and was invalid. The board ordered an election at the plant.

Washington: The American Federation of Labor declared that workers will be forced to a lower living standard this fall, unless their pay checks are at least 5 per cent larger than a year ago.

In its monthly survey of business, the federation said living costs in July were 4.3 per cent higher than during the same month of 1936. It added that further increases in prices of foodstuff, clothing, rents and other necessities are expected.

Pittsburgh: Twelve union carpenters tore down the reviewing stand for the Labor Day parade and put it back together again—on a union basis. The stand was erected by carpenters from the city department of highways and sewers, but the Pile Drivers' Union protested that the city workers were not organized.

Pittsburgh: The National Electric Products Corporation of near-by Ambridge appealed to the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, for a solution of its perplexing labor situation created by clashing opinions of the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal District Court here.

Federal Judge F. P. Schoonmaker, at his home in Bradford, Penna., signed an order granting the appeal from his ruling that the corporation must execute a closed shop contract with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an A. F. of L. affiliate.

San Francisco: A jurisdictional union dispute between A. F. of L. teamsters and C. I. O. warehousemen-longshoremen, slowly choking cargo movements here, threatened to spread along the Pacific Coast.

The teamsters refused to move cargo on or off docks and have announced they are ready for a "finish" fight to force warehousemen, now affiliated with the C. I. O. longshoremen, back into the American Federation of Labor.

Unless the controversy is settled by Wednesday, teamster officials announced they would call truckmen off docks across the bay in Oakland.

Teamster representatives spurned a C. I. O. peace offer at last night's labor council meeting.

John P. McLaughlin, head of the truckmen shouted:

"They brought this fight on themselves. We don't care how far it goes, either. From now on it's going to be a showdown."

Chicago: Trial Examiner Tilford E. Dudley of the National Labor Relations Board in a report held that the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation of Waukegan, Ill., had violated the Wagner Labor Act on four counts.

Mr. Dudley recommended that the company reinstate 83 employees who were not re-employed after deputy sheriffs evicted Fansteel "sit-downers" with tear gas in a strike last February.

WPA Employs 1,482,707

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Works Progress Administration reported today 1,482,707 persons were employed on WPA projects during the week ended August 28, putting the rolls below the 1,500,000 quota set by the new relief act. There are now about 2,775,000 fewer persons on federal relief rolls than were employed by the old civil works administration at its January, 1934, peak.

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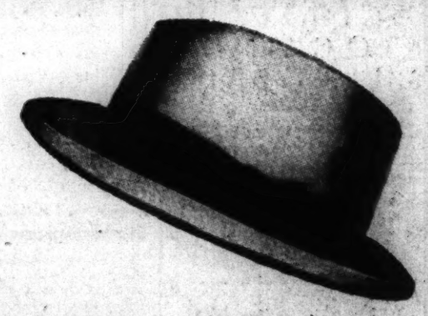

Saturday, September 11, is Felt Hat Day, a signal for men to adopt the new [illegible] crowns, and colors as presented by hatters who advertise in the Monitor.

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Lewis Warns 'Fair-Weather Friends'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The text of John L. Lewis's radio speech last night follows:

Out of the agony and travail of economic America the Committee for Industrial Organization was born. To millions of Americans, exploited without stint by corporate industry and socially debased beyond the understanding of the fortunate, its coming was as welcome as the dawn to the night watcher. To a lesser group of Americans, infinitely more fortunately situated, blessed with larger quantities of the world's good and insolent in their assumption of privilege, its coming was heralded as a harbinger of ill, sinister of purpose, of unclean methods and non-virtuous objectives.

But the Committee for Industrial Organization is here. It is now and henceforth a definite instrumentality, destined greatly to influence the lives of our people and the internal and external course of the Republic.

Justification of the C. I. O.

This is true only because the purpose and objectives of the Committee for Industrial Organization find economic, social, political and moral justification in the hearts of the millions who are its members and the millions more who support it. The organization and constant onward sweep of this movement exemplifies the resentment of the many toward the selfishness, greed and the neglect of the few. The workers of the nation were tired of waiting for corporation industry to right their economic wrongs, to alleviate their social agony and to grant them their political rights. Despairing of fair treatment, they resolved to do something for themselves. They, therefore, have organized a new labor movement, conceived within the principles of the national Bill of Rights and committed to the proposition that the workers are free to assemble in their own forums, voice their own grievances, declare their own hopes and contract on even terms with modern industry for the sale of their only material possessions—their labor.

The Committee for Industrial Organization has a numerical enrollment of 3,718,000 members. It has 32 affiliated national and international unions. Of this number 11 unions account for 2,793,000 members. This group is organized in the textile, auto, garment, lumber, electrical manufacturing, power, steel, coal and transport industries. The remaining membership exists in the maritime, oil production and refining, shipbuilding, leather, chemical, retail, meat packing, vegetable canning, metalliferous mining, miscellaneous manufacturing, agricultural labor and service and miscellaneous industries. Some 200,000 workers are organized into 507 chartered local units not yet attached to a national industrial union.

Record Bespeaks Progress

This record bespeaks progress. It is a development without precedent in our own country. Some of this work was accomplished with the enlightened co-operation, or the tolerant acquiescence, of employers who recognized that a new labor movement was being forged and who were not disposed, in any event, to flout the law of the land. On the other hand, much of this progress was made in the face of violent and deadly opposition which reached its climax in the slaughter of workers paralleling the massacres of Ludlow and Homestead.

In the steel industry the corporations generally have accepted collective bargaining and negotiated wage agreements with the Committee for Industrial Organization. Eighty-five per cent of the industry is thus under contract and a peaceful relationship exists between the management and the workers. Written wage contracts have been negotiated with 399 steel companies covering 500 to 10,000 men. One thousand and thirty-one local lodges in 700 communities have been organized.

Five of the corporations in the steel industry elected to resist collective bargaining and undertook to destroy the steel workers' union. These companies filled their plants with industrial spies, assembled depots of guns and gas bombs, established barricades, controlled their communities with armed hirelings, leased the police power of cities and mobilized the military power of a state to guard them against the intrusion of collective bargaining within their plants.

During this strike 18 steel workers were either shot to death or had their brains clubbed out by police, or armed hirelings in the pay of the steel companies. In Chicago, Mayor Kelly's police force was successful in killing 10 strikers before they could escape the fury of the police, shooting eight of them in the back. One hundred sixty strikers were maimed and injured by police clubs, riot guns and gas bombs and were hospitalized. Hundreds of strikers were arrested, jailed, treated with brutality while incarcerated and harassed by succeeding litigation. None but strikers were murdered, gassed, injured, jailed or maltreated. No one had to die except the workers who were standing for the right guaranteed them by the Congress and written in the law.

Governor Davey of Ohio, successful in the last election because of his reiterated promises of fair treatment to labor, used the military power of the commonwealth on the side of the Republic Steel Company and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. Nearly half of the staggering military expenditure incident to the crushing of this strike in Ohio was borne by the Federal Government through the allocation of financial aid to the military establishment of the state.

The steel workers have now buried their dead, while the widows weep and watch their orphaned children become objects of public charity. The murder of these unarmed men has never been publicly rebuked by any authoritative officer of the state or Federal Government. Some of them, in extenuation, plead lack of jurisdiction, but murder as a crime against the moral code can always be rebuked without regard to the niceties of legalistic jurisdiction by those who profess to be the keepers of the public conscience. . . .

Strikes and Politics

Shortly after Kelly's police force in Chicago had indulged in their bloody orgy, Kelly came to Washington looking for political patronage. That patronage was forthcoming and Kelly must believe that the killing of the strikers is no liability in partisan politics.

Meanwhile, the Steel Puppet Davey is still Governor of Ohio, but not for long I think—not for long. The people of Ohio may be relied upon to mete out political justice.

While the men of the steel industry were going through blood and gas in defense of their rights and their homes and their families, elsewhere on the far-flung C. I. O. front the hosts of labor were advancing and intelligent and permanent progress was being made. In scores of industries plant after plant and company after company were negotiating sensible working agreements. The men in the steel industry who sacrificed their all were not merely aiding their fellows at home, but were adding strength to the cause of their comrades in all industry. Labor was marching toward the goal of industrial democracy and contributing constructively toward a more rational arrangement of our domestic economy.

Labor does not seek industrial strife. It wants peace, but a peace with justice. In the long struggle for labor's rights it has been patient and forbearing. Sabotage and destructive syndicalism have had no part in the American labor movement. Workers have kept faith in American institutions. Most of the conflicts which have occurred have been when labor's right to live has been challenged and denied. If there is to be peace in our industrial life let the employer recognize his obligation to his employees—at least to the degree set forth in existing statutes. Ordinary problems affecting wages, hours, and working conditions, in most instances, will quickly respond to negotiation in the council room.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and similar groups representing industry and financial interests, are rendering a disservice to the American people in their attempts to frustrate the organization of labor and in their refusal to accept collective bargaining as one of our economic institutions.

These groups are encouraging a systematic organization of vigilante groups to fight unionization under the sham pretext of local interests. They equip these vigilantes with tin hats, wooden clubs, gas masks and lethal weapons and train them in the arts of brutality and oppression. They bring in snoops, finks, hatchet gangs and Chowderhead Cohens to infest their plants and disturb the communities. Fascist organizations have been launched and financed under the shabby pretext that the C. I. O. movement is communistic. The real breeders of discontent and alien doctrines of government and philosophies subversive of good citizenship are such as these who take the law into their own hands. No tin hat brigade of goose stepping vigilantes or bibble-babbling mob of blackguarding and corporation paid scoundrels will prevent the onward march of labor, or divert its purpose to play its natural and rational part in the development of the economic, political and social life of our nation.

Unionization, as opposed to Communism, presupposes the relation of employment; it is based upon the wage system and it recognizes fully and unreservedly the institution of private property and the right to investment profit. It is upon the fuller development of collective bargaining, the wider expansion of the labor movement, the increased influence of labor in our national councils, that the prosperity of our democratic institutions must largely depend. The organized workers of America, free in their industrial life, conscious partners in production, secure in their homes and enjoying a decent standard of living, will prove the finest bulwark against the intrusion of alien doctrines of government.

Do those who have hatched this foolish cry of Communism in the C. I. O. fear the increased influence of labor in our democracy? Do they fear its influence will be cast on the side of shorter hours, a better system of distributed employment, better homes for the underprivileged, social security for the aged, a fairer distribution of the national income?

Certainly the workers that are being organized want a voice in the determination of these objectives of social justice.

Certainly labor wants a fairer share in the national income. Assuredly labor wants a larger participation in increased productive efficiency. Obviously the population is entitled to participate in the fruits of the genius of our men of achievement in the field of the material science. Labor has suffered just as our farm population has suffered from a viciously unequal distribution of the national income. In the exploitation of both classes of workers has been the source of panic and depression, and upon the economic welfare of both rests the best assurance of a sound and permanent prosperity.

In this connection let me call attention to the propaganda which some of our industrialists are carrying on among the farmers. By pamphlets in the milk cans or attached to machinery and in countless other ways of direct and indirect approach, the farmers of the nation are being told that the increased price of farm machinery and farm supplies is due to the rising wage level brought about by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

And yet it is the industrial millions of this country who constitute the substantial market for all agricultural products. The interests of the two groups are mutually dependent. It is when the payroll goes down that the farmer's realization is diminished, so that his loans become overdue at the bank and the arrival of the tax collector is awaited with fear. On the other hand it is the prosperity of the farmer that quickens the tempo of manufacturing activities and brings buying power to the millions of urban and industrial workers. As we view the years that have passed this has always been true and it becomes increasingly imperative that the farm population and the millions of workers in industry must learn to combine their strength for the attainment of mutual and desirable objectives and at the same time learn to guard themselves against the sinister propaganda of those who would divide and exploit them.

Under the banner of the Committee for Industrial Organization American labor is on the march. Its objectives today are those it had in the beginning: to strike for the unionization of our unorganized millions of workers and for the acceptance of collective bargaining as a recognized American institution. It seeks peace with the industrial world. It seeks co-operation and mutuality of effort with the agricultural population. It would avoid strikes. It would have its rights determined under the law by the peaceful negotiations and contract relationships that are supposed to characterize American commercial life. Until an aroused public opinion demands that employers accept that rule, labor has no recourse but to surrender its rights or struggle for their realization with its own economic power.

Not Partisan in Politics

The objectives of this movement are not political in a partisan sense. Yet it is true that a political party which seeks the support of labor and makes pledges of good faith to labor must, in equity and good conscience, keep that faith and redeem those pledges. The spectacle of august and dignified members of Congress, servants of the people and agents of the Republic, skulking in hallways and closets, hiding their faces in a party caucus to prevent a quorum from acting upon a labor measure, is one that emphasizes the perfidy of politicians and blasts the confidence of labor's millions in politicians' promises and statement's vows.

Labor next year cannot avoid the necessity of a political assay of the work and deeds of its so-called friends and its political beneficiaries. It must determine who are its friends in the arena of politics as elsewhere. It feels that its cause is just and that its friends should not view its struggle with neutral detachment or intone constant criticism of its activities. Those who chant their praises of democracy but who lose no chance to drive their knives into labor's defenseless back must feel the weight of labor's woe even as its open adversaries must ever feel the thrust of labor's power. Labor, like Israel, has many sorrows. Its women weep for their fallen and they lament for the future of the children of the race. It ill behooves one who has supped at labor's table and who has been sheltered in labor's house to curse with equal fervor and fine impartiality both labor and its adversaries when they become locked in deadly embrace.

I repeat that labor seeks peace and guarantees its own loyalty, but the voice of labor, insistent upon its rights, should not be annoying to the ears of justice or offensive to the edhscience of the American people.

Radio Chain Censors Address by Lewis

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 4

Some of the phraseology John L. Lewis intended to hurl in his broadcast address last night proved too strong for Columbia Broadcasting System and radio officials felt it was imperative to censor his remarks.

They announced that at their "suggestion" Mr. Lewis agreed to leave out a word in one passage of his text, and a whole paragraph in another.

The single word was an adjective applied to Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio, and the paragraph excoriated one of Mr. Lewis's principal foes, Tom Girdler, president of the Republic Steel Corporation.

Lewis Rebukes Roosevelt And Warns of Bolt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—A call to labor to defeat its enemies at next year's polls, a rebuke to President Roosevelt and a threat to retaliate with a new combination of farmer and labor if the Administration fails his concept of its duties were highpoints of a resounding 1937 Labor Day message broadcast to the nation by John L. Lewis.

Though he did not mention President Roosevelt by name, there could be no mistaking the implications of warnings voiced by the chief of the powerful Committee for Industrial Organization.

The first intended step he stated clearly. Next year labor "must determine who are its friends in the arena of politics as elsewhere." Those congressmen who were "skulking in hallways and closets" or "hiding their faces in a party caucus" when the wage and hour bill was waiting at the closing days of the session are to be made to feel the full force of labor's vengeance.

Promises Reprisals

And those who, like "The Steel Puppet Davey," Governor of Ohio, and Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, turned police and national guard against the C. I. O. on the summer's strike fronts will hold their offices "not for long, I think—not for long," Mr. Lewis declared.

The next step—the more momentous one of the C. I. O.'s future political affiliations—Mr. Lewis stated in veiled terms. He did not mention President Roosevelt by name. But the long-awaited answer to "a plague o' both your houses" came like political thunder at the end.

Labor friends "should not view its struggle with neutral detachment," he said.

And then, in words whose import could not be mistaken, he added:

"It ill behoves one who has supped at labor's table and who has been sheltered in labor's house to curse with equal fervor and fine impartiality both labor and its adversaries when they become locked in deadly embrace."

Farm-Labor Union

Besides this charge of ingratitude Mr. Lewis nailed up before the eyes of the Administration as a political storm signal his belief that the farmer and labor are "mutually dependent." He outlined in detail the argument that it is high wages for labor which buy the farmers produce, and the prosperity of the farmer "that quickens the tempo of manufacturing activities and brings buying power to the millions of urban and industrial workers," and he declared that "it becomes increasingly imperative that the farm population and the million of workers in industry must learn to combine their strength for the attainment of mutual and desirable objectives and at the same time learn to guard themselves against the sinister propaganda of those who would divide and exploit them."

Before delivering this bold warning to President Roosevelt and the New Deal, Mr. Lewis pointed to three specific labor indictments of the Administration. He charged that Washington opened the streams of political patronage for Mayor Kelly regardless of the fact that his Chicago police had killed ten strikers, "shooting eight of them in the back." He held that nearly half of the staggering military expenditures" incurred in crushing the steel strikes in Ohio was "borne by the Federal Government. And, he protested that the death of 18 strikers and the injury to 160 "has never been publicly rebuked by any authoritative officer of the State or Federal Government."

Rights of Labor

These sins of omission or commission by the Administration Mr. Lewis represented as being all the more odious because, in the summer strikes, "none but strikers were murdered," and, "no one had to die except the workers who were standing for the right guaranteed them by the Congress and written in the law."

The Lewis speech exploded somewhat like a time bomb shattering a brief lull in the political atmosphere. But its effect was lessened by the fact that everyone has been waiting for days for it to go off. Much of its political implication had been discounted in advance. As a matter of fact, the possibility of a clear and open break with the Administration has been so strong for several weeks that the wording of Mr. Lewis' rebuke to the President seemed to observers almost a concession and perhaps a hint of willingness to compromise.

New Deal quarters refused to be alarmed by the speech. They pointed out that the farmer-labor combination which Mr. Lewis threatens has been a "will o' the wisp" to too many in the past to be taken very seriously now.

Will It Aid President?

Further, there are some Administration apologists who claim that the attack of Mr. Lewis is the one thing needed at this time to re-establish the President's prestige with the rank and file of Americans—the great middle class who disbelieve in the class struggle and mistrust the potential industrial and political power of mass unionism. It is even argued that Mr. Lewis has done the President a distinct political favor by criticising him. For, the argument runs, labor has no place to go but to the Roosevelt party while Roosevelt prestige has been weakened more than anything else by the suspicion of excessive sympathy for labor lawlessness.

These same apologists add that the bitter, almost venemous terms of the Lewis speech would further frighten the great bulk of voters away from the C. I. O. and make them responsive to the relatively soothing tones of President Roosevelt.

Besides Governor Davey, Mayor Kelly and Tom Girdler of Republic Steel, the roll call of labor's enemies named outright by Mr. Lewis and subjected to the lash of his tongue included the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce, both of which organizations he charged with "encouraging a systematic organization of vigilante groups to fight unionization under the sham pretext of local interests."

Education

Before We Go Visiting

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Dear Editor:

Since making visits with children sometimes presents problems to the mother, I thought that other parents might be interested in some of the things I have learned in making numerous trips and visits to relatives with two small children from the time that they were babies until now, when they are "going on" 5 and 3.

In the first place, I have found that an ounce of preparation and forethought is worth a ton of afterthoughts. Now I not only plan carefully what to take and how to pack it, but I also devote some time and effort to preparing the children themselves for the visit.

Last winter, for example, we took a 24-hour train trip to visit relatives in Florida. For some time beforehand we talked of the trip. I described the diner and how we would eat our meals there. At meals we pretended that we were in a diner and paid particular attention to table manners. I also described the sleeping car and how the berths were made up by the porter. The older child asked many questions and for days we played train with chairs, stopping at stations, giving the signal to start again, and so on.

The result was not only delightful days of anticipation for the children, but also a very happy trip. The children behaved like veterans in the diner, and the older child could hardly wait to be boosted by the porter into the upper berth, where he spent the night happily by himself, although he usually seems inclined to shrink from new experiences and strangers.

With both the children I found that some preparation in regard to general conduct and especially conduct at the table was rewarded by greater harmony during the visit. I tried to teach simply the obligations of a guest, pointing out that relatives enjoyed having happy and obedient children visit them, but that they might not care to invite again a child who was crying, quarrelsome or disobedient. Incidentally, I often couple the words "good" and "happy" when talking to the children. Goodness has so often seemed to suggest dullness, renunciation or even gloom that I wanted the children to realise that the good child is the happy child and that no one can be really happy when he is not doing right and thinking good thoughts.

In order to save work and inconvenience on visits, I plan to take and use for the children mostly clothes that require no ironing. Seersucker pajamas, rompers, play suits, sun suits and overalls may be very attractive. With the overalls and sun suits I have a selection of cotton mesh shirts, of cotton or part-wool jerseys with short or long sleeves, and of wool sweaters, so that the child is prepared for hot or cold weather. Knitted suits for babies and small boys also need not be ironed. When visiting, it is often more convenient if you can wash the children's things in the bathroom and hang them out yourself instead of invading the kitchen or laundry to use the ironing board and tubs. Yet it is often inconvenient, as well as expensive, to arrange to send out the children's laundry.

Of course, on train or automobile trips I prepare in advance for the children's amusement by taking with me small books and toys or games, together with materials for self-activity, such as paper and crayon, old magazines and blunt scissors. I have found many helpful suggestions in the Monitor about games and other devices for keeping children happy on long trips.

For a time I hesitated to tell the children in advance of a proposed trip or other expedition, because I did not want to disappoint them if plans had to be changed. But I have found that the value of preparing the child's thoughts, and his joy of anticipation far outweigh the occasional disappointment. If plans must be changed, I explain that we may be able to go some other time, and then try to find some immediate activity to divert attention from the disappointment. I have learned also not to start my talking about the visit with its new experiences too long in advance, since time means little to a small child and he can be very persistent in asking how soon he is to start.

(Mrs.) K. V. A.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

How Parents Can Co-operate With the School

With Mealtime Discussions, a Spirit of Inquiry, and a Practical Use of School Subjects

By Haydn S. Pearson

Writes for The Christian Science Monitor

At the beginning of another school year it is inspiring to realize that approximately 30,000,000 human beings in the United States will be engaged in learning. Nearly a million teachers will consecrate themselves anew to one of the most important tasks in our society. The pupils include all ages: little tots in the nursery school, boys and girls in public and private schools, youths in the colleges and universities, and adults in extension courses, clubs and hobby crafts.

The school and parents have a common ideal and common task. We want to train boys and girls to become the best type of citizens. We want to impart the knowledges, skills and traits to adequately prepare them for worthy and happy living.

There are many practical ways in which the home can help. Let us discuss a few.

First, a wholesome attitude of curiosity in the home means that minds will be keen for new learning. Dinner table and evening discussions on important current events will teach children to discriminate between the worthwhile and the trivial. Current events can be tied up with geography and history. If parents will ask intelligent questions, children are eager to give of their knowledge. This connects classroom learning with a fine type of discussion, and the social studies of the school curriculum become a meaningful part of the children's lives.

Homes should have an adequate supply of books and maps of all kinds. Whenever a question of geography or history comes up, one member can look it up and report. Teachers can usually tell in which homes discussion is a family affair. When the children give talks before their classes, home discussion means children have poise and ability to think and talk.

A second point is in regard to the use of figures. During the past years there has been much written and theorized about the subject of arithmetic. A certain group has maintained that mathematics can be postponed in a child's educational experience, and greatly reduced in scope.

Arithmetic Worth Using

The writer feels this is an erroneous conception of the subject. The ability to handle figures is needed by all adults. The subject has inherent values. It offers a specific task, and children like to solve specific problems. It teaches them to finish a task. And each problem can be proved to be right or wrong. If wrong, there is a certain satisfaction in retracing one's steps and discovering the error.

The home can connect classroom arithmetic with every-day life. Let the children figure on the family budget; let them get yearly totals for the regular monthly bills. If a discount is offered on certain bills for payment before a certain date, let them figure it for you. Many progressive schools teach general business and elementary economics. A practical and fascinating task is for a boy to keep an accurate record of the cost of running the family car; let him have a notebook and divide the costs: gas, oil, service for greasing, depreciation, repairs, insurance and taxes. Each phase has its economic history. Let Mary keep a notebook on the family's food bill. She will enjoy telling you the totals under such headings as vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, gas, coal and other items. This makes arithmetic a matter of every-day life.

Letter Writing

An important matter of co-operation is in the field of language and writing. The schools teach, for example, the different types of letters. If you, as an adult, have a letter to write, ask the children to write a sample for you. It is vitally important that children see the connection between the activities of the schoolroom and the activities of adult life.

The use of good spoken English in the home is another point wherein the school and home can supplement each other for the benefit of the child. It seems to be true that some children learn much more readily through hearing than through the written page. That is why schools are using more visual aids today: posters, slides, moving pictures. Modern school books sparkle with good illustrations. If a child hears incorrect English, indiscriminately used slang, and sloppily constructed sentences, it makes it harder for the school to inculcate a natural sense of the good usage of our langage.

Learning To Study

In addition to these matters, parents can and should encourage their children to do their home-work regularly and well. Each child should have his own quiet place to study. One of the most essential traits the school and home can establish is the ability to concentrate on a task.

These are some of the matters that are of mutual concern to parents and teachers. The school and home are two vital agencies in preparing youth for citizenship. Co-operation between them means a higher type of citizen tomorrow.

Harold M. Lambert

Isn't It Time We Realized That They Like It?

The idea that children "hate" to go to school is definitely old-fashioned. It is an adult idea, dating from a school life that felt rigid and hampering. The child of today, whether he recognizes it or not, enjoys much of his school experience, and will enjoy far more of it if the over-sympathetic adult, seeking to "stand in" with him, will cease encouraging him to bemoan that school is about to begin. It is easy for a child to take on the color of an adult's tone, and say that he hates school—until he really takes it for granted that he does hate it! A child enjoys his schooldays. Let us help him to realize this by encouraging him to share this natural enjoyment.

'Roads to Travel'
A Guidebook to Adventure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because we cannot provide space for reviewing all the excellent textbooks available, we seldom review one, even in brief, unless it is of value beyond as well as within the classroom, or unless it presents a new field of study or interpretation. A book called "Roads to Travel," edited by Hardy R. Finch and Marion T. Parker, and published by Harper & Brothers, New York, $1.20, might be said to measure up in all these respects. It is a little "travel anthology," designed to be used in connection with high school English work, and contains here a chapter from some fascinating travel book, there an article from some magazine, together with a scattering of photographs, some theme topics, questions to help the child in purposeful reading of the selection, and a list of books either by the same author or on the same part of the world. Particularly do we like the "exploratory suggestions" following each selection—suggestions for reading further and collecting related material, even to exhibits and ideas for talks, which any alert mentality might naturally do when stimulated by the pages just read.

Really the book is rather fun, and in the hands of an imaginative teacher, eager about other lands, full of the zest for seeing the world, and for learning and sharing the ways and thoughts of peoples all over the globe, it could be a magic guidebook to adventure. Boys and girls in such a class, collecting pictures, poring over maps, enjoying magazine articles and travel books, pooling them through talk and excerpt, and awake to the newspaper accounts that bring these countries into everyday parlance, have a treat ahead of them when asked to add this volume to their semester's list of purchases at the school store. Furthermore, if you are not in school, except as you consider all life a chance to learn and enjoy learning, you might like to use this textbook for a series of informal meetings of your little neighborhood study group during the winter.

M. J. T.

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

XII

The Rain as a Nature Lesson

Subject—Rain

Approach—A rainy day

Fact—Cold condenses moisture

Proof—(Have ready a kettle of steaming water and a cold plate. If necessary pack the plate with ice, also have a jar and a pitcher of cold water and pictures of snow-covered mountains.)

Teacher—Where does the rain come from?

Children—From the sky.

Teacher—How does it get into the sky? No answer.

Teacher—Then I'll show you, I'll make it rain. The children are incredulous and all interest. The teacher brings out her plate and each child feels that it is cold (the little skeptics are not willing to take anyone's word for it.) Then she places it over the steaming kettle. In a few moments it is dripping with "rain." Just for a bit of fun I shake the plate over the children nearest me. "Oh, rain on me, rain on me," the others beg and the experiment must be repeated till all are "rained on."

Now we bring out the jar. The children feel and see for themselves that it is dry outside. Put in the cold water and set it aside. Result—In a short time moisture will be trickling down the outside of the jar.

Call attention to the moisture on the outside of the windowpane on a cold day. Perhaps some of the children have been up on the mountain tops or up in aeroplanes and more have seen the mountains covered with snow or pictures of them while the valleys are green, proving that the high atmosphere is colder than low.

Conclusion:

The high cold atmosphere chills the warm ascending air and condenses it into rain.

Where Does the Air Get the Moisture?

Experiment 1.

Put white celery or a white flower in red ink or any dye.

Experiment 2.

Take a glass jar, wipe it before the class. Let the children feel that it is perfectly dry. Have some fresh green leaves. Let the children satisfy themselves that there is no moisture on them, then put them in the jar, seal it and put it aside. A warm place brings quickest results. In a short time to their great surprise there will be moisture running down the inside of the jar and forming little pools of water at the bottom.

Conclusion.

Moisture comes from the leaves. Again call attention to vapor rising from roofs when the sun is shining after rain. Speak of oceans and lakes giving off moisture.

Note:

Other topics for frost, snow and the rainbow are interesting subjects to use following RAIN.

It is easy to connect other school work with this.

For reading lesson you and the children have drawn from the nature lessons, or give them some of the choice simple songs and poems. It is an opportunity to connect beauty with facts. Following are some songs and poems we use:

Brooms—Dorothy Aldis.

Fog—Carl Sandburg.

John has great big waterproof boots on—Milne.

The rain is raining all around—Robert Louis Stevenson.

A Little Grey Girl—Florence Hoatson.

Boats Sail on the Rivers—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Very Lovely—Rose Fyleman.

He maketh it to rain—Bible.

The Fogboat's Story—"Here and Now Story Book"—Mitchell.

"Miss Imelda."

A Saturday Column

Lest Mathematics Become an Elective

Teachers Must Relate It More Closely to Daily Experience, Conference Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

Efforts to make mathematics elective rather than compulsory in high schools has aroused teachers of the subject to take the defensive and seek to justify it as a fundamental and practical study. They are faced with a need to counteract such talk as "Why study geometry when you never use it," and "Why learn higher mathematics when it is not a part of daily living?" Too many parents and too many school administrators are being wearied away from this fundamental and basic subject, the teachers of mathematics believe, and should be convinced that "mathematics is one of the greatest social studies and indispensable to everyday living."

To put their views into concrete form, they appointed a committee at the summer meeting of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, held here recently. This national committee, headed by Dr. R. L. Morton of Ohio University, will attempt to formulate objectives for school mathematics which will meet with the approval of both the progressive and conservative wings of the teaching force. Their report, expected to be ready in about six months, will be a challenge to those who wish to eliminate mathematics as a required subject, it was said.

No Longer Required In Some Schools

At the convention it was found that teachers of mathematics are faced with the onrush of so-called "fads and frills" in schools at the expense of ruling out some of the former fundamental subjects like history, mathematics and grammar. In some schools, it was learned, boys and girls no longer are required to take mathematics. It has slipped over to the elective list of subjects, and, as a substitute, the pupils may take band practice, gymnasium, and art.

Through this edging into the curriculum of what formerly were known as extra-curricular activities is foreseen the possible shoving into the background of mathematics, just as Greek, Latin, and classical studies have receded before the modern demand for social studies.

Confronted with this situation, mathematics teachers are now preparing a counter-move, it was brought out in sessions of the convention. They are doing much to make mathematics a more practical subject, relating it more closely to the pupils' everyday experience.

"Students sometimes learn how to juggle figures, but they still don't know how to solve mathematical problems," declared W. D. Reeve of Teachers College, Columbia University, who is also editor of "Mathematics Teacher," official journal of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. "Pupils too often are taught the bare mathematical calculations without being taught how they can be applied.

"A boy may be taught percentage, for instance, but not know what to do when he is told to figure the interest on money in a bank, or the taxes on a given piece of property, or the sales tax on a purchase. Mathematics must be taught in a practical way, not thrown into the discard. It is actually more necessary now than it ever was because we are now living in a more complex world."

Inducing Our Everyday Activities

It was pointed out that people must be reminded that mathematics underlies nearly all present-day activities. It is used to count change when riding on streetcars, to figure out measurements in house furnishings, to calculate sizes and measurements in the trades, and in countless other ways which people usually take for granted, the teachers agreed.

Harry C. Carver, professor of mathematical statistics at the University of Michigan, maintained that all students need mathematics whether they are studying engineering, the professions, or social studies. George Wolff, Oberstudien direktor, Duesseldorf-Oberkassel, Germany, explained through illustrative slides the relation of mathematics to an appreciation of the fine arts. He showed pictures of landscapes and indicated how necessary it is to have a knowledge of mathematics to appreciate geometric proportions in compositions.

J. O. Almen of General Motors told the conference that a very high place should be given to the study of mathematics. Even a mechanic, he said, although he might not always use the science of numbers, should not neglect it because of the mental discipline and training that it gives him.

Necessary In Photography

If a photographer is not to resort to the "hit-and-miss" method of taking pictures, he must know something about trigonometry, geometry, and algebra, the conference was reminded by Miss Asenith Stafford of the Evanston, Ill., Township High School. She showed slides explaining how to calculate the distance a photographer must stand from his subject in order to take a good picture without cutting off the head and feet of the person. Mathematics is necessary in good photography, she insisted.

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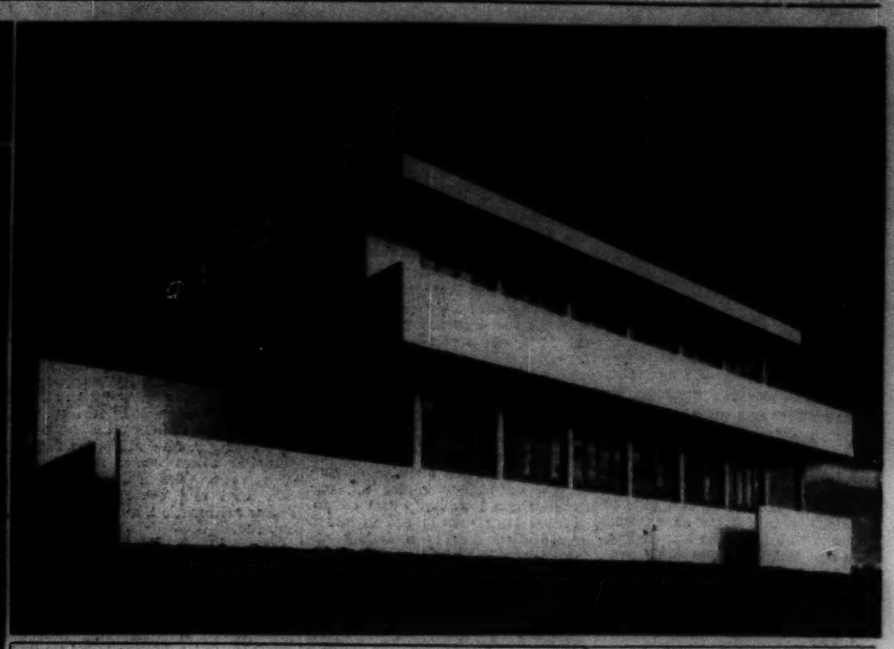
Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts



Photos by Dell and Wainwright

On the cliffs of Southern Cornwall, a few miles west of ancient Fowey, and near St. Austells, stands this holiday house overlooking Carlyon Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Its lines are of extreme simplicity and have an appearance of bulk and weight which would hold the structure firmly even in this most exposed location. Just above is a view of the land side of the house, showing its main entrance and the garage approach. At the right is the south front, overlooking the ocean. In the center is the balcony walk with doors opening into each of the three bedrooms on this side

A Seaside House in Cornwall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A number of practical features suited for an ultra-modern home in the country or at the seaside are found in the house pictured here. Many of these features could be adapted or modified to suit individual needs or taste, or the peculiarities of another climate and site.

Situated on gently rising ground overlooking Carlyon Bay, near St. Austell's, a favorite holiday resort in Cornwall, this house is intended primarily for holiday and open-air living, and its rooms are designed to give the most complete possible outlooks over the surrounding sea and landscape.

The main entrance being on the north, it is the south front which has a magnificent view of the ocean, and has windows running the entire length of the building at both ground-floor and first-floor levels. These windows are of the sliding and folding type and allow the sides of rooms to be thrown completely open.

The outdoor features of the house are especially noteworthy. A balcony extends the entire length of the south front and is accessible from any of the three bedrooms on this side of the house. Continued round on to the east side, the balcony widens there to form a roof to the loggia and garage, and from this point a stairway leads to the flat roof.

Both balcony and roof are overhung on the south to provide the modern alternative to projecting eaves. The overhang is just sufficient to give the interiors a degree of protection against the glare of the sun, especially at midday, but without interfering with the daylight or fresh air. An overhang of this kind could, of course, be increased slightly if even more shade were desirable.

It will also be noticed that the house includes a terrace on the south and west, while at the opposite end of the building there is a loggia facing south and east. This arrangement gives a choice of sunshine or shade for sitting out at any hour of the day. Moreover, the loggia is sheltered from the west and roofed over and can be used in comfort even when westerly winds bring rain from the Atlantic.

The exterior has been finished white, with windows and door frames painted blue-green. The roof railings, front door and garage doors are aluminium. The entrance gates are also in white with a blue-green capping.

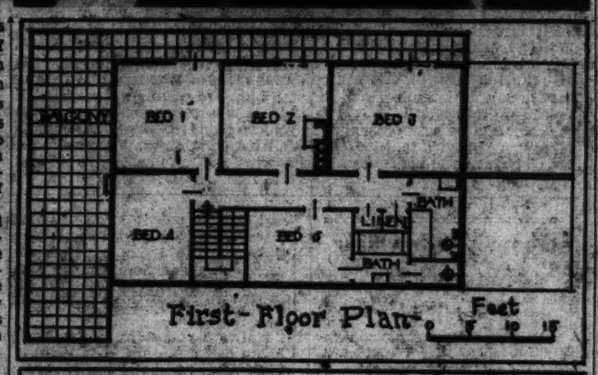
As for the interior, roughly two thirds of the south side of the house at ground-floor level is occupied by the living room, the other third being dining room. The kitchen, which is next to the dining room, has windows on the north, and the rest of the north side of the house is taken up by a maid's small sitting room, hall and staircase.

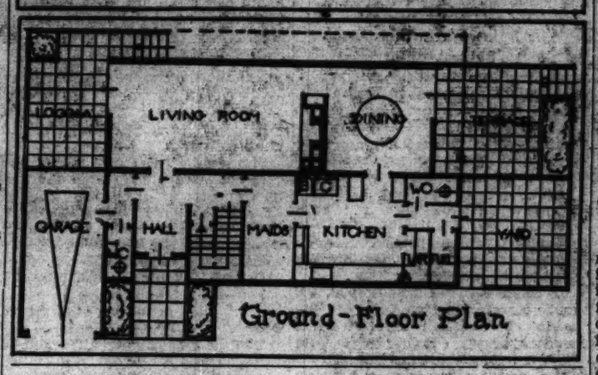
The kitchen is particularly notable for the compactness and efficiency of its built-in fitments, which include abundant cupboards, sink, draining boards and dresser. The woodwork is painted yellow, with black skirting and door frame, the walls and ceiling being cream with a dado of ivory tiles.

The dining room is treated as an annex to the living room. The furniture, specially designed by the architect, is lacquered yellow. The chairs have seats of blue leather and the dining table has a plate-glass top and a black pedestal.

The accommodations above stairs comprise five bedrooms, three of which are on the south front, one on the east, and one, the smallest, on the north. The largest has windows along practically the whole of its south and west walls. There are also two bathrooms and two large linen cupboards, the former being distinguished by the neatness and skill of their planning.

The house is centrally heated, and there are coal fireplaces in the living room and one bedroom. The necessary insulation against condensation, extremes of temperature and noise has been effected by means of two-inch cavity blocks which were set in the walls when the concrete was poured.





Architects Look at Your House

Tenth of Twelve Saturday Articles to Appear Weekly on This Page

By W. R. Greeley

Functionalism in the architecture of a home took a back seat in the preceding article, while we discussed the first great sine qua non of a successful solution of the house problem; namely, the background or setting. This was not a new idea. Ruskin pursued it to exhaustion. It has been often placed before us, but more often forgotten or ignored.

Granting the need of a well-chosen neighborhood in which to build, what comes next before bride and groom for their decision? Is it whether to adopt functional architecture, or not? By no means!

There is no more point in bringing functionalism in at this juncture, in choosing a house, than in choosing a dress. If you are picking out a frock for a party you assume that it will be functional—that is, that it will serve the practical needs of a dress. It will cover you, sufficiently; will provide warmth if that is required; will go on and come off, fasten and unfasten, and whatever a dress does. All that is taken for granted and is of wholly incidental interest in choosing a garment.

What is much more important is the grace, style, color and appropriateness of the dress. Will it be becoming? Will it be stylish? Will it be striking? Will it be the kind of dress that the others will wear? You don't say, "It must be functional, therefore I shall wear this house dress!"

The same factors determine your choice of other things that contribute to your sense of beauty and fitness and delight. You pick your summer camp not for its functionalism, but for its fascination. You select your car not because it gets over the road any better than its competitors, but because you like it. How much more important it is that your home should be to your liking!

You can change a dress. You can turn in a car, but a house is built about the family and should continue as the symbol of shelter and all that is home, even until after the children have grown up. They have some rights in a place that represents to them all the nurture and poetry of their early years.

So it comes down to tastes. There is no use choosing a thing that rubs you the wrong way. If you can enjoy no architecture but the Mission bungalow, you should find a "Mission" neighborhood, or else go where you can buy enough land to locate your home at a comfortable distance from its "Cape Cod" or its "Queen Anne" neighbors.

At this point it should be said that a neighborhood does not need to be all in one style of architecture. Different styles may blend pleasantly if the scale and the simplicity reduce the variety below the point where it is disturbing. A potato salad is made less flat in flavor by introducing a little onion. If peppermint and licorice are added too, it begins to be a bit unsettling to the educated palate. The same discrimination applies to house-flavors, or styles, in a neighborhood of homes. There ought to be some body to the thing, from which moderate variations can derive.

Suppose your heart is set upon a so-called modernistic house — one with packing-case lines—(you feel deeply about the beauty of a packing case)—with corner windows and flat roofs. Let no one criticize your taste. It is to be encouraged and commended. Yet, if you build this house in the village of Nantucket, you are guilty of an offense. You have allowed your personal tastes to flout local traditions—mellow and precious traditions at that. Your mistake is not that you chose the modernistic style. It is that you introduced into an existing harmony a discordant note.

How can you have your packing case, and avoid discords? There are plenty of places, alas, where there is no existing neighborhood harmony to be destroyed. Here you can join the general disturbance-of-the-peace with any style you choose. This is the common situation in America. It is not satisfactory, of course. The only other choice is to start developing a neighborhood in which your modernistic note shall prevail. Set the standards and make such restrictions and limitations for subsequent home builders that the result will grow in composure and in interest until your have achieved a neighborhood in which each unit contributes to the general effect of an organic and interesting whole.

Suppose, to make a contrast, you wish to build a Cape Cod cottage somewhere on Cape Cod. That would seem to be the easiest thing to do properly. Quite the contrary. It may be carrying coals to Newcastle. There is a plethora of Cape Cod cottages on the cape already, in many villages and local colonies.

You will be faced with the same problem of "setting" wherever you enter an existing grouping. Lifeless monotony is as much to be avoided as restless variety. The difficulty of a proper solution is obvious. You expect help from your professional adviser. Let us hope he is the kind of an architect who will not draw a line until he has inspected the locality which you have chosen, studied it, and sympathetically absorbed its feeling, so that whatever he then draws will belong.

He may propose to you to make it like its neighbors, basing his opinion on the feeling that there is no tedious monotony and that one more house in the same style will help to complete rather than overload the composition.

Or, he may advise a sharp contrast in style, but the use of the same materials and color as the other houses.

Or, he may suggest a change in color with the same form and style that has dominated the group.

Your taste and his experience should unite to form the basis of a decision that will justify itself in the acid test of time.

Basic Ideas of Furniture Design

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Those who have been gratified by the many attractive furniture forms which have appeared under the name of modern design, may welcome a brief explanation of the basic ideas which actuate men who originate such innovations. These fundamentals are made clear in practical terms in a small book written by the professor of Art Education in the University of Wisconsin—William H. Varnum. The book is titled "Practical Design in Furniture" and is published by The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois, at $2.50. It is the fourth volume in which this author has treated of different phases of contemporary design.

Already we have heard and read much about functionalism, the machine age, expressing contemporary feelings, the use of new materials and so on. All these terms and phrases are reminders that this century has a character of its own, differing decidedly from that of the one just past. Also, these terms carry the implication that in this character, tastes and activites may be found which are peculiar to this particular time and that differ from those of any past century and which naturally produce quite new conceptions of artistic forms.

Not All Inspired

Noticing furniture of contemporar, design as such things are found in the average store, it might seem impossible that it could all spring from sound and well founded theories of construction or of aesthetics. It may be true that the design of many of these objects do in truth come from very casual and hasty efforts. Still, we may feel sure that when some bureau, or table, or sideboard, or cabinet, is particularly pleasing, it is likely to stand for long and studious development on the drawing board by some trained and talented man.

How many factors such a designer must consider and how thoroughly he should be grounded in the matters which his predecessors of the 1700's did not consider at all, one may judge by following the chapters which Mr. Varnum offers us. In these we come to realize how closely now the furniture designer follows in the path of the architect. Terms which we are accustomed to associate only with buildings of either modest type or grand dimensions we find here applied to a bookcase, a chair, a small table, or a sideboard. A cabinet which is to stand in the corner of some room is, by the methods explained here, developed in all its dimensions and its form in the same manner as the house within which it is to be. As the modern home has an exterior devised to give an impression of admitting space rather than excluding it—an effect which is called "penetration"—so the cabinet will have sections which produce a similar effect.

Ancient Refinements Still Apply

The proportions of an object in its overall dimensions is a subject involving great niceties, as may be seen in the figures developed by Jay Hambidge in his research of the designs and methods of early Greeks and Egyptians. These figures are 1.41+, 1.618+, 1.73+, 2, 2.23+, and in each case stand for the long side of a rectangle in which 1 represents the shorter side. They are derived from measurements of many hundreds of works, including statues, buildings, pottery and other art objects.

These ratios suggest the refinements which are found in the proportions of some furniture and are elements to which the men of today are indebted to those of very early centuries. For such areas are accepted as most pleasing, and their originators as most precise in their sense of proportion.

Dynamic and static volumes, space and mass balance, vertical and horizontal thrusts, enrichment by salient or sunken planes—such are other terms which show how the thought of the furniture designer and that of the architect tread the same paths.

While this book is apparently intended as a guide for actual designing, it is so clear and readable as to be recommended for all those who would have a better understanding of the aims and methods of those who are attempting to give to present-day furniture a character genuinely expressive of these very decades in which we now work and play, wonder and hope.

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Chemists Find Better Paints

New York

A new enamel made on a synthetic resin base has been developed for interior woodwork, giving a surface that is actually whiter than white tiling, Dr. James K. Hunt of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company told the American Institute of Decorators in a talk at a recent conference here.

This new finish, said Dr. Hunt, retains its whiteness, dries much quicker than orthodox enamels and has an extremely tough, elastic film which can be washed like a china dish when it becomes soiled. No fundamental development was made in finishes, he declared, until recent years when the chemical industry began to produce finishes from synthetic materials rather than from natural resins and oils.

In other words, quick-drying, long-lasting finishes were not available until synthetic finishes were produced. One enamel, said the speaker, successfully withstood more than 200,000 "scrubs" in a specially designed machine, whereas films of orthodox enamels are usually worn through by 10,000 to 40,000 "scrubs."

Other finishes which should be of interest to decorators include, he said, a new casein-lithopone paint designed particularly for ceilings. It dries completely in about four hours, rendering it particularly suitable for quick refinishing jobs. This paint has high hiding-power, thus necessitating fewer coats to completely cover the previous finish. Because of its good light-reflection properties it is easy on the eyes and at the same time affords proper illumination of the room with the minimum consumption of electrical power.

If a Room Is Small and Dark

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

St. Paul, Minn.

Faced with the task of decorating small dark rooms, whose furnishings have become problems to them, many women have been much puzzled. Perhaps some suggestions here may give them encouragement to meet such cases satisfactorily.

Light colors have a way of making things seem larger than they actually are, so light walls for a small room are preferable. A tint of yellow is doubly desirable, for light as well as size.

Pinkish yellow, peach, pale apricot, pinkish beige or creamy white will create a sense of slight artificial sunlight in a north room; white will give about the same effect of space as pale yellow. If the walls are papered, small patterns or scenic designs will have a tendency to push out the walls, giving the effect of greater size.

Painting the doors and trim to match the walls, or the ground of the wallpaper, is advisable. Contrasting woodwork has a tendency to cut up a small room, making it seem smaller than it is actually.

Applying the same idea to the floor, it should be covered entirely with a plain color.

Furniture should be small in scale and rather low, to aid the general effect.

Coverings in sharply contrasting colors make furniture seem more conspicuous, and therefore larger. So if a chair or couch is rather cumbersome, it is often wise to cover it in a color which will fade into either the floor or wall color. The same idea applies to the selection of bed covers in small rooms.

Small-patterned drapery or upholstery fabrics are necessary considerations in decorating small rooms, for the same reasons wallpapers of like character are best.

Sheer curtains which will admit as much outside light as possible should be chosen. Some decorators prefer the glass curtains, preferably pale yellow, to give the effect of sunshine, and simple window treatments in small rooms. Tied-back glass, or sheer curtains, and no drapery, is often most satisfactory. Draperies matching the color of the walls are sometimes a wise choice, if one simply must have draperies, since they are least noticeable in a room of this sort.

Mirrors, mirrors everywhere, seems to be the general taste today. Even in our small room they may be used satisfactorily, but only one or two. Preferably they would hang on a wall opposite the windows—these also to give additional light and illusion of size. Few pictures and small accessories should be allowed. Too many tend to give a crowded appearance. All these suggestions lead to effects of more space and light, which naturally counteract smallness and darkness. They may be applied anywhere, whether in the living room, dining room or bedrooms.

I. M. B.

Antiquity — The Christian Science Monitor

Colonial Treasures From Eastern and Southern States

One of the booths in this year's Antique Exhibition in Detroit showed a goodly array of American furniture chiefly of the 1700's, but some of the 1840's. This range from Jacobean through Queen Anne, Chippendale and Heppelwhite down to chairs and a settee of Hitchcock type constituted an interesting review of styles, while hooked rugs, old pewter, glass and pottery supplied added suggestions of domestic outfitting.

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Long Home Stand Should Help Red Sox—Sept. 15 Ruling Handicapping Big Three

Schedule Favors Red Sox During September Drive

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back at Fenway Park for seven games in four days, including today's doubleheader with the Athletics, the Red Sox were still in the midst of an uphill fight to regain second place in the American League standing. They were at the bottom of the first division this morning, 5½ games removed from the Tigers and 2½ behind the White Sox, but Manager Joe Cronin was confident that the good fortune offered by the schedule would lift the Sox into the runnerup position before the curtain falls on the 1937 season Oct. 3.

According to the schedule, the Red Hose have 36 unplayed games, including today's battles. Of these 36, 23 will be played at Fenway. Although the Hose have been a poor road team all year, it is a fact that in their own back yard they have compiled a fine record.

Ten With Yankees

Cronin likewise points to the schedules of the Tigers and White Sox, who must play a majority of their remaining engagements on enemy grounds.

However, there is one other important factor in the schedule situation that cannot be overlooked. That involves the world-champion Yankees, whom the locals face in 10 of those 36 contests. The Yanks have made easy work of the Sox all season and may be the deciding factor in this battle for second-place money.

The start of this home stay will be a real test for Cronin's pitchers. After today's twin program and tomorrow's single with the A's, the Sox meet the Washington Senators in successive doubleheaders on Monday and Tuesday. Seven games in four days is a stiff assignment for even a well-balanced mound staff.

As a result of his relief work in the West, young Joe Gonzales, late of San Diego, will see steady employment during the next few days. In the heat of western territory, Joe delivered almost nine innings of scoreless rescue work and looked like a real big leaguer. His rapid development means that Cronin can use Jack Wilson almost exclusively in starting roles.

Grove's Shutouts

The pitching leader of the recent western tour was Lefty Grove, with two victories in three starts. Reaching a new peak for the season, he scored successive shutouts where they did the most good—Detroit and Chicago. In his first start at Cleveland, Lefty dropped a 13-inning duel to Johnny Allen, although yielding only eight hits. Other winners on the trip were McKain, Wilson and Newsom.

Manager Cronin led the club at bat on the road, collecting 19 hits in 51 tries for a .373 average. This rally increased his 1937 figure nine points to .318. Following Cronin was Cramer with .365 and McNair with .360 in the 12 road games. Higgins missed the .300 class by five percentage points. Low for the trip was turned in by Ben Chapman, who managed only eight hits in 47 times up.

Prospects of a Wes Ferrell-Buck Newsom duel loomed in the approaching Fenway series with the Senators. The Boston management promised this attraction weeks ago, but the series preceding the Fenway visit made it impossible for Manager Bucky Harris of the Senators to send Wes against his former teammates. However, as this is Washington's final appearance here this season, every effort will be made to bring the two temperamental hurlers together.

East Lynn Nine Junior Champions

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4 (AP)—A jubilant bunch of youngsters from East Lynn, Mass., held the junior baseball championship of the nation today after a third-straight victory over New Orleans. They won a big trophy as champions of all the American Legion sandlot teams and a free trip to the World Series next month.

The East Lynn club rolled over New Orleans 13 to 5 before 8438 fans last night to capture the "little world series." In the third inning they knocked five runners in and added three tallies in the fourth. That was plenty, but when George Mara, who started on the mound, showed signs of weakening, husky Ray Bessom was rushed to the rescue.

Bessom was as regular "Horatio Alger" figure in the series. He pitched and batted his team to its first two victories, then topped it off by mowing down the opposition in his relief role last night. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
East Lynn	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	5	0	13	17	2
New Orleans	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	5	11	7

Batteries—Mara, Bessom and Hegan for East Lynn; Crochet, Pourciau and Lacrouts for New Orleans.

Youngsters Top Mermaid Field On Opening Day

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4 (AP)—A pair of 14-year-old girls dominated the senior women's A. A. U. swimming championships today as America's leading mermaids splashed into the second day of the meet.

National titles were at stake in the 800-yard relay and the 300-meter individual medley races.

The 14-year-olds—Elizabeth "Pat" Ryan of New York and Marjorie Gestring of Los Angeles—captured two of three titles decided yesterday, opening day of the four-day tournament in the 900-foot salt water Fleishhacker pool. Miss Ryan won the 100-meter freestyle event by inches in the fast time of 1 minute and 8 seconds.

Claudia Eckert of Chicago and Toni Redfern of Virginia, 1936 champion, tied for second place and Doris Brennan of Olneyville, R. I., finished fourth.

Miss Gestring, 1936 Olympic diving champion, piled up 131.61 points in the 10-foot springboard diving, winning that event from Arlite Smith of Chicago and defending champion Eckert.

Katherine Rawls, petite swimmer from Miami, Fla., easily won the one-mile freestyle race in 24m. 19.6s. Gloria Gallen of New York was second and Mary Moorman Ryan of Louisville, Ky., third.

In an exhibition, Adolph Kiefer of Chicago, who returned from Japan yesterday with Miss Rawls and other American swimmers, bettered the national record for the 100-yard backstroke in 1m. 0.3s.

Albert Vande Weghe of Newark, N. J., set the American mark of 1m. 3s. in 1935.

Gehringer Even With Medwick In Offensive Race

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Joe Medwick no longer holds exclusive rights to the big league batting leadership.

The Detroit Tigers' strong, silent man, Charley Gehringer, this week became the first player this season to draw even with the Cardinal clouter, as the National League leader continued in his longest slump of the year.

While Medwick was failing five points to .388 for his season average, Gehringer collected 13 hits in 27 chances during the seven-day span to improve his American League mark and climb into a tie with Joe.

Generally, the batting leaders in both leagues found the road to the top a rocky one, as pitchers held the upper hand during the week. Except for Gehringer, every one of the first three in each loop lost ground. Biggest casualty was Paul Waner of the Pirates, second to Medwick in the National League, who dropped nine points to .375. Lou Gehrig, trailing Gehringer in the rival circuit, lost two points, slipping to .366, thereby leaving Gehringer with a 22-point bulge in the circuit hitting race. Season standings of the first 10 in each league:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gehringer, Detroit	112	436	113	169	.388
Gehrig, New York	123	456	111	167	.366
Di Maggio, New York	117	490	123	175	.357
Greenberg, Detroit	123	474	118	167	.352
Travis, Washington	99	387	57	154	.348
Walker, Detroit	119	506	89	174	.344
Bonura, Chicago	104	412	76	141	.342
Radcliff, Chicago	117	475	88	161	.339
Vosmik, St. Louis	113	471	68	159	.338
Bell, St. Louis	123	508	66	171	.337

National League

Medwick, St. Louis	124	497	96	193	.388
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	122	491	79	184	.375
Hartnett, Chicago	84	289	32	99	.368
Mize, St. Louis	116	448	77	162	.362
Lombardi, Cincinnati	90	272	34	98	.383
Whitney, Philadelphia	113	394	47	138	.350
Herman, Chicago	106	441	84	152	.345
Demaree, Chicago	122	491	88	168	.338
Manush, Brooklyn	112	413	51	139	.337
Klein, Philadelphia	85	297	53	100	.337

A Mid-Summer Night's Dream

Wide World
Game Between College and Pro Stars

Lloyd Cardwell, All-Star Back From Nebraska, Makes 30 Yards on a Pass From "Slinging" Sammy Baugh in the First Quarter of the Game Played in Chicago Recently, and Won by the Collegians, 6 to 0. Incidentally, Many of the Stars in That Game Will Be Seen at Fenway Park Sept. 10 When the All-Stars Meet the Local Boston Shamrocks

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 4—With the fields reduced to something like workable proportions, the multiplicity of stars competing in the triple United States National singles lawn tennis championships here, began to stand out as they headed for the quarterfinals over the week end and holiday.

Right from the start, any number of the American players who have failed to show their form of previous seasons during the earlier tournaments of this year are proving that this was merely a temporary affair, and that they have reserved their best efforts for the current event. Such players as Frank A. Parker and Bryan M. Grant Jr., who have proved disappointments since their return from abroad, as well as those older stars, Sidney B. Wood Jr. and J. Gilbert Hall, exhibited all their old-time skill in winning their early matches, and many of them launched bids which will carry them high up among the ranking players as the tournament proceeds.

Down to 32 Players

The second round of the men's singles, involving all the players who had byes, as well as those who survived the preliminary matches, was completed yesterday, and now the 32 survivors are set for the big international clashes, which have been scheduled to begin with the holiday play.

The chief interest of the opening day hinged on the first appearances of those drawn in the first round, who have never competed in our championships, such as Henner Henkel, the young German; Anita Lizana, the Chilean girl; Murray D. Deloford, the latest member of the British Davis Cup squad for next year, and Marie Louis Horn, of the German invasion.

Of these only Deloford failed to survive his first match, and yet his play proved an important cog in the day's proceedings, as he made a brilliant fight against Bitsy Grant, giving him as good as the little Atlantan was able to show, and forcing him to heights that Grant has not exhibited before this season.

The Britisher actually outplayed Grant so far as attacking was concerned, outscoring him on placement shots all the way through; but the persistent play of the little Davis Cup player finally carried him through to a straight-set victory, as he lifted up his play to win each set in turn, after Deloford was close to victory, in each.

Miss Lizana Stands Out

Among the fair importations, interest chiefly centered on the debut of Anita Lizana, the young Chilean girl, who comes to us with a high reputation for play on the other side of the Atlantic, after rising to the heights of tennis in her native land. In her match against Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, who has plenty of skill herself, three things stood out in Miss Lizana's play. She has a fine forehand drive, deep and well controlled, which kept Mrs. Johnson on the defensive all the time, and she possesses a controlled change of pace which time and again caught the Bostonian flat-footed as the ball dropped over the net into the most unexpected places. But best of all, she has the temperament of an athlete, showing no disturbance when her strokes failed to do what she meant them to accomplish, but merely smiled over the net, and proceeded to work all the harder.

So, though Mrs. Johnson played her hardest, unlike several of the other players of greater position, the plump little South American ran off with the match, though by only a slight margin of points, with almost four times as many earned points though more errors.

Henner Henkel, who came heralded as possessing the fastest service in the game, proved its speed, but not its accuracy in his first-round match with Russell Bobbitt; but it failed to keep the German in the tournament for long as Martin Buxby of Miami supplied yesterday's play with its big upset when he eliminated Henkel in the second round, 6—7, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4. Only slightly behind this as an upset was the defeat of Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan in the women's division by Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, 12—10, 0—6, 7—5.

Miss Horn, playing on an outside court, had little trouble with her Canadian opponent, Mrs. Jean Stuart Milne, and after galloping off with the first set, took matters easy for the balance of the match, to avoid hard play under the existing heat conditions.

Alice I. Marble, the only defending champion in the series, was also inclined to ease off in her performance, which opened the play of the tournament, and only played hard enough to win from her French opponent, Jacqueline Horner, so that their two sets actually required more time than the three sets which followed, when Jiro Yamagichi, the Japanese Davis Cup leader, demolished the young Californian, Charles J. Carr Jr. from Hollywood, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Marble ran off at the start from her young French opponent; but the latter plucked up courage when the champion eased off a bit, and fought hard the balance of the match, despite her obvious lack of acquaintances with the style of play of the champion, so that she led at 2—1 and 3—2 in the two sets, and forced the Californian to exert herself to retrieve the mastery. Given more experience, Miss Horner is likely to be a thorn in the side of many famous stars in a few years.

Only One Upset

The lone upset among the seeded players on Thursday was at the very end of the list, when Ross Wilson, the Canadian, succumbed to Merriman Cunningham, an unknown from Nashville, Tenn., but the chief surprise of the day came when Gregory S. Mangin, fifth-ranking player last year, though admittedly below his old time form, was defeated after a long battle by Charles R. Harris, whose visit abroad this summer, when he played at Wimbledon and Queen's Club, has greatly steadied his game, and placed him high among the group of southerners who have come forward during recent years.

John W. Van Ryn, also, had a tough battle on his hands before he eliminated George B. Dunn, of the University of Pennsylvania team, where Van Ryn was a frequent player before he went to Texas last year, the four sets going to 50 games, 5—7, 8—6, 8—6, 6—4.

Dunn Will Greet Husky Gridsters On Next Tuesday

Jimmy Dunn, former Western Maryland star and assistant coach for Dick Harlow at Harvard, will assume active charge of Northeastern football on Tuesday morning, and staring him right in the face will be the necessity of preparing his charges to meet the Boston College steam-roller on Sept. 25.

The varsity staff at Northeastern is all new, with Harold Kopp, another Western Maryland star, assisting Dunn. Kopp arrived in Boston this week and has been checking equipment with Dunn.

Between 35 and 40 Huskies are expected to draw equipment Tuesday, with several others expected later in the week. Dunn will not know exactly what he has in the line of material until that time, but no unpleasant surprises are expected.

Six members of last year's team will not be available this year, but Northeastern will have a letterman for every position. Regulars returning are Capt. Frank Meehan at end, Andy Bierenbroodspot at tackle, Arnold Kaufman and Zenas Bliss at guards, Fred Lee at center, and Gus Rook, Jim Connolly, Stan Rogers, and Bill Little. Bill Hartwell at end and Charley Kerins at tackle would complete a possible all-letterman team.

One New Record and Two Equalled at Camp Perry

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 4 (AP)—One record was shattered and two previous records were equalled in the firing of the .45-caliber pistol events in the national rifle and pistol matches late yesterday.

Jacob Engbrecht, Los Angeles policeman, bettered by one point a record he set last year when he scored 176 out of a possible 200 in the .45-caliber slow fire pistol 10-yard match.

D. A. Divido, Fort Dupont, Del., scored 190 out of a possible 200 to win first place in the .45-caliber rapid fire match and equal the former record established by Maj. L. Lienhard, U. S. Marine Corps, last year.

Emmett E. Jones, Los Angeles, Calif., shot a score of 195 out of a possible 200 in the .45-caliber timed fire match to equal the second record and win the event.

Two Big Upsets At Forest Hills On Opening Day

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—A combination of unfortunate playing conditions and a comparative "unknown" who refused to be impressed by an international reputation, robbed the men's national singles championship of one of its most attractive performers as 32 survivors of a star-studded starting field of 100 advanced by devious methods into the third round yesterday.

The man for whom that combination proved too much was Henner Henkel, No. 2 ranking star of Germany and the foreign seeded list and, at 21, one of Europe's best court campaigners.

The Teuton, outranked among the numerous invaders only by his countryman and Davis Cup mate, Baron Gottfried von Cramm, lost in four sets 5—7, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4, to Martin Buxby, 25-year-old real estate salesman from Miami, Fla. Thus the combined men's and women's tournament lost, on the second day of competition, one of the four men the U. S. L. T. A. was counting on to "pack the house" in the closing stages at the West Side Tennis Club.

All of the other favorites came through nobly. Don Budge, Wimbledon champion and Davis Cup ace from Oakland, Calif., and domestic favorite for the title won last year by Fred Perry, romped through his first match in straight sets, as did Von Cramm, the man most likely to clash with him in the final round.

Bobby Riggs, Frankie Parker and Bitsy Grant, next-ranking Americans, and Jiro Yamagishi of Japan, Charles Edgar Hare of England and Yvon Petra of France, placed behind Henkel in the foreign seeded list, also came out on top.

In the women's competition, which filled out the second-half brackets and also left 32 still in the field, there was only one upset even slightly comparable to the elimination of Henkel. That was the first-round defeat—for the second year in a row—of Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan. The Boston girl was beaten in the day's first stadium match, 12—10, 0—6, 7—5, by Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, veteran New York internationalist, who gained her highest ranking, No. 4, three years ago, and last year was ranked thirteenth to her victim's No. 3—a position which Mrs. Fabyan held in the United States seedings.

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, who is foreign favorite for the crown being defended by San Francisco's Alice Marble, and Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., ace, who precedes Miss Marble for four years as champion, led a parade of women marked, except for Mrs. Fabyan's defeat, by only minor surprises.

Buxby's conquest of the highly-regarded Henkel undoubtedly was the principal development of the day's competition, witnessed by a crowd of about 7000.

Despite his ranking, Henkel was shoved out on a field court for his match, and found himself sandwiched between two others, with the result that ball-boys from the adjoining courts frequently got under foot. In addition the German had dropped from 180 pounds to 162 since his arrival and was strictly on edge.

Henkel was not alone on the sidelines, though. He was joined there by Hideo Nishimura, of Japan; Jacques Brugnon, of France, and Clarence M. Jones, of England, who held the sixth, seventh and eighth spots on the foreign seeded list. Nishimura's defeat by Sidney Wood, beaten finalist in 1935, and that of Jones by young Gilbert Hunt, of Washington, D. C., occasioned no great surprise, but Brugnon's straight-set elimination by George Toley, a complete unknown from Los Angeles, definitely ranked with the upsets.

The going was stiffer almost all along the line. Of the top rankers, Riggs probably had the hardest task, as he was drawn against Gene Mako, Budge's doubles partner. Mako started off like the best singles player in the field to win the first set at 6—2, but lost the next three at 6—3, 6—4, 7—5, after missing a chance to square the match in the ninth game of the fourth, which was decided five times.

That game, which Riggs won on a service break, turned out to be the first of four the Los Angeles youngster took to win the match.

Of the other Americans Grant, Joe Hunt, No. 5, and Johnny McDiarmid, No. 7, won in straight sets; Parker was carried to four by seasoned Frank Bowden of New York; Hal Surface, No. 6, had the easiest time of all, advancing on a default, and Johnny Van Ryn, No. 8, had the hardest, finally pulling out a five-setter from Julius Heldman, 1936 national junior champion.

Fumytura Nakano who, at No. 6, now is the lowest-ranking foreign survivor, needed four sets to top Barney Welsh, former public parks king.

Two of the seeded women went out with Mrs. Fabyan. One was eighth-ranking Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., beaten, 6—1, 7—5, by English Wightman Cupper Evelyn Dearman. The other, Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, No. 6 on the foreign list, who lost to Joan Ingram, Miss Dearman's doubles partner, 6—3, 0—6, 6—4.

Budge routed the Princeton University captain, Bill Winslow, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; Von Cramm eliminated Alfred Jarvis, who last year drew Perry in his first match, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Jedrzejowska disposed of Evangeline McLennan, 6—2, 6—1, and Miss Jacobs won from Helen Bernhard by the same scores.

Harvard Coaches Are Impatiently Watching Others

By Web Harris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A Harvard football coach at this stage of the season is an individual to keep away from. He might be a cantankerous character the night before an objective game, he might be someone to avoid when the quarterback experiences one of those blunders at a critical time and he might be the most unsociable person in defeat; but right now he is seeing consumed with an internal fire of impatience.

Every paper he picks up states that Dartmouth, Navy, Army, Brown and others are busily and merrily engaged in football practice. The early conditioning work is under way and the squads are completing the fundamentals and running through plays. And all are opponents on the Harvard football schedule.

Meanwhile Harvard must abide by a President's Agreement in which Harvard, Yale and Princeton are not permitted to start any football practice until the 15th of the month.

Even starting at scratch these teams would be a problem for the Harlow regime; but with two or more weeks of practice where does Harvard come in? Of course Yale and Princeton are also chafing with impatience as they realize all the time lost; but somehow or other Yale and Princeton have pretty good ball teams to make up for the lost time.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton football is encumbered by the so-called agreement. That agreement, intended partially to deflate football's importance in behalf of academics, served its purpose in a fashion—it definitely deflated football. Those well-meaning presidents left their arduous duties long since and forgot to take that agreement with them. Someday it will be rescinded even though the "red tape" be difficult to wade through.

It is neither fair to the coach or youngster playing the game to have them starting two or more weeks behind the other fellow. The game of football needs time to develop teams. There is too much work to be done to hope that squads of 80 youths can be sorted, conditioned and taught enough football to open a schedule within the next two weeks.

Harvard opens practice the 15th of the month. Navy, third team on the Crimson schedule, is practicing already. Brown, second team, Springfield first team, and Dartmouth, fourth on the list, all are now in various degrees of development. Dartmouth, in particular, is wasting no time whatsoever.

Coach Earl Blaik of the Big Green began work yesterday at Hanover. He called out 40 of the most likely men, and will attend to the least likely later. Right now he is getting ready to assemble a team of 11 men who will be fit and ready for the opening. When Dartmouth meets Harvard, Oct. 23, most football fans will have forgotten that the Big Green had a two-week start on the Crimson.

Since the so-called President's Agreement really has more detrimental qualities than beneficial, it does seem that in the immediate future it will be abolished to give the Harvard, Yale and Princeton football hopefuls, a chance to be as good as the other fellow.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Lesley Cup Competition

Among the many golf trophies which are competed for each year in the United States, one of the oldest is the Lesley Cup. This prize was donated by a golf enthusiast of Philadelphia, in 1905 for amateur teams, teams representing the Metropolitan, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts golf associations. It is a perpetual trophy, and, with the exception of the years 1917 and 1918, when the World War was on, it has been competed for every year. In 1916 and 1919 a fourth organization entered the contest. It was the "Old Timers" Association. From then on the event was again confined to the original trio until 1927, when Eastern Canada was admitted, and since then that quartet has furnished the competition. Of the 20 matches already held, the Metropolitan District has won 13, Massachusetts 11 and Pennsylvania four. Due to the fact that the Metropolitan and Massachusetts districts have been monopolizing the trophy of late years, some of the interest which formerly attended the matches has been missing, something which the golfers of those four districts have regretted very much.

Bradon R. Badger
President, Massachusetts Golf Association

Change in Rules

It was with a view to bringing back some of this lost interest that those governing the competition have decided upon a change in the system of picking the players for the coming match, which will take place at Le Club Laval-Sur-le-Lac, near Montreal, this month. Under the new plan, four of the members on each team will be picked from the players handicapped at three or under, four from those handicapped at four or five strokes, with the other four from among those handicapped at from six to eight. In the past the 12 best players were picked by each association, and the competition became rather one-sided. Under the new system, however, the four associations will be placed on a much evener basis. Then again it will give some of the higher handicap players who under the old system would never have had an opportunity, a chance to make the team. This undoubtedly will also prove to be an incentive to golfers included in the higher brackets in those four districts to try for their respective teams.

Tends Toward De-emphasizing Victory Importance

Like many another sports competition which was originally started with a view to furnishing some friendly competition by offering a chance to mingle with golfers from other districts, the event has taken on a more serious aspect with too much emphasis being placed on victory. As a corrective to this trend, the limiting of the best players to four on each team and the presence of at least eight golfers who are no doubt taking their game less seriously but with more enjoyment, this change promises to accomplish its purpose. While I believe in playing one's very best in any competition and having an ultimate victory as one's goal, I also believe that every competitor should remember that, after all, the opportunity of taking part in friendly rivalry with a golfer from some distant part is worth more than just playing with nothing but a victory in view. The trustees of the Lesley Cup are certainly to be congratulated for the step they have taken, and there are, no doubt, other sports trophies which are being competed for that could be benefited by adopting a similar system of naming competitors.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dorothy May Sutton Bundy, upset Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan in women's national tennis singles.

Three Years Ago

Carl Hubbell won 19th game as Giants increased lead to seven games.

Five Years Ago

Olin Dutra won national P. G. A. championship, defeating Frank Walsh, 4 and 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	72	43	.653
Chicago	73	49	.598
St. Louis	65	57	.533
Pittsburgh	63	58	.518
Boston	60	61	.496
Philadelphia	53	70	.436
Brooklyn	51	69	.425
Cincinnati	48	70	.407

Results Sept. 3
Brooklyn 15, New York 7.
Boston, 7, Philadelphia 2. (10 innings)
Cincinnati 9, St. Louis 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	80	40	.667
Detroit	72	50	.590
Chicago	71	53	.543
Boston	65	54	.546
Cleveland	62	57	.521
Washington	56	63	.471
Philadelphia	39	80	.328
St. Louis	38	84	.311

Results Sept. 3
Washington 4, New York 3.
Detroit 4, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 13, St. Louis 3.

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One American's Paris

(a) Croquet

COUNTLESS books have been written about Paris. But in none of those which have fallen into my hands have I found a single reference to the old gentlemen who play croquet in the Luxembourg Gardens. Yet there they always are of an afternoon, at their perennial game: in spring, when the great trees afford but a filmy shelter; under the heavy shade of midsummer, when their special corner keeps its cool dampness; or when their cracked, old balls swish through the fallen leaves, whirling and scattering them as if in league with the chill, autumn wind. And they are sure of an audience, habitués, for the most part, like themselves, seated here and there on the wooden benches that edge the mall. In contrast, a little American girl is occasionally to be seen, kicking her toes into the hard-trodden earth, and her Irish maid, both intent on the contest, perhaps the most homelike event they have seen this summer. But no matter whom our ranks include, we onlookers become entirely engrossed in the game. Apart from the heat of the battle, what fascinates most of us, and especially the small girl, is the contestants' running commentary of vituperation. We cannot believe that some desperate encounter is not about to occur. For it takes the members of our less articulate race a little while to realize that these explosions are no preliminaries to a free-for-all fight, but the friendliest exchanges of opinion.

In appearance these players are not unlike Spanish War veterans, with their wide felt hats of rusty black, their semi-long, gray locks and whiskers, floating neckties, and unquenchable zest. But they are probably members of one of the minor professions, who, in the thrifty French way, have saved a sum sufficient to retire to the security of a small room up under the roof. Here, in their shaded corner, they take their exercise and meet their cronies.

The croquet ground is extremely long and rough. These veterans determinedly send the balls down its length, hurtling from one hummock to the next. They are much of an age, save one, whom the others refer to as "le jeune." There seems to be a tacit agreement among the rest that any ineptitude on his part should be treated indulgently. Give him time.

* * *

(b) Picpus

ONE EVENING IN PARIS, we were playing a game, intended to brush up our knowledge of the city and of its history. The name of a street, or a church, or a museum, or any other locality, was called out, and everybody hastily jotted down the first answering bit of information that came to mind. It worked out something like this:

"Bois de Boulogne." — "Armenonville." "Chestnut trees."

"Louvre."—"Shopping." "Venus de Milo." "Catharine de Medici."

"Grand Palais"—"Horse Show." "Salon."

"Tuileries"—"Commune." "Toy sail-boats." "Swan [illegible]."

"Hôtel de Sens"— ? ? ?

"Picpus." Ah, that's easy.

But, when the answers to this were read, among the "Pershings," and the "La Fayettes," someone had put down: "Little Cosette."

The name was vaguely familiar. . . . "What did you say? 'Jean Valjean'? 'Javert'? 'Victor Hugo'? Oh, yes! *Les Misérables*."

* * *

A FEW DAYS LATER, having meantime found the book, I traversed the miles of Paris that separate the Convent of Picpus from my hotel. As the taxi slowed down beside a high wall, whom should I see hopping out of another but the little girl of the croquet game, followed by her maid. This time the child smiled at me, and began at once, with evident excitement:

"Do you suppose it was right here that Jean Valjean climbed the wall? How could he have ever wriggled himself up, and pulled little Cosette over, too! Oh, she must have been glad once they were both safely inside, beyond Javert's reach. And just think of the good fortune they had to find old Fauchelevent in there, covering up melon plants! It all worked out so nicely when the nuns took Cosette, and Jean Valjean could stay round and help in the garden!"

I began to think this enthusiastic child must be an amusing traveling companion—for the strong. So, when she ended up with:

"We like the same things in Paris, don't we? Have you ever been inside one of their schools, or seen the 'coucher du soleil de Napoléon'? But that would have to be next year now," I decided to follow her advice about the first, and to find out what in the world she meant by the other.

* * *

(c) The Lycées

I WAS OUT so early one morning that the streets and sidewalks were still wet from their vigorous hosing. Dubiously I verified the address on the permit in my hand, as I approached one of the forbidding gray buildings, of which there are so many in Paris, indistinguishable from one another, and entirely unprepossessing. Yes, this was the number. And soon I found that others besides myself were making their way toward the entrance. In a few minutes it would be full to overflowing with the young girls from that quarter of Paris, flocking in with a certain eagerness, unabashed by the grim exterior, unchilled by the barnlike atmosphere inside. American children would, I suppose, turn up their young noses at the idea that anything worth learning could be taught in so dingy and out-of-date a building. What, I wondered, had that funny child herself thought of education offered without a coating of pink brick and white paint?

The French children were sorting themselves into the cheerless rooms, and here and there an elderly woman hurried by, pale and small, dressed in worn black, with a loosely knitted, three-cornered black shawl across her thin shoulders (the only concession that I saw anyone make to the glacial cold).

As the class was called to order, the pupils showed none of the expected signs of sinking into lethargic inattention. On the contrary, their minds were given no chance to run down, but were kept taut by the brisk pace of the discussion. The teacher announced the topic under consideration: "In the lives of most people, literature and art are only distractions. Therefore they should have only a very minor place in education." No phase of the subject was allowed to get out of hand; each kept its due proportion to the whole. Time evidently counted. And it is interesting to record that the class objected emphatically to the announced conclusion. I saw why this lively French schooling had won the respect of my American child.

* * *

BEFORE I HAD FINISHED with this novel kind of sight-seeing, I took the train for Versailles, past the stations with their pretty names—Viroflay; Meudon-Val-Fleury—this time to visit a school for boys. The pupils in the Lycée Hoche, which is named for Napoleon's general, still listen proudly to tales of the days when their school was under the military régime of Napoleon; when the pupils, holders of the Emperor's scholarships, vociferously hailed the news of his repeated victories. In those days the pupils wore uniforms with sky-blue facings and cocked hats, and were summoned to their daily drill by drums. The boys of to-day have no drums to call them to military exercises. But they have not entirely abandoned warlike discipline. I found that the bright-eyed boys, eleven or twelve years of age who, after the lunch hour, came hurrying back to school in their demure blue serge capes, were ranging themselves into two camps, for a battle of wits: on one side the "Romans," on the other, the "Carthaginians"—eager for the Latin class as for a game. Out came the teacher's stop-watch, while he politely explained to me the method of procedure.

A "Roman" would be asked to recite; then a "Carthaginian"; turn and turn about. Each boy was prepared to:

(1) Read aloud some eight or ten lines of the Latin text, just as it stood;

(2) Read the same text transposing the words into the order in which they would stand when translated into French;

(3) Translate the passage into fluent French.

He would be timed as at a track meet. The honor of his side was at stake: the boy who lost a second, because his tongue fumbled over a word, was as unpopular with his classmates as he would be in an English or an American school if his hands fumbled the ball. Again, as in Paris, these pupils were learning the value of time.

I am grateful to the child whose chance remark resulted in my penetrating the grayness of the French lycée, to watch there the flowering of ideas.

* * *

(d) "Napoleon's Sunset"

FROM NAPOLEON'S MILITARY school to Napoleon's sunset—a long step. Few of the busy passers-by were lingering near the Arc de Triomphe on that particular spring evening. No one, in fact, besides myself, except an elderly teacher, with a handful of her girls, waiting, as she told me she did each year, to witness once more an impressive coincidence. For it so happens that on the precise hour of the precise day, seven o'clock on May the fifth, when on the island of St. Helena Napoleon's sun finally set, each year the sun in Paris, large, red, and punctual, sinks on that one evening, and only on that evening, squarely down behind the exact centre of the Arc de Triomphe, which Napoleon erected at the midday of his fame.

P. R.

Lure of Cape Cod

HERE are warm, sweet garden stretches—
Sweeping to the sea;
Poppies nodding, white and golden,
Purple fleur-de-lis.
Peace of summer twilight falling;
Moonlight mystery,
Turning dunes to silver magic,
Hear the quiet lea.

M. S. S.

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"BIBI LALOUETTE": *An Etching by James A. McNeill Whistler*

JAMES ABBOTT McNEILL WHISTLER holds his place with the greatest etchers in history. In certain traits of style, he even surpasses Rembrandt. There is no doubt that his fame will continue as a great etcher rather than a great painter. In etching he possessed a conviction, a tenacity that was lacking on his canvases, which suffered from altered viewpoints and varying methods. On the etching plate, Whistler portrayed scenes of the outdoors, episodes of everyday life, and personal portraits. He was given to informality, to capturing his models in engaging and characteristic attitudes. While his portrayals of adults may seem a bit suave, he depicted children with their own naturalness and ingenuousness.

"Bibi Lalouette" was etched in 1859, soon after Whistler had come to Paris to live. Although he felt the influence of dominant French painters of that time, he demonstrated in his etching innate assurance and authority.

Train Whistle

TWICE a day the trains whistle for the crossing down the valley. Each northbound train sounds a double toot, "WHOO-WHOO," and a few seconds later, off beyond Red Mountain, an echo chimes an answer, "Whoo-whoo," and still another echo behind in the valley near Sandgate sounds more softly, "Whoo-oo." Then last of all, many seconds after, the thin ghosts of several fainter echoes join in a long dying "Hoo-oo-oo" that trails dimly away into silence, far off among lost cloves and hollows in the slopes of Equinox.

At night, the long-repeated whistle sounds even more lonely, wandering through the wooded hills. Perhaps the deer, coming down from the heavy timber to graze in the upland pastures, fling their heads and stare a moment through the mists that rise at midnight from the Roaring Branch and the Battenkill. Maybe the hawks, perched on tall pines under the west shoulders of hills, stir drowsily, and owls, flitting soundlessly across the clearings, wing to a tree and sit a moment, listening to this call that moans across wide spaces.

Perhaps (although I don't think so), the porcupines pause in their self-appointed task of gnawing away the timbers of the old abandoned farm houses far up the valley beyond Sandgate. There was quite a settlement up there forty years ago, dozens of farms, hewn out of the wilderness, even a school house; but now the white pines and beeches are moving farther into the fields every year, the slow fires of rain and sun are burning through the shingles of the houses, and the quick teeth of porcupines nibble away the rafters. The stone walls are fallen and scattering thin, as the slow frosts and thaws spread them over the earth from which hard hands picked and piled them generations ago. Green patches here and there in the woods tell where shallow hand-dug wells have fallen in and closed up.

It seems tragic and sad that through all those wild acres there is now no human ear to listen as the wailing of the train whistle sounds through the hills. The wheat and beef that once came from those rocky fields to feed the nation are supplied by the wide townships of the Middle West, by Uruguay and the Argentine. The sturdy grandsons of those land-making mountain men have sought fatter farms on the wide valley floors where they cut timothy and red-top and clover, and herd their sleek Jerseys and bright-patched Holsteins.

But those hill-top acres are not irretrievably lost. Through June and July and August, the summer people stare enviously at those eyries. An acre of land and a spring—a little cabin could be built upon an old vine-grown cellar hole. I know a little clearing in the saddle of a mountain at the long end of a winding, not-quite-impassable woods road. Maybe some day—

G. R.

"Opportunity now"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN beings have rather an erroneous concept of the meaning of the word "opportunity." To most people opportunity means the offer of some new and important post, the sudden recognition of their talents from others, or the moment when, by some turn of what they call "fate," they are thrust into the limelight.

But many individuals have been given important positions and have failed to keep them. Talents have been given due recognition and yet failed to produce the desired results. And many a person has been thrust into publicity, and found to his discomfort that he had not the qualities which make for success. Therefore we must look deeper to find the real meaning of the term "opportunity."

The word "opportunity" comes from the two Latin words, *ob*, before, and *portus*, a harbor or opening. Opportunity, therefore, must be ever with us. It only remains for us to see what this opening actually is, and act accordingly. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells us on page 271 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that "those, who are willing to leave their nets or to cast them on the right side for Truth, have the opportunity now, as aforetime, to learn and to practise Christian healing."

What a wonderful interpretation of the word "opportunity" is here set before us, for Christian healing means not only the healing of the so-called physically sick, but also the healing of a sick business, a sick home, or a sick disposition. Nor is this healing work confined to the public practitioners; it can be demonstrated by all those who, having studied the Christian Science textbook, have learned to utilize the power of Truth over all discordant conditions.

The man who failed to keep that important job had the opportunity ever before him to leave his nets—his worldly methods, his pride, his self-importance, perhaps his indolence—and cast his thoughts on the side of Truth. He had the opportunity to learn, as we are taught in Christian Science, that man, being made in the image and likeness of God, as the Bible declares, ever reflects the qualities of the one perfect Mind, which include wisdom, honesty, love, activity, capability. Had he actually accepted this truth, and refused to believe otherwise, he could not possibly have failed to perform his duties in a way that would satisfy all concerned.

The talented person whose future did not turn out to be quite so rosy as he had expected had perhaps not yet learned of the God-given opportunity, which lay ever before him, to turn away from error, however enticing, and with God's help to claim his inheritance, his dominion over all willful thinking. Had he earnestly and faithfully studied the Bible in the light of Christian Science, he would have realized the demonstrable fact that God's children are ever humble, teachable, void of envy, gratefully aware not only of their own talents, but of the talents of others, remembering that "every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." He would also have taken care to remind himself constantly that talents are given us not to acquire fame or emolument, but simply to use to the glory of God.

The man who found himself placed in a prominent position may not have used previous opportunities to conquer fear, or the false sense that he himself had sufficient understanding to fulfill his great responsibilities. If, earlier in his career, he had understood the true meaning of Paul's words (II Corinthians 3:5), "Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think any thing as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God," he would have learned to turn in childlike trust to the Father, knowing that neither unwarranted determination nor deluding ambition belong to God's children, but that the Father Himself bestows on His beloved offspring the guidance, integrity, wisdom, and love so necessary to fill any position. Thus his term of office would have blessed himself and all, and helped to usher in the time when all humanity will be governed by the one Mind.

With what joy and thankfulness we read Mrs. Eddy's words on page 19 of "Christian Healing," "Tireless Being, patient of man's procrastination, affords him fresh opportunities every hour." The eternal verity, that God made all things perfect from the beginning, provides for all mankind the ever-present, God-given opportunity to cast their nets on the side of Truth, to turn away from their mistaken views, either of themselves or of others, vigorously to deny that they are helpless, sick, incompetent mortals, and claim, instead, "the glorious liberty of the children of God."

Thus doing, they will find themselves ready and equipped for every occasion, no longer declaring that they lack opportunity, but instead seizing the opportunity given them, here and now, "to learn and to practise Christian healing."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

To a Raindrop

IN YOUR liquid crystal bead,
colorlessly clear,
Flower-beds, dense forests, fruits,
and waving grain appear.

JANETH PARKER

Jetzige Gelegenheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Menschen haben eine ziemlich irrige Vorstellung von der Bedeutung des Wortes „Gelegenheit". Für die meisten bedeutet Gelegenheit das Angebot eines neuen und wichtigen Postens, die plötzliche Anerkennung ihrer Talente von anderen oder den Augenblick, wo sie durch eine Wendung dessen, was sie „Schicksal" nennen, in die Öffentlichkeit gerückt werden.

Aber schon viele haben wichtige Stellungen bekommen, und es ist ihnen nicht gelungen, sie zu behalten. Talente haben gebührende Anerkennung gefunden und trotzdem nicht die gewünschten Ergebnisse hervorgebracht. Und schon mancher ist in die Öffentlichkeit gerückt worden und hat zu seinem Leidwesen gefunden, daß er nicht die Eigenschaften hatte, die zum Erfolg führen. Wir müssen daher tiefer blicken, wenn wir die wirkliche Bedeutung des Ausdrucks „Gelegenheit" finden wollen.

Das Fremdwort „Opportunität" für Gelegenheit kommt von den beiden lateinischen Wörtern „ob" (vor) und „portus" (der Hafen oder die Öffnung) her. Gelegenheit muß daher immer bei uns sein. Es bleibt nur uns vorbehalten zu sehen, was diese Öffnung tatsächlich ist, und entsprechend zu handeln. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt auf Seite 271 ihres Lehrsbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", daß „diejenigen, welche willens sind, ihre Netze zu verlassen oder sie auf der rechten Seite nach der Wahrheit auszuwerfen, heute wie ehemals die Gelegenheit haben, das christliche Heilen zu erlernen und auszuüben".

Was für eine wunderbare Auslegung des Wortes „Gelegenheit" uns hier gegeben ist! Denn christlich-wissenschaftliches Heilen bedeutet nicht nur die Heilung der sogenannten körperlich Kranken, sondern auch die Heilung eines kranken Geschäfts, eines kranken Familienlebens oder einer kranken Veranlagung. Auch ist dieses Heilungswerk nicht auf die öffentlichen Ausüber beschränkt, sondern kann von allen denen bewiesen werden, die sich in das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch vertieft und dadurch gelernt haben, von der Macht der Wahrheit über alle widrigen Zustände Gebrauch zu machen.

Der Mann, dem es nicht gelang, jene wichtige Arbeit zu behalten, hatte immer Gelegenheit, seine Netze—seine weltlichen Verfahren, seinen Stolz, seinen Eigendünkel, vielleicht seine Trägheit—aufzugeben und seine Gedanken auf die Seite der Wahrheit zu werfen. Er hatte Gelegenheit, der Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft gemäß erkennen zu lernen, daß der Mensch, der zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes gemacht ist, wie die Bibel erklärt, immerdar die Eigenschaften des einen vollkommenen Gemüts widerspiegelt, die Weisheit, Ehrlichkeit, Liebe, Tätigkeit und Fähigkeit in sich schließen. Hätte er sich diese Wahrheit tatsächlich zu eigen gemacht und es abgelehnt, etwas anderes zu glauben, so hätte er seine Aufgaben unmöglich anders ausführen können, als daß alle Beteiligten befriedigt worden wären.

Der talentierte Mann, dessen Zukunft sich nicht ganz so rosig gestaltete, wie er erwartet hatte, hatte vielleicht noch nichts von der ihm immer gebotenen gottgegebenen Gelegenheit gehört, sich vom Irrtum, so verlockend er auch sein mag, abzuwenden und mit Gottes Hilfe sein Erbe, seine Herrschaft über alles eigenwillige Denken, zu beanspruchen. Hätte er sich ernstlich und gewissenhaft in die Bibel im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft vertieft, so hätte er die beweisbare Tatsache erkannt, daß Gottes Kinder immer demütig, gelehrig, neidlos sind und nicht nur ihre eigenen Talente sondern auch die Talente anderer dankbar anerkennen, indem sie sich der Tatsache bewußt sind, daß „alle gute Gabe und alle vollkommene Gabe von obenherab kommt, von dem Vater des Lichts, bei welchem ist keine Veränderung noch Wechsel des Lichts und der Finsternis". Er hätte es sich auch angelegen sein lassen, beständig daran zu denken, daß Talente uns nicht zur Befriedigung unserer Ruhm- oder Gewinnsucht gegeben sind, sondern einfach zum Gebrauche zu Gottes Ehre.

Der Mann, der in eine hervorragende Stellung kam, hat vielleicht frühere Gelegenheiten nicht benützt, Furcht oder den falschen Sinn zu bekämpfen, daß er selber genug Verständnis habe, seine großen Verantwortungen zu erfüllen. Hätte er früher in seiner Laufbahn die wahre Bedeutung der Worte des Apostels Paulus verstanden (2. Kor. 3, 5): „Nicht, daß wir tüchtig sind von uns selber, etwas zu denken als von uns selber; sondern daß wir tüchtig sind, ist von Gott", so hätte er gelernt, sich mit kindlichem Vertrauen an den Vater zu wenden und zu wissen, daß weder unverantwortliche Entschlossenheit noch irregeführter Ehrgeiz zu Gottes Kindern gehören, sondern daß der Vater selber Seinem geliebten Kinde die zum Bekleiden jeder Stellung so nötige Führung, Rechtschaffenheit, Weisheit und Liebe verleiht. Dadurch wäre seine Amtszeit für ihn und allen zum Segen gereicht und hätte das Herannahen der Zeit beschleunigt, wo die ganze Menschheit von dem einen Gemüt regiert sein wird.

Wie freudig und dankbar wir Mrs. Eddys Worte auf Seite 19 in "Christian Healing" lesen: „Das mit des Menschen Aufschieben geduldige unermüdliche Sein gewährt ihm jede Stunde neue Gelegenheiten". Die ewige Wahrheit, daß Gott alles von Anfang an vollkommen machte, bietet der ganzen Menschheit die immer gegenwärtige, gottgegebene Gelegenheit, ihre Netze auf der Seite der Wahrheit auszuwerfen, ihre irrigen Ansichten von sich oder anderen aufzugeben, nachdrücklich zu verneinen, daß sie hilflose, kranke, unfähige Sterbliche seien, und statt dessen „die herrliche Freiheit der Kinder Gottes" zu bespruchen.

Wenn sie dies tun, werden sie finden, daß sie auf jede Gelegenheit vorbereitet und dazu ausgerüstet sind; daß sie nicht mehr erklären, es biete sich ihnen keine Gelegenheit, sondern die ihnen hier und jetzt gebotene Gelegenheit ergreifen, „das christliche Heilen zu erlernen und auszuüben".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Singing Thoughts

MY HEART holds singing thoughts today,
Glad thoughts that dance to rhythmic beat,
And yet I cannot find the words
To give expression that is meet.

They seem to reach so far, so far
Beyond the pale horizon's line,
Beyond that dim and distant star
That with the morning ceased to shine.

Such thoughts can surely make a bridge
Across an ocean deep and wide,
So you will share my happiness
Though other message be denied.

GWEN CASTLE

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Car Insurance Rates Stirring Wide Protests

Companies and Communities Vigorously Oppose the 1938 Schedule

Cut Is Only Slight

Many Places Find Rates Substantially Increased Over Those of 1937

Massachusetts insurance companies were today marshaling their forces to protest vigorously the proposed 1938 compulsory automobile insurance rates under which motorists in 245 cities and towns are granted reductions and others in the remaining 100 receive increases.

Protesting at the same time will be officials of various cities and towns who will attack the rates from a different angle—that they are exorbitant. In the official vanguard will be representatives from Webster, Clinton and Auburn where increases of approximately $12, or approximately 50 per cent over the 1937 rates, were announced in the tentative schedule last night by Francis J. DeCelles, State Commissioner of Insurance.

Opponents of the 1938 rate schedule will make their protests before the commission on September 20. These hearings, however, seldom result in rate changes.

Lower Than Urged

The commissioner explained that the proposed rates are in every case lower than those urged by the insurance companies. He added, "in general, the department found the companies had set up reserves for outstanding claims which were overestimated by almost 10 per cent."

The chief change in the schedule is that 14 zones have ben established instead of nine, as in 1937. Thus, the commissioner said, "those who have been carrying the load will get a little relief and those who have been getting away lightly will pay a little more."

Under the new rates, all Boston car owners receive small reductions. Owners of light and medium weight cars will pay $53.25 for statutory coverage compared with $53.70. The rate in the heavy class is $57 compared with $58.30 last year.

The DeCelles schedule shows a general decline in the heavy car rates, while the light and medium rates are increased or only slightly lowered.

"The light cars of today," the commissioner explained, "have been speeded up and they are becoming more dangerous because of their speed."

Used Same System

Commissioner DeCelles, in formulating the 1938 rates, used the same system as he employed for 1937. This system, using the 6-year loss experience of the companies as a basis instead of the previously employed 2-year record, was challenged in the courts by 41 stock insurance companies. A master decided the 1937 rates, an aggregate of $2,000,000 or 7 per cent below the 1936 level, were too low. The case is now before the State Supreme Court, which probably will render a decision in October. By maintaining his 1937 system, Mr. DeCelles is risking the downfall of

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Hot Spell on Way Out, 'Weather Man' Asserts

In Boston Today

'Cooler Tonight' Signal Is Waved

An end of the present hot spell is expected tonight for New Englanders whether spending the Labor Day week-end at mountain or seashore resorts or at home.

A drop in temperature, possibly accompanied by showers, but followed by fair weather Sunday and Monday, was forecast by the United States Weather Bureau at Boston.

As thousands of persons left for the two-day holiday that marks the end of the vacation season, a threat of a bus strike hung over those who used the lines of the New England Transportation Company, a New Haven Railroad subsidiary.

A branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees voted last night at Providence, R. I., to strike over the week end unless the company reinstates a bus driver and rescinds an order regarding the wearing of puttees. As conferences were held this morning, buses were still operating.

The forecast of cooler weather tonight did not prevent the mercury from climbing high today, however. With the humidity at 60 per cent, the temperature rose to 88 degrees at noon and appeared headed for the 90-degree mark.

Mopping their brows, weather bureau officials wished it would drop nearer the all-time low of 43 degrees for this date (reached in 1872), but predicted it would not reach the 94-degree top record for the day (set in 1884).

For Labor Day, yacht regattas were planned at many resorts and a huge parade was arranged for Boston by the Central Labor Union. The division in labor's ranks was evident in that the Committee for Industrial Organization announced it would not join with the C. L. U. in the parade.

'Safety' Thoughts Urged on Drivers

The safe conduct of myriads of week-ending Americans, pouring onto the highways today, is placed by the agencies of government in the hands of the drivers at the wheel. The National Safety Council laid it upon the conscience of every motorist to recognize that by venturing onto the road, he automatically enlists in a war. The Labor Day week end is normally one of the most perilous in the year, and the public needs to outdo itself in making its holiday careful instead of carefree.

"We beg of you to steel yourself," the earnest advice is given, "against the temptation to be annoyed at the long lines of traffic, and to break out of line too hastily. Promise yourself i nadvance to pass cars, not when there is just room enough, but when there is an extra margin to allow for the mistakes of the other fellow."

Press services today carry virtually the same warning from scores of highway safety officials from all points of the motorist's compass: "Police are ready; drastic regulations will be enforced; but these are far from enough. This is not a war on the highway menace to be conducted by hired police mercenaries, imposing authority from without; it is a popular war and security rests only with the individual driver."

Connery Seat Sought by G.O.P.

A concerted drive to turn the 7th Congressional District over to the Republican party will be inaugurated after Labor Day in the special election to fill the seat of the late Representative William P. Connery (D) of Massachusetts, Sinclair Weeks, chairman of the Republicn State Committee, announced last night.

The seat had been held for 10 years by Representative Connery, who piled up a 28,000-vote majority last year. Mr. Weeks said circulars and cards will be distributed in the 12 cities and towns to show the Republicans they have an excellent chance to win this year. Mr. Weeks will return from a Canadian business trip in mid-September to lead the election battle. The primaries will be held on Sept. 14, the election on Sept. 28.

The strength of the Republican drive, it is understood, will depend upon the nominee chosen. State Representative Edward D. Sirois of Lawrence is favored by Republican chieftains for the nomination and his nomination victory would be the signal for a real campaign, it is understood.

Should former State Representative C. F. Nelson Pratt of Saugus win the nomination the Republican drive probably will be dulled considerably. Mr. Pratt was too close to the forces of former Gov. James M. Curley to win the favor of many Republican leaders.

Meanwhile, Joseph M. Hargedon, Andover Trial Justice, one of the four Democratic candidates, withdrew last night.

Milk Dealers To Refund $50,000

Facing indictments, loss of licenses and injunctions, 10 Massachusetts milk dealers yesterday surrendered to the state milk board and agreed to refund approximately $50,000 taken from 700 dairy farmers from Jan. 16 to July 1 of this year.

The surrender yesterday brings to a total of $75,000 the amount of money to be returned to the farmers, most of whom are located in the western part of the State. The money, it was explained, was illegally deducted from the producers' milk checks by the dealers.

The fight for the milk board was conducted by Attorney General Paul A. Dever and his assistant, Maurice M. Goldman, who was ready yesterday to appear before the Grand Jury at Springfield and ask for indictments. The question of licenses was before the milk board, which was prepared to file equity suits in superior courts asking injunctions to keep the dealers from continuing in business.

Payments began to appear in the milk board's office yesterday afternoon, as one dealer sent in a check for $10,000. It was understood that another check for the same amount was in the mails. Farmers will receive refunds as soon as all repayments have been made.

Reminders of Salem's High Place on the Seas

Upper—Old Custom House at Salem
Lower—Derby Wharf as Viewed From Top of Custom House

By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Elias Hasket Derby
Lower—Eagle on Old Custom House

Gov. Quinn Backs Proposal to Oust Race Track Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4—Gov. Robert E. Quinn today threw his support behind efforts of the State Racing Commission to oust Walter E. O'Hara from authority over the Narragansett racing track and intimated that he was considering possible closing of the track.

"Rhode Island wants clean racing," the Governor declared, "and I'll make certain that the State gets it."

The commission, in a ruling early this morning, ordered Mr. O'Hara removed as an official of the Narragansett Racing Association, Inc. He is president, managing director and principal owner of the horse race organization and also publisher of the Providence Star-Tribune.

The ruling was temporarily set aside a few hours later by an injunction issued by Superior Judge Charles A. Walsh, returnable Sept. 20, two days after the close of the current 30-day meeting at the track.

With the injunction apparently assuring that the track will continue to operate as before for the remaining two weeks of the meeting, Governor Quinn called in the Superintendent of State Police, Edward J. Kelly, and the Adjutant-General, in charge of the State militia.

As rumors flew about the State House that the Governor and the commission planned to close the track, possibly today or Monday, he told newspapermen the conference with police executives was to ensure that "any orders of the commission will be enforced."

The Associated Press quoted the Governor as saying he had ordered the State Police to enforce the ruling removing Mr. O'Hara as an official of the track.

"I am backing the commission to the limit," the Governor stated.

The commission had accused Mr. O'Hara of interfering with a track steward, and with threatening and

(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

Gripping Sea Tales Unfold As Old Derby Wharf, Salem, Is Prepared for New Career

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 4—The seeds of gripping sea lore sown by the brave men who hoisted the Blue Peter and shook a reef out of their topsails past Baker's Island at the tip of this port 150 years ago, bearing clearance for all the seaways that were charted and some that weren't, are about to bloom into a national memorial of particularly interesting aspect here as the Federal Government progresses with its plans for restoration of old Derby Wharf.

By the time that next summer rolls around, many Salem residents who have campaigned for years in behalf of further preservation of the physical remains of Salem's great days hope that affairs will be in such a situation that this old seaport will offer irresistible attraction for the legion who find romantic interest in those olden days of Yankee adventure in glamorous ports. And there appears to be basis for these hopes.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has approved a PWA grant of $110,000 for restoration of the wharf. The town of Salem and a group of private individuals has financed acquisition of a number of parcels of land, including the wharf itself, and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities has contributed the Richard Derby House, so that a plot of some three and a half acres fairly teeming with Salem history will shortly pass into the hands of the Interior Department to form a new National Park.

Plans Being Made

Already, Edward W. Small, a historian with the park service, has set up headquarters in the beautiful old Custom House and is making plans for restoration of the wharf as it was in the days of those two great vessels, the first and second Grand Turk.

In many respects, he finds that restoration in Salem offers singular possibilities.

The years, it is true, have brought their changes to Salem, but, unlike many ports with Colonial traditions, buildings that have gone up in the last 50 or 100 years have mushroomed among the older history-steeped structures, crowding but not preempting them. These newer buildings once removed, the waterfront that includes Derby Wharf, Central Wharf, the Counting House and the Richard Derby House, should look much as it did that eventful May 22, 1787, when a breathless Salem youth ran into Mr. Derby's counting room to announce that the first Grand Turk had been sighted around Peach's Point, coming inside Kettle Bottom, Endeavors, Triangles and the Aqua Vitaes—the third American vessel, and the first New England one, ever to sail to Canton.

Even today, when one walks through the Italian and Polish tenement section that has grown up along Derby Street, and picks a careful way over the debris and loose stones that cover Derby Wharf's half mile projection into the harbor, and at last stands beside the old iron light at the wharf's tip, it is easy for time's pages to turn back to that mellowed past. One almost expects to hear above the gentle lapping of the waves the 15-gun salute of a returning privateer or East Indiaman, hear the huzzahs of the throng, and see the youthful crew with their wide hat brims lacquered and their hair in pigtails as they clamber down from ropes to stand by on the deck.

Voice of "King Darby"

One listens for the genial, booming voice of "King Darby" as, in the excitement, he breaks marine etiquette and has himself rowed alongside to inquire of master and supercargo if they received his letter by the last vessel sent out.

Those were the days, of course, when Salem, a city of but 20,000

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

Ships Booked To Capacity For Over Week-End

Week-End Sailings

Perhaps it is the long stretch of hot and muggy weather. Or it may be the last double holiday of the summer. But at any rate about everybody in New England seems to have gone sea-minded for Labor Day week-end.

In addition to the 3000 passengers due to arrive and sail on overseas liners, every coastwise passenger ship both inward and outward bound is booked to capacity, and 1500 tickets have been sold for the Sunday all-day cruise of the Eastern Steamship Liner Yarmouth, final triangular cruise this season.

Steamers to and from Yarmouth, N. S., and Saint John, N. B., as well as the New York steamers of the Eastern Steamship Lines, expect to handle 10,000 passengers; the two Provincetown boats plan on 11,500 between them; the Savannah Line and the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, about 2000; the Nantasket Boston Steamboat Company anticipates a crowd of 50,000.

With about 78,000 passengers moving over Boston's ocean terminals between today and Monday, customs and immigration inspectors and waterfront workers in general will observe the day in the manner befitting its name—Labor Day.

In the marine parade of 29 ships of all kinds from all parts of the world that are due here over the week-end, there are five deepwater passenger liners, the first of which is the Cunard White Star Liner Samaria, due to sail at 10 p. m. tonight for Greenock, Dublin and Liverpool with 214 passengers embarking at East Boston. Many of them have been spending the summer in New England, including Mrs. William Hartley Carniegie, wife of the canon of Westminster Abbey and mother of Arthur Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister of Great Britain. Also on the passenger list to sail is Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird of Walpole; Miss Marijane Wilson of Newtonville, going abroad to study designing; Charles D. Brown, executive of the Draper Co., at Hopedale, and Mrs. Brown; Edward C. Cowdery of the English plant of the Gillette Safety Razor Co.

Tomorrow afternoon the Anchor Line's three stacker, Transylvania, is due from Glasgow, Dublin and Cobh with 1122 passengers, of whom 227 are to disembark at Boston. The American Trader of the United States Lines is due from London with 89 passengers tomorrow afternoon, when 20 will land here.

Monday morning the Cunard White Star liner Scythia, is due from Liverpool, Dublin and Galway with 1516 passengers, largest list she has ever carried. Of the total, 517 are to land at Boston. Also due Monday morning is the American Shipper of the United States Lines, coming from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast with 86 passengers, of whom 20 are for Boston.

James M. Curley, candidate for mayor of Boston, and former Governor of Massachusetts, sailed last evening for Saint John, N. B., on the Eastern Steamship Lines steamer Saint John, for the round trip cruise, returning Sunday morning.

Nine members of the Youth Hotel Association who have pedaled 500 miles in New England on their bicycles, putting up nights at the Youth Hostels along the route, sailed last night on the steamer Boston, en route to New York, from where they return to their homes in Philadelphia.

Note Sounded For Democracy That Will Work

Institute Speakers Find Need for Something Beside Lip Service

Threats Listed

Five-Day Session Is Closed as Faults of the System Are Enumerated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 4—Democracy must be made to work, really to work, in the United States if it is to survive the challenge of totalitarianism. It can be made to work, but only by the strictest attention to the fundamentals upon which it is based, and their sincere application.

That was the general conclusion of speakers and members of the Institute of Human Relations, which ended its five-day session here last night amid a torrential rainstorm that interrupted electric service and forced some speakers to proceed by candlelight.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, and William E. Dodd, United States Ambassador to Germany, speaking on the evening program, stressed the importance of a sound public opinion in maintaining American democracy. Dr. George B. Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, explained how it now is becoming possible to appraise that public opinion. While Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman of the New York School of Social Work, summed up the general sentiment of the institute, which has been sponsored by the national conference of Jews and Christians to examine public opinion in a democracy.

Historical Precedents

Mr. Dodd, who formerly taught history at the University of Chicago, built his thesis largely on historical precedents dating from the beginning of the republic: the centralization of population in cities; domination of legislation for benefit of "privileged minorities"; high tariffs, debts, and other restraint on normal trade, and lack of international cooperation.

Two things, Dr. Dodd said, he hoped the American people would learn soon if they were to act to save the democracy. "First," he said, "I hope our people will learn that if another war comes it will be almost impossible for us to keep out because of the $25,000,000,000 in debts owed to us and the $10,000,000,000 a year which the world is spending in preparation for war." Second, the nation would have to learn to do the things necessary for the continuation of the democratic system, particularly in matters of international co-operation.

"Failing to do so," he warned, "such things as we now see happening in China may happen elsewhere. Then with most of the people living in big cities and with markets for goods cut off by warfare, we would have 20,000,000 persons without anything to do, which certainly would make a difficult problem."

More Optimistic

Governor Lehman held a more optimistic view of the wisdom of public opinion than was implied in Dr. Dodd's remarks. His experience in official life, he said, had increased his confidence and reliance on the influence of an informed and intelligent public opinion, either on government or social life.

"Very few sound social proposals ever fail permanently to secure approval if they have the support of wide and informed public opinion," he said. "I am likewise certain that few sinister proposals can make headway for any length of time in the face of an aroused adverse public opinion. Obviously it is frequently difficult to measure either the extent or the character of what we believe to be broad public opinion. Human nature makes us inclined to evaluate as sound that opinion which supports our own views, while that in opposition we may regard as selfish or misinformed or not representative.

"We must be vigilant, else we may accept as public opinion that which is only propaganda of well organized pressure groups. The power of pressure groups is very great. Failure of public opinion to assert itself against them is due largely to public indifferences and to the fact that the general public has a short memory, while the pressure groups have long memories. Ordinarily sincere and honest legislators and public officials often have failed to follow their own convictions because experience had taught them that those groups which considered themselves aggrieved would seek endlessly to punish them while the public whose interest had been courageously served, would promptly forget their service. This results in bad government and in legislation which is in no way representative of the wishes of the people as a whole.

Pressure Group

"The power of pressure groups will continue to grow unless it is curbed by informed and articulate public opinion which remembers and is willing to support courage and disinterested service. Yet while the majority should not permit itself to be blocked or controlled by minority groups it must always be careful that through its power it does not oppress the minority or the individual. A denial of the rights of any of our citizens would lead us inevitably to the plight of despotic countries abroad.

"To determine the actual state of public opinion on a given question at a given time always has been difficult, but a technique is growing for its accurate measurement. This was discussed by Dr. Gallup. He quoted Lord Bryce as saying that the final

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Vermont Lays Out Building Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 4 — A major building program at state institutions to total $442,000 will be begun in the near future as a result of the favorable report made public this week by a special commission authorized by the General Assembly. A half million dollars was appropriated by the Legislature to become available if the special commission decided such expenditure or any part of it was necessary.

The commission also recommended appointment of three advisory boards to serve with Timothy C. Dale, Commissioner of Public Welfare, in the oversight of the state institutions. The commission reported that Mr. Dale "is badly overworked and overburdened with responsibility."

An expenditure of $266,779 was recommended at the state hospital in Waterbury, where a report stated there was the "most urgent" need for additional facilities. Weeks School, formerly known as the State Industrial School, where buildings have not been adequately maintained, presents the most diverse problems, requiring the expenditure of $110,000, the report stated.

Expenditure of $35,000 at the State Prison and House of Correction in Windsor for installation of modern plumbing in 208 cells and for building an enclosed playing field, were essential, it was declared in the report.

Other recommendations included raising the pay of guards at the prison and state hospital for the insane at Waterbury, regular and frequent audits by the auditor of accounts at all institutions, transfer of 25 patients from the hospital at Waterbury to the Brattleboro Retreat and a uniform system of accounting at the Windsor prison farm.

The report praised Commissioner Dale, declaring "we are amazed at the quantity of work required." Regarding his procedure at a time, two years ago, when the prison system was under fire, it said that "from the time of the initial complaint he seems to us to have acted with discretion and with due regard to all the interests involved. He has procured more expert information regarding our prison problem than was ever before available and has already corrected many of the defects pointed out in the Cox and federal reports."

At the State Hospital in Waterbury, it was reported that conditions are so crowded that wherever possible two beds are placed in rooms reasonably large enough for only one bed and the male dormitories are so crowded that in some instances patients have to crawl over other beds to reach their own beds."

The increase in hospital population has averaged about 23 patients a year. A new building to house 100 male patients similar to that built in 1932 for females was recommended, at a cost of $210,000, including equipment. It was also suggested that the next session of the General Assembly appropriate $300,000 for a new infirmary. Land purchases totaling 360 acres were also proposed by the commission. These, besides providing land on which to build, would also add somewhat to the hospital farm acreage. An additional $6500 was recommended for flood control in removing obstructions in the Winooski River back of the hospital property which cause ice jams each spring and result in damage to the State property.

Excessive expenditures at the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: "Possibly thunder showers late this afternoon or early tonight, followed by fair and cooler tonight; Sunday fair and much cooler; Monday probably cloudy and not very warm; moderate to fresh westerly shifting to northerly winds this afternoon or tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and much cooler tonight; Sunday fair; cooler in the extreme south portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Thunder showers this afternoon or early tonight, followed by fair Sunday; much cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong shifting wind becoming northerly tonight; showers and thundersqualls this afternoon and possibly early tonight, followed by generally fair Sunday.

Weather Outlook for the Week Sept. 6 to Sept. 11: North and Middle Atlantic States—Occasional showers over middle Atlantic states first half of week and over north Atlantic states near middle of week; rather cool first part of week, followed by rising temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	94	Minneapolis	54	84
Bermuda	80	90	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	74	90	New York	74	88
Denver	58	82	Norfolk	74	92
Helena	56	74	Philadelphia	76	90
Jacksonville	74	88	St. Louis	74	84
Los Angeles	66	88	San Francisco	60	68
Miami	78	86	Washington	76	94

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Sept. 4.
B—Maximum Sept. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:47 p.m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Sunday, 12:12 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 12:32 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Monday, 12:55 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Monday, 1:00 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Tuesday, 1:17 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:43 tonight.
Light all vehicles at 7:42 Sunday night.
Light all vehicles at 7:40 Monday night.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"The Lady Escapes," with Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen, George Sanders and Cora Witherspoon, 2, 5, 8:05. Also "The Road Back." 3:20, 6:20, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 10:00, 12:32, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45. Also "Annapolis Salute." 11:27 a. m., 2:00, 4:33, 7:06, 9:39.

Metropolitan—
Gary Cooper and George Raft in "Souls at Sea." 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: "Say It with Melody," starring the Tasty Yeast Jesters.

University—
Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous." 2:45, 5:55, 9:05. Also Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Gay Bride," featuring Carole Lombard and Chester Morris. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:31, 8:21. Also "You Only Live Once," featuring Sylvia Sidney and Harry Fonda. 10:30 a. m., 1:31, 4:06, 6:51, 9:56.

State and Orpheum—
"The Good Earth," starring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Blonde Trouble," with Eleanor Whitney, Johnny Downs and others. Fenway: 2:00, 4:30, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "King Solomon's Mines," with Cedric Hardwicke. Fenway:

Radio Programs
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12:45, 3, 6:15, 9. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"The Last Night," a Soviet film with English titles. 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. Also "News of the Day." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Hub—
"Small Town Boy," with Stuart Erwin. 10:55 a. m., 1:21, 3:47, 6:13, 8:39. Also "Love Takes Flight," featuring Bruce Cabot. 9:36 a. m., 12:02, 2:28, 4:14, 7:20, 9:46.

Modern—
"Artists and Models," featuring Jack Benny, Martha Raye, and others. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Michael O'Halloran," with Warren Hull and Wynne Gibson. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30.

Boston—
"The Life of the Party," with Gene

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Raymond and Harriet Hilliard, 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8, 10:45. Stage: Ethel Merman, assisted by the Hollywood Hotel Revue of 1938.

South Station Theater—
"Travels to China and India." "Shanghai Bombed," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Colonial—
"The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 2:30 and 8:30 daily.

Uptown—
"The Road Back," with John King, Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, and others. 12:40, 3:50, 6:50 10. Also "Exclusive," featuring Fred MacMurray, Frances Farmer, Charles Ruggles, Lloyd Noland and Ralph Morgan. 2:30, 5 30, 8:40.

Tomorrow

Gardner Museum—
Musical program by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist and Miss Verona Durick, accompanist. Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 3. Admission free.

Monday

Field and Forest Club
Labor Day Outing at Rockport. Meet at North Station for 9:48 train. (D. S. T.).

Tuesday

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on Dutch Paintings by Miss Elliott. 11.

Boston Imports From China Are Menaced by War

Boston's Chinese colony may have to dispense with its bird's nest soup and countless other delicacies in view of the Sino-Japanese situation.

Ships are already omitting Shanghai from their schedules. Blockades of seaports loom on the war activity map. Halting of exports from China spell grief to Boston's Chinatown and epicureans of the delectable foods available in that section.

Here is what would be interrupted if commerce halted. China's total commerce with the United States amounts to more than 1,600,000 "long" tons of 2240 pounds each, annually. The 1935 figures (latest available) were 1,620,536 tons. Boston's share of this total was 17,326 tons in 1935 including 848 tons of provisions sent from Shanghai, Hong Kong, Taku, and Tientsin, to Chinese restaurants and merchants at Boston. Chief items in the list were such things as bamboo shoots, bird's nests, lily bulbs, soy beans, sesame seed.

Boston's imports from China for that year amounted to 2916 tons and its exports to China 14,410 tons. Imports, aside from provisions, include vegetable oils, fibers and manufactures, metals and manufactures, chemicals, animal products, according to records in the office of Joseph Maynard, collector of customs.

Exports to China, from Boston, went only to Hong Kong and Shanghai for 1935, including paper and manufactures; sugar and molasses; metals and manufactures; nonmetallic minerals; chemicals and scrap metal.

Japan does a much bigger business with the United States than does China, total commerce amounting to 6,609,656 tons in 1935. Boston's share was 43,759 tons of which 13,208 tons were imports at Boston and 30,551 tons exports. Imports at Boston came from Kobe, Keelung, Nagoya, Osaka, Shimizu and Yokohama, including provisions, fibers and manufactures, non-metallic minerals, rubber, chemicals and animal products.

Boston's exports to Japan went to Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama and Yawata, the latter port getting 8261 tons, all of which was scrap iron and steel. Items exported from Boston include asbestos, paper stock, metals and manufactures, lumber, animal products, fibers and mahufactures.

Dog Track Fight Renewed

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—Governor Lehman today directed District Attorney Martin W. Littleton of Nassau County to file notice of appeal immediately from the dismissal by county Judge Richard Hawkins of gambling indictments against two officials of the Mineola, L. I., dog racing track.

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Gripping Sea Tales Are Told By Old Derby Wharf, Salem

(Continued From Page 11)

persons, was believed by a great part of that world which lay on the other side of the Cape of Good Hope to be a separate and complete nation of rich merchants and daring seamen.

The record does not show that Salem sailors ever dispelled that illusion.

The story of the Derbys, their wharf and their Grand Turks, is essentially the story of Salem's golden age, although, of course, the story of Salem has so many facets it can scarcely be narrowed so arbitrarily. There were the Crowninshields, the Pickerings, the Grays the Peabodys —to name a few—besides the Derbys who played large roles in the drama of Salem.

But the Derbys were the most prosperous, and left many records of their achievements. The fortune was founded by Richard Derby, descended from a sea-faring family, who, after a series of trading voyages to the West Indies as a captain, acquired six or seven small brigs, sloops and schooners, built himself the fine house across from the wharf (said to be the first brick house built in New England) and about 1775 turned his business over to his son and retired.

Under this son, Elias Hasket Derby, from 1776 until his passing 25 years later, Salem merchants sailed sea for sea with their more numerous Boston contemporaries in founding that American merchant marine which became the envy of the world. By 1810 those Samuel McIntire mansions on Chestnut Street—a street which Samuel Eliot Morison, the Harvard historian, calls the finest architecturally in New England—had all been built, and sons were conserving the funds which more adventurous fathers had accumulated. By 1848, just on the eve of the launching of Donald McKay's great Clippers in Boston, and the start of the grand decade of sailing ships, the sea song was nearly all finished in Salem. In that year Nathaniel Hawthorne, as surveyor of the port of Salem, had plenty of spare time in which to sit in his office in the Custom House and look out over Derby Wharf, or a few blocks up to Turner Street, where by the water's edge stood, and stands, the House of the Seven Gables, and outline the novels he was soon to publish. His "Scarlet Letter" describes this fading chapter in the annals of Salem at sea.

Must Reflect

It is, then, primarily the period from 1776 to 1810 that Salem is most proud and that is the period which the Derby Wharf restoration will, according to Mr. Small, most fully reflect.

It will be noted that Salem's sea glory began even before the Revolution ended. Salem was, until the Revolution, little more than a fishing port; but the Derbys joined John Hancock, Josiah Quincy and other Boston merchants in financing the war in Massachusetts. The Derbys, principally Elias Hasket, launched privateer after privateer, the total from Salem, including those of Mr. Derby, reaching 158.

These ships were commissioned by the national government and the Commonwealth to go upon the seas and take captive any and all British ships. When taken these ships were either sunk on the spot, if of little value, or their crews were replaced with "Yankees" who sailed the captive home to Salem or Boston and sold ship and cargo to the profit of owners, master and crew, on the "square halfs" or "half-lay." That is, half the profits to the owners, half to the captain and his crew.

Such a ship—and probably the most famous of them all—was the first Grand Turk. Mr. Derby, already owner of 26 privateers and numerous Letters of Marques, ordered of Thomas Barstow, shipbuilder of Hanover, Mass., a 300-ton vessel, designed as a fast merchantman, but pierced for 28 guns—a ship that was about three times larger than any other Mr. Derby had previously owned.

Just why Mr. Derby chose the name Grand Turk for the vessel as it slid down the Two-Oaks yard in May of 1781 is a matter of two conjectures. One is that it was in honor of the Island of Grand Turk in the Bahamas, where Salem ships often loaded salt. The second is that it was because the Sultan of Turkey was regarded as being the most ferocious of monarchs. Thus the appropriateness of the name for a privateer.

Grand Turk Launched

On June 13 of the same year as her launching the Grand Turk was commissioned and with 120 men aboard under Capt. Thomas Simmons she sailed out to harry the British. During the summer she netted the brigs Defiance and Venus, which brought at sale nearly $7500.

The second sally of the Grand Turk was made the following October, 1781, under Capt. Joseph Pratt. She took up a station just off the coast of Ireland, and indeed well in sight of the Emerald Isle.

The British brig Mary hove in sight, surrendered at sight of the Turk's formidable armament, and had its crew sent ashore. A prize crew was dispatched from the Turk (the principal reason she shipped such a large number of men) and the two vessels laid a course for Bilboa, where the Derbys had transacted business with Messrs. José Gardoqui & Sons, who wrote Mr. Derby, in part, as follows:

"One of Captain Pratt's prizes will in all probability be one of the richest prizes that has been brought here this war. She is a large ship with upwards of 900 hogsheads of Sugar, some coffee and some Kampeche wood. . . . She loaded at Jamaica and sailed without Convoy for England and was captured by your Grand Turk within three leagues of Cork."

The total split between Mr. Derby and the captain and his crew was in the neighborhood of $41,000.

On the return voyage the Grand Turk took in three more British vessels, worth about $19,000. Thus, between October and May the ship no doubt paid for herself besides founding a fortune for her captain. In the short span of one year and 10 months, before the war ended, the Grand Turk captured no less than 16 British ships. Small wonder that Mr. Derby is credited with having emerged from the Revolution with more gain from privateering than any other single individual.

Not Cheering

Mr. Derby found himself at the close of the Revolution with at least three good-sized ships and a number of brigs in place of the half-dozen small ships his father had turned over to him. But the picture at the end of the war was not precisely cheering.

England was excluding American ships from doing business with its colonies and islands; France was none too hospitable and Yankee skippers found that if they wanted to prosper they must demonstrate some of their vaunted shrewdness. In this Mr. Derby proved himself a master, and the Grand Turk led the way.

During the summer of 1783 Mr. Derby had her guns removed and refitted her to carry cargo. All during the summer he gathered codfish and mackerel from Gloucester and Marblehead, flour, potatoes, apples, cheese and beef from neighboring farmers. Boards, shingles, empty hogsheads and hoops came from the sawmills of New Hampshire. All these homely products of New England were assembled in the warehouses on Derby Wharf and finally stowed in the holds of the Grand Turk.

By the middle of September she was ready to sail and the command was given to Samuel Williams. They weighed anchor for the French West Indies and returned with a profit, but not a sufficient gain to please Mr. Derby. He realized that Salem ships must find new worlds to conquer. In June of 1784 he cleared his ship Light Horse for St. Petersburg, Russia, with a cargo of sugar. It became the first vessel to fly the Stars and Stripes in the Baltic. But Russian trade was not the answer, Mr. Derby decided.

Soon thereafter Mr. Derby decided to send his beloved Turk to trade with the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope. He hoped he might be able to trade with East India ships bearing tea from China, no American vessels having at that time ventured to the Orient.

Sailed for Africa

On Nov. 27, 1784 the Grand Turk sailed for the tip of Africa, Mr. Derby's best merchandise in her holds, Captain Jonathan Ingersoll on deck. At the Cape, however, it was found that Dutch custom prohibited trade such as Mr. Derby contemplated. By various barterings Captain Ingersoll returned with a profit to Salem, but Mr. Derby concluded the Cape of Good Hope was not the answer.

Captain Ingersoll told Mr. Derby of meeting the New York ship Empress of China at the Cape. The Empress was returning as the first American vessel ever to visit Canton, her holds filled with Bohea tea and Oriental merchandise. But still Mr. Derby hesitated to send a ship so far. Among the reasons for this hesitancy awas the prohibitive rate on insurance for American vessels, the length of time required and the fact that the voyage was said to be extremely hard on ships.

Half way between the tip of Africa, however, and Canton was the Isle de France or Mauritius. Here, thought Mr. Derby, he might carry New England goods and trade them for oriental wares, and foods. The island was used as place for French vessels to stop off, refill water casks and give the crews fresh food.

With $46,000 worth of cargo and cash aboard, the Turk left Salem on Dec. 3, 1785 for the Isle de France under command of Capt. Ebeneezer West, William Vans as supercargo.

Just 82 days later they arrived at the Cape of Good Hope. After laying over at the Cape for repairs the Turk made a 36-day run to the Isle de France where trade conditions were found to be at low ebb. Later Mr. Derby's ideas concerning trade there were to be justified, to his profit, but the Turk was ahead of the boom.

With their cargo sold at a loss and with nothing to load for a return, Captain West and Mr. Vans accepted the offer of a French merchant, M. Sebier de la Chataignerais, to charter two-thirds of space in the Grand Turk for a cargo to Canton and than a cargo of tea to Boston.

Look Them Over

Many of those last fall's garments will serve marvelously again this year when they have been carefully cleansed, dyed and hand pressed.

BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, WATERTOWN
26 West Street BOSTON 608 Beacon Street

Because

August weather was not conducive to shopping comfort, we are giving our customers for the first time ever the opportunity of purchasing our coats at August sale prices in September.

OTTO J. Piehler Furs LTD.
363 Boylston Street, Boston

Exercise and Play
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

'Hill' 4390 Feet in Altitude Climbed by MacMillan on Trip

At home or abroad, explorers remain explorers and natural scientists remain natural scientists.

Take, for instance, the cases of Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan and Martin J. Buerger, associate professor of geology and petrography at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, both of whom have just returned from a 10-weeks expedition to Baffin Land and the eastern shore of northern Labrador.

According to Commander MacMillan, one of the most noteworthy accomplishments of the trip was the ascension of 4390 feet of hill, called Mount Brave, in view of the fact that there is no previously known record of its ascent.

Professor Buerger, however, thinks

Professor Buerger, however, thinks more important the discovery of iron, sulphur and copper deposits in both localities visited by the expedition.

Other observations by both men marked clearly the line of demarcation between their interests as explorer and natural scientist.

In Portland, Maine, last night, where the expedition completed a leg of its return trip to Gloucester in the 130-foot fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, Commander MacMillan described how his band of exploring college students had caught and banded 50 arctic terns. These birds, he said, fly sometimes as far as 23,000 miles each spring, and he declared himself hopeful that he would hear that some of the polar birds bearing identification tags reach Cape Horn.

The professor, on the other hand, kept right on describing the physical qualities of the land, inasmuch as the region had hitherto been regarded as a barren Arctic waste. He declared it doubtful that the deposits of iron and sulpher would benefit industry, as they are not rich enough and are too far away.

Professor Buerger further declared from his observations that Baffin Land, except for Greenland and Australia the largest island in the world, is slowly rising out of the sea. He put this phenomenon as due to the fact that an ice cap which weighted down the island is now melting, causing the land to become lighter and gain more buoyancy.

The expedition was Commander MacMillan's sixteenth trip to northern lands.

Plane Contracts Issued

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The War Department announced today the signing of contracts totaling $350,000 for army plane equipment. The contract awards included: United Aircraft Corporation (Hamilton standard propeller division), East Hartford, Conn., additional propeller assemblies, $132,300.

Firemen Are Put To Thumbing Rides

By the Associated Press

Needham, Mass., Sept. 4

Breakdown of a 21-year-old engine answering an alarm last night failed to keep firemen from the fire.

Standing on the sidewalk the stranded firemen "thumbed" rides and reached the blaze in time to aid fellow firemen who had ridden on other engines.

The blaze caused minor damage.

TVA Assured Income Reaches $4,300,000

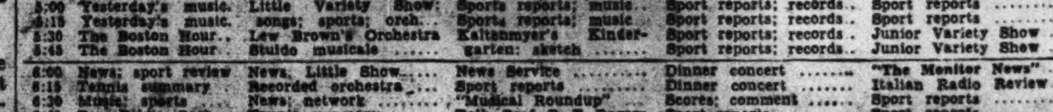
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority said yesterday contracts already signed for power sales to private industry eventually will bring a yearly income of $4,300,000. Four new industrial contracts recently were added to the two already in effect.

Because some contracts are dependent on building of new plants, the income from these agreements will not reach its peak until the TVA dam-building program is completed, about 1944.

Cossack Found Strait

The Bering Strait, separating Asia from America, was discovered by a Cossack named Deshneff in 1648.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Yesterday's music.	Little Variety Show:	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:15	Yesterday's music.	songs; sports; orch.	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	Lew Brown's Orchestra	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
5:45	The Boston Hour	Stuido musicale	garten: sketch	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
6:00	News; sport review	News, Little Show	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Tennis summary	Recorded orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Music; sports	News; network	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Ben Feld's Orch.	Tennis summary	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Count Basie's Orch:	Message of Israel:	"El Chico": Spanish	News Service	String rhythm band
7:15	"Song Time"	speaker; organ	revue; orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
7:30	Concert Hall: all-	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	"Melodic Tones"
7:45	Ravel piano rec'l	Jim's Question Bee	Piano duo	Charioteers: quartet	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Saturday Night	Home Towners: Cliff	Meredith Willson and	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	"Organ Melodies"
8:15	Swing Session	Hall; songs; orchestra	his orchestra	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Travel talk
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.;	Nola Day songs; Nor-	Linton Wells, talk	"Music of the Stars"	Frank Ward's Orchestra
8:45	sketch; soloists	man Cloutier's Orch.	NBC concert orchestra.	"Music of the Stars"	"Mello Melodies"
9:00	"Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	NBC concert orchestra.	"Louisiana Hayride":	"The Only Ones"
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	NBC concert orchestra.	comedy and music	"The Only Ones"
9:30	Sport program	vocal groups; Hoosier	Grant Park concert	"Ecstasy": Frederick	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:45	Lud Gluskin's Or.	Hot Shots	Grant Park concert	Stark's Orchestra	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	Saratoga Music Festi-	"Special Delivery": dra-	Mexican orchestra	"Sweet Music"
10:15	vocalists; male	val: first performances	matic sketch	Hollywood Whispers	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:30	trio; guest soloist	by chamber group	NBC Jamboree: com-	Grant Park concert	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:45	Patti Chapin, songs	Saratoga Festival	edy; soloists; orchestra	Grant Park concert	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; music	News Service	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15	B. Meroff's Orch.	Sport comment	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Willy Bryant's Orch.
11:45	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Willy Bryant's Orch.

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	Church of the Air	Studio musicale	"Uncle Bob": Children's	Serenade: recording	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	Serenade: recording	Morning Melodies
10:30	Continental music.	"Cloister Bells"	American Society of	Tremont Temple Bap-	Talk; gospel songs
10:45	"Romany Trail"	Madrigal Singers	Ancient Instruments	tist Church service	Harpers Varieties
11:00	Morning worship at	News; vocal recital	Talk; piano duo	Tremont Temple Bap-	Harpers Varieties
11:15	St. Paul's C'thedral	Noon Journal	"Bravest of the Brave":	tist Church service	"Musical Hits"
11:30	Morning worship at	Green Brothers novelty	children's sketch	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45	St Paul's C'thedral	orchestra	"Symphonietta"	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	St. Paul's Cathedral	Southernaires; quartet	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15	Sentimental music.	Southernaires: quartet	prano; organist	"Songs They Write"	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	Radio City string quar-	"Serenade": popular	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	choir and organ	tet; soloists	News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	News report; Sun-	Radio City string quar-	Question Box: talk	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:15	day Musicale	tet; soloists	Question Box: talk	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Talk fr'm Germany	"Our Neighbors": infor-	"Dreams of Long Ago":	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45	"Poet's Gold"	mal interviews	song dramatization	soloist; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00	St. Louis Serenade	Magic Key: symphony	Sunday Drivers: variety	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	St. Louis Serenade	orch.; Tex O'Rourke;	show; orchestra	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	Bible drama	Jean Sablon; Richard	"Thatcher Colt": dra-	Ray Keating's Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	Bible drama	Crooks; drama	matic sketch	"Martha and Hal,"	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	Everybody's Music:	Hungarian band, re-	"Tapestry of Melody":	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Classical Album
3:15	Columbia Sym-	layed from Vienna	concert orchestra	songs and patter	Classical Album
3:30	phony Orch., Paul	"Popular Melodies": so-	"Widow's Sons": sketch	Bob Sylvester's Orch.	Irish Minstrels
3:45	LeMay, conductor.	loists; orchestra	"Widow's Sons": sketch	Bob Sylvester's Orch.	Vivian Byars, songs
4:00	Hagen spelling bee	Sunday Vespers: talk;	Romance Melodies	Radioland Orchestra	Choral society
4:15	Hagen spelling bee	mixed quartet	"Musical Roundup"	and soloists	"Melodic Tones"
4:30	Hagen spelling bee	"Senator Fishface and	"The World Is Yours":	Alpine Orchestra	"Dream Time": music.
4:45	Hagen spelling bee	Prof. Figgsbottle"	Smithsonian sketch	Alpine Orchestra	Pianologues: talk
5:00	Swing Your Partner	Saratoga music festival:	Paul Martin's Music	Mal Hallet's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:15	WEEI news	chamber concert	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Mal Hallet's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:30	Guy Lombardo and	Ed. McConnell; orch.;	Roy Shield's Encore	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:45	his orch.; soloists	organist; chorus	Music; soloists; orch.	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
6:00	Phil Harris's Orch.	Talk, Bill Williams	Marimba Melodies	The Cosmopolitans	Carnival of Music
6:15	Phil Harris's Orch.	Canadian Band	"Supper Dance"	Reports and comment	Carnival of Music
6:30	Commentator	Helen Traubel, soprano;	News Service	"Fun in Swingtime":	Dramatic program
6:45	The Chicagoans	concert orchestra	Reports and comment	Tim and Irene": orch.	Dramatic program
7:00	Columbia Work-	Network program	Jane Froman; Don Ross;	News Service	String ensemble
7:15	shop: dramatic sk.	Talk, John Tunis	comedy trio; orchestra	Ray Gram Swing	Music of the Masters
7:30	Summer Stars:	Werner Janssen's Orch.;	Fireside Recital: vocal.	Georgie Price and Pass-	Studio reports
7:45	comedy; solos; or.	guest soloists	Popular vocalists	ing. Show; orchestra	Talk; piano soloist
8:00	German singing	"Waterboy": Negro	W. C. Fields; Edgar	"Passing Parade"	Jewish service
8:15	chorus recital	drama and music	Bergen; Don Ameche;	"Another Racket"	Jewish service
8:30	Jimmie Wallington;	"Box and Cox": soloists;	Nelson Eddy; Dorothy	"Hi There, Audience":	Jewish service
8:45	soloists; orchestra	orchestra	Lamour; orchestra	Ray Perkins; soloists	"Movie Stardust"
9:00	Universal Rhythm:	Shep Fields's Orchestra;	Manhattan Merry-Go-	B. Cummins's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
9:15	Frank Crumit;	Bob Hope; soloist	Round; soloists; orch.	B. Cummins's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
9:30	Richard Bonelli;	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	WOR Presents: Sylvia	Popular songs: orchestra
9:45	Rex Chandler's Or.	Irene Rich; sketch	miliar Music	Froos; orchestra	Organ recital
10:00	Grant Park con-	"Foundation": original	Sunday Party: James	Stars Over Manhattan	Good Will Hour
10:15	cert, Chicago	program	Melton; soloists; Tom	Stars Over Manhattan	Good Will Hour
10:30	Grant Park con-	Ernest Gill and his Cali-	Howard; New Yorkers;	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
10:45	cert, Chicago	fornia Concert	Wyn Murray; orchestra	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
11:00	News; music	Studio reports; news	News Service	"Rhythm and Romance"	New England news
11:15	B. Meroff's Orch.	Choir Symphonette	Lou Breese's Orchestra	F. Martin's Orchestra	Day's End: organ
11:30	Jay Freeman's Or.	Eddie Varzas's Orch.	Music; Molinas's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Mitchel Ayre's Orchestra
11:45	Jay Freeman's Or.	Eddie Varzas's Orch.	Corlis Molinas's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Mitchel Ayre's Orchestra

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00	"Parade": music	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	"Morning Carnival"	"Musical Timetable"
9:15	Song recital	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Morning Carnival"	Morning Melodies
9:30	Jack Berch; orch.	"As You Like It"; news	Vocalist; organ	"Morning Carnival"	Piano lessons; talks
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Breakfast Club	Variations: music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Melody Sweethearts".	Daily Inspirations
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organ	Jewish service
10:30	Louise & the Lads	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Labor Banners"	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"	"David Harum": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Song recital
11:15	Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	News Service	Walter Cuffe, songs
11:45	Real Life Stories	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Manhatters: orchestra	Organ recital	New England in News
12:0	Swinging the Blues	News; Noonday Show:	Organ recital	Network speakers	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	Mary Marlin: sketch	Network speakers	Italian review
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Joe Dumond; quartet	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music: weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Fran Allison, songs	Studio interviews	Italian string music	Studio program
1:00	Betty and Bob: sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	Yankee News Service	Labor Day talks	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Hymn recital	Pete and Joe, skit	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Labor Day talks	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter.	National Farm and	String quartet	Sport reports	Chamberlain Brown;
1:45	Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: talks;	"The Hemingways"	Sport reports	guest soloists
2:00	Woman's Eyes	reports; music	Dedication of Will	Red Sox - Washington	Paul Joyce, songs
2:15	Jack and Loretta	Motorboat race	Rogers memorial	first baseball game	Charity news
2:30	WEEI news	Codolban and His	Piano and guitar	Red Sox - Washington	"Melody Matinee"
2:45	Between Bookends	Violin; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	first baseball game	"Melody Matinee"
3:00	Col. Jack Major's	Green Brothers' ma-	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox-Wash. 1st game	Organ Melodies
3:15	Variety Show	rimba orchestra	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Recorded music	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	"Poetic Strings"	Labor Day talk, Frank	"Vic and Sade"	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
3:45	"Poetic Strings"	Morrison	"The O'Neills": sketch	second baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	Piano and patter	Motorboat race	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
4:15	Dictators: orch.	Address, William Green,	"Personal Column"	second baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	"Music From the	A. F. of L.	Summertime music	Red Sox - Washington	Sport reports
4:45	Gold Coast"	Kidoodlers: music	"The Guiding Light"	second baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	Midweek Matinee	"Lucille and Lanny"	Talk; song recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	Tennis summary	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show:	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Studio program
6:15	Old Timers' Night.	orch.; soloists; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30	Music; sport column	News; studio music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orch.	John Gambling; solo-	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15	Piano club	ists; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Gazette: news	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	Serenade: popular	Musical program
7:45	Boake Carter	Rangers: music	Top Hatters: orchestra	Jackie Duggan; organ.	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Horace Heidt's Or.	"Good-Time Society":	Burns and Allen; Ray	"30 Years Ago—and	Message to Motorists
8:15	Horace Heidt's Or.	all-Negro program	Noble's Orch.; soloist	Today": sketches	Songs and patter
8:30	Pick and Pat: com-	Tennis summary	Margaret Speaks; cho-	International Salon: so-	Frank Ward's Orchestra
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	Paul Martin's Music	rus; Wallenstein Orch.	loists; orchestra	"Melodoscope"
9:00	Concert Hall: celeb-	"Melodic Contrasts"	"Fibber McGee and	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective Drama
9:15	rity soloists; sym-	"Melodic Contrasts"	Molly": Weems's Orch.	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective Drama
9:30	phony orchestra,	"Animal Kingdom":	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Pat Barnes's Opera	Popular songs
9:45	H. Barlow, cond.	John and Elaine Bar-	orchestra; soloists	Pat Barnes's Opera	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	rymore; Beverly	Lullaby Lady; soloists;	Elder Lightfoot Solo-	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.	Roberts	orchestra	mon Michaux	Amateur Hour
10:30	Talk, Miss Perkins.	J. Warren Madden,	"Music for Moderns"	"Pageant of Melody":	Amateur Hour
10:45	"Song Stylists"	N. L. R. B. chairman	"Music for Moderns"	vocalist; Henry Web-	Amateur Hour
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	er's concert orchestra.	"Today in Sports"
11:15	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	M. Alpert's Orchestra	Sager Ellis's Orchestra
11:30	Roger Pryor's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Codolban and orchestra	Fred Waring's Orch.	M. Kellem's Orchestra
11:45	Roger Pryor's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Hour	Codolban and orchestra	Fred Waring's Orch.	M. Kellem's Orchestra

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So much stress is laid on the college girl's wardrobe around this time of the year, that the younger members of the family are almost forgotten. Almost . . . but not quite. The shops have the wherewithal for them; they simply don't talk so much about it; that's all. You may be relieved to know that as far as we can make out, no drastic change has taken place in styles for the younger, younger set. That is, from the kindergartners to the third and fourth graders. Beyond that we refuse to commit ourself. So that means that all the little Ellas and Horaces in the country can keep on wearing exactly what they have been wearing. Which will please their mothers; it being no small job to get them used to some of their clothes.

Clothes That Will Tickle Any Youngster

We did run into a grand sale at Filene's yesterday; but inasmuch as it closes today the sale prices themselves won't do you much good. However, the merchandise itself is still there; it being their regular stock, and some of the items for youngsters are so cute that you might even want to buy something for a neighbor's child; if you haven't any of our own! We could just see a three-year-old boy swanking around the neighborhood, all done up in a waterproof raincoat. Double breasted, at that. With slant-in pockets that he can shove those little hands down into. And big enough to hold the many items that a little boy carts around with him. The matching Sou'wester makes the outfit though . . . and maybe you think he won't like it! In nice cheerful colors, such as yellow, green, scarlet, and primrose. Or darker colors. For $3.25. Then for little girls (boys, too, for that matter) there were the woolen zipper jackets that children like so much. The boys model is on the Balkan blouse style . . . that is, it has a wide band at the bottom. Sister's has a belt, and comes down a bit longer. Also a collar that does a slick job of zipping up into a hood when she wants it. These are something like $4.95. But the cutest trick is the little blouse and skirt affair for Ella. You can make up your own outfit; that is you start with a plain or plaid pleated skirt, and then you buy little white broadcloth or thin voile blouses that button right onto the skirt. And behold . . . the shirtwaist and skirt; just like mother's. Around $2 per piece.

Gloves Becoming "Exztry" Important

With the promised popularity of the short-sleeved dress, and the three-quarter length fur jacket, or fur cape . . . gloves will be even more important this season. And they're going to be very much in evidence. Consequently, providing, of course, that the budget has enough elasticity, you're going to feel much better about the whole affair if you're wearing gloves that will bear up very nicely under your nicest costume. In other words, gloves that won't let you down. Kislav gloves . . . from Slattery's . . . for instance. They are those incredibly soft doeskin gloves that practically refuse to change color or shape. Even though they've been washed and washed! Their four-button classic slipon continues to be an indispensable favorite with discriminating women, they tell us. And may be had in beige, brown, pavement gray or café au lait . . . just to call off a few names.

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature

The Week in Vermont

(Continued From Page 11)

Weeks School, the commission report stated, was due "to causes inherent in the situation," but added, "there is also lack of careful oversight and attention to detail which mean much in the aggregate." The institution has been exceeding its appropriation for the past several years.

Among principal construction at the Weeks School would be a new boys' cottage, to cost $20,000, and a new building for indoor athletics, at a cost of $25,000.

Motorists Warned

Nine fatal accidents during the month of August swelled the fatality roll for the year to 60, according to the report Thursday of the department of motor vehicles. This was two less than the total for the same month a year ago. Fatalities for the first eight months of the year, however, were higher than for the entire year of 1936.

Governor Aiken, commenting on the accident report, yesterday warned motorists to increase precautions against accidents during the fall period when many natural hazards exist.

Odd Fellows to Meet

Patriarchs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows will meet in annual session at Rutland, Sept. 13 and 14. More than 150 state delegates will be in attendance besides members of the order expected to exceed 500 in number.

Floor Collapsed

Just before Gov. George O. Aiken entered the community church in the town of Chittenden Sunday night, where he was to deliver an address, the floor collapsed, carrying 300 of the congregation with it. No one was injured in the drop of five feet to the cellar.

Nearly the entire population of the little town was in the church awaiting the Governor's arrival. He was just outside the church, he said, when the floor gave way. "I never heard of a floor collapsing with such a large number of people," he said later, "without at least a few persons shouting or screaming. Not a person made a sound."

He said he heard a dull thud when the floor collapsed, and then the people began leaving the building slowly and without any sign of excitement or hysteria.

As soon as it was determined no one was hurt, they gathered in front of the church building and, with automobile headlights providing the illumination, Governor Aiken delivered his address.

Although Chittenden is one of the smallest towns in the State from the point of population, it has the largest landed area. Incidentally, it was said to be the first time a governor had spoken in the town.

Vocational Work

The State Board of Education held a meeting this week at Lake St. Catherine near Poultney to consider the five-year program for vocational education. The meeting was attended by Francis L. Bailey, Commissioner of Education, of Montpelier, and members of the board, Bert L. Stafford of Rutland, Mrs. Louella F. Bickford of Bradford, Leslie A. Evans of Essex Junction and Horatio E. Luce of Pomfret.

Vermont Writers

Walter John Coates of North Montpelier, was elected president of the League of Vermont Writers at the ninth annual meeting held here on Saturday. Kay Starbird, of Burlington, won first prize for the best poem of the year on a Vermont subject. It was entitled "Farmer, Come Home." Charles E. Crane, author of "Let Me Show You Vermont," Prof. Arthur W. Peach of Norwich University and Dana Doten, director of the state writers' project under the WPA, were among the speakers. Governor Aiken, himself an author of numerous volumes on wild flowers and plant life, presided at the banquet in the evening.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Sept. 5

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—WIXAL (11.79mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WIXAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Labor Day

All radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be omitted on Monday, Sept. 6, a legal holiday.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Sept. 6

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Wide Protests Stirred by Car Insurance Rates

(Continued From Page 11)

his 1938 schedule, if the insurance companies are victorious.

Yet the schedule, in the main, basks him in favorable public light at a time when it is expected the legislative recess commission investigating the collapse of the Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company will recommend his removal in a forthcoming report.

The 1938 schedule will provide for a premium total of $24,000,000, the same as in 1937. This is accomplished by balancing the decreases to 245 communities with increases to the remaining 100. The decreases range from 5 cents to $5, increases from 10 cents to $12.35.

Chelsea Pays High

Chelsea motorists, as usual, will pay the highest rate, $62.10 for light and medium weight cars, and $66.40 for heavy cars; a 10-cent increase for the light cars and a 95-cent decrease for the heavy vehicles.

Several major cities will pay higher rates for 1938 inthe light and medium classes, although awarded lower rates in the heavy cars. In Worcester the light car rate will be $36.90 compared with $34.60 in 1937. Springfield will pay $31.95 compared with $29.95. Brockton's light car schedule will be $33.75, whereas the 1937 rate was $29.95.

Of the 39 cities 15 were granted lower light car rates while 24 were awarded heavy car reductions.

The 25 Cape and Plymouth towns will pay higher rates for 1938. For example, Bourne motorists will pay $3.95 more for light cars and $4.05 more for heavy cars.

In Worcester County several communities will feel the effect of higher rates.

Commissioner DeCelles set the guest coverage rate at $3, the same as in 1937. Since the guest clause was removed from the compulsory act, the number of claims have dropped sharply, he said, only 1000 being advanced in 1936, compared with an average of 3000 in other years.

It is indicated that when the truck and taxicab rates are published next Tuesday, truck owners will receive reductions while taxicab rates will go up.

New Auto Insurance Rates

City or Town	1938 Li't and M'd'm	1938 Heavy	1937 Li't and M'd'm	1937 Heavy
Abington	$28.80	$30.80	$29.95	$32.55
Acton	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Acushnet	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Adams	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Agawam	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Alford	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Amesbury	21.75	25.50	24.90	27.10
Amherst	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Andover	17.10	20.35	17.80	21.45
Arlington	33.75	36.05	34.60	37.65
Ashburnham	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Ashby	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Ashfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Ashland	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Athol	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Attleboro	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Auburn	36.90	39.45	24.90	27.10
Avon	33.75	36.05	29.95	32.55
Ayer	21.75	25.50	24.90	27.10
Barnstable	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Barre	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Becket	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Bedford	21.75	25.50	29.95	32.55
Belchertown	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Bellingham	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Belmont	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Berkley	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Berlin	21.75	25.50	24.90	27.10
Bernardston	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Beverly	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Billerica	36.90	39.45	34.60	37.65
Blackstone	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Blanford	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Bolton	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Boston	53.25	57.00	53.70	58.30
Bourne	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Boxboro	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Boxford	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Boylston	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Braintree	31.00	33.15	34.60	37.65
Brewster	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Bridgewater	28.80	30.80	17.80	21.45
Brimfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Brockton	33.75	36.05	29.95	32.55
Brookfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Brookline	41.25	44.10	42.70	46.35
Buckland	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Burlington	43.10	46.10	42.70	46.35
Cambridge	43.10	46.10	42.70	46.35
Canton	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
Carlisle	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Carver	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Charlemont	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Charlton	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Chatham	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Chelmsford	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Chelsea	62.10	66.40	62.00	67.35
Cheshire	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Chester	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Chesterfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Chicopee	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
Chilmark	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Clarksburg	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Clinton	36.90	39.45	24.90	27.10
Cohasset	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
Colrain	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Concord	25.45	27.25	29.95	32.55
Conway	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Cummington	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Dalton	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Dana	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Danvers	21.75	25.50	24.90	27.10
Dartmouth	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Dedham	36.90	39.45	37.75	41.00
Deerfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Dennis	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Dighton	17.10	25.05	17.80	21.45
Douglas	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Dover	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Dracut	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
Dudley	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Dunstable	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Duxbury	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
East Bridgewater	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
East Brookfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
East Longmeadow	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Eastham	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Easthampton	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Easton	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Edgartown	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Egremont	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Enfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Erving	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Essex	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Everett	46.60	49.85	50.30	54.60
Fairhaven	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Fall River	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
Falmouth	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Fitchburg	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Florida	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Foxboro	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Framingham	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
Franklin	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
Freetown	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Gardner	21.75	25.50	24.90	27.10
Gay Head	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Georgetown	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Gill	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Gloucester	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Goshen	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Gosnold	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Grafton	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Granby	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Granville	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Gt. Barrington	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Greenfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Greenwich	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Groton	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Groveland	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Hadley	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Halifax	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Hamilton	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Hampden	17.10	20.05	24.90	27.10
Hancock	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Hanover	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Hanson	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Hardwick	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Harvard	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Harwich	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Hatfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Haverhill	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Hawley	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Heath	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Hingham	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Hinsdale	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Holbrook	33.75	36.05	29.95	32.55
Holden	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Holland	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Holliston	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Holyoke	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
Hopedale	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Hopkinton	28.80	30.80	24.90	27.10
Hubbardston	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Hudson	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Hull	36.90	39.45	34.60	37.65
Huntington	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Ipswich	28.80	30.80	24.90	27.10
Kingston	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Lakeville	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Lancaster	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Lanesboro	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Lawrence	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Lee	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Leicester	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Lenox	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Leominster	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Leverett	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Lexington	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
Leyden	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Lincoln	17.10	20.05	24.90	27.10
Littleton	21.75	25.50	24.90	27.10
Longmeadow	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Lowell	33.75	36.05	34.60	37.65
Ludlow	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Lunenburg	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Lynn	36.90	39.45	37.75	41.00
Lynnfield	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Malden	43.10	46.10	42.70	46.35
Manchester	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Mansfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Marblehead	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Marion	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Marlboro	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Marshfield	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Mashpee	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Mattapoisett	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Maynard	$28.80	$30.80	$24.90	$27.10
Medfield	25.45	27.25	29.95	32.55
Medford	36.90	39.45	37.75	41.00
Medway	33.75	36.05	29.95	32.55
Melrose	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Mendon	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Merrimac	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Methuen	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Middleboro	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Middlefield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Middleton	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Milford	33.75	36.05	29.95	32.55
Millbury	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Millis	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Millville	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Milton	31.00	33.15	34.60	37.65
Monroe	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Monson	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Montague	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Monterey	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Montgomery	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Mt. Washington	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Nahant	31.00	33.15	34.60	37.65
Nantucket	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Natick	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
Needham	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
New Ashford	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
New Bedford	25.45	27.45	24.90	27.10
New Braintree	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
New Salem	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Newbury	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Newburyport	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Newton	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Norfolk	21.75	25.50	24.90	27.10
North Adams	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
North Andover	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
North Attleboro	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
North Brookfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
North Reading	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Northampton	19.10	22.35	17.80	21.45
Northboro	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Northbridge	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Northfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Norton	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Norwell	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Norwood	36.90	39.45	34.60	37.65
Oak Bluffs	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Oakham	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Orange	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Orleans	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Otis	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Oxford	31.00	33.15	24.90	27.10
Palmer	17.10	20.05	24.90	27.10
Paxton	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Peabody	36.90	39.45	34.60	37.65
Pelham	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Pembroke	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Pepperell	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Peru	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Petersham	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Phillipston	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Pittsfield	19.10	22.35	17.80	21.45
Plainfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Plainville	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Plymouth	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Plympton	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Prescott	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Princeton	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Provincetown	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Quincy	36.90	39.45	34.60	37.65
Randolph	33.75	36.05	29.95	32.55
Raynham	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Reading	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
Rehoboth	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Revere	53.25	57.00	53.70	58.30
Richmond	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Rochester	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Rockland	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Rockport	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Rowe	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Rowley	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Royalston	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Russell	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Rutland	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Salem	31.00	33.15	34.60	37.65
Salisbury	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Sandisfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Sandwich	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Saugus	36.90	39.45	37.75	41.00
Savoy	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Scituate	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
Seekonk	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Sharon	28.80	30.80	29.95	32.55
Sheffield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Shelburne	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Sherborn	17.10	20.05	29.95	32.55
Shirley	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Shrewsbury	31.00	33.15	24.90	27.10
Shutesbury	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Somerville	43.10	46.10	42.70	46.35
Somerset	28.80	30.80	17.80	21.45
South Hadley	21.75	25.50	24.90	27.10
Southampton	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Southboro	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Southbridge	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Southwick	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Spencer	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Springfield	31.95	34.15	29.95	32.55
Sterling	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Stockbridge	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Stoneham	36.90	39.45	29.95	32.55
Stoughton	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
Stow	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Sturbridge	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Sudbury	25.45	27.25	29.95	32.55
Sunderland	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Sutton	21.75	25.50	24.90	27.10
Swampscott	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Swansea	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Taunton	19.10	22.35	17.80	21.45
Templeton	17.10	20.05	17.80	22.45
Tewksbury	33.75	36.05	37.75	41.00
Tisbury	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Tolland	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Topsfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Townsend	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Truro	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Tyngsboro	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Tyringham	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Upton	21.75	25.50	24.90	27.10
Uxbridge	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Wakefield	33.75	36.05	34.60	37.65
Wales	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Walpole	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
Waltham	36.90	39.45	34.60	37.65
Ware	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Wareham	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
Warren	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Warwick	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Washington	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Watertown	36.90	39.45	37.75	41.00
Wayland	31.00	33.15	29.95	32.55
Webster	28.80	30.80	24.90	27.10
Wellesley	25.45	27.25	29.95	32.55
Wellfleet	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Wendell	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Wenham	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
W. Boylston	21.75	25.50	24.90	27.10
W. Bridgewater	21.75	25.50	17.80	21.45
W. Brookfield	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
W. Newbury	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
W. Springfield	28.80	30.80	24.90	27.10
W. Stockbridge	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
W. Tisbury	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Westboro	31.00	33.15	24.90	27.10
Westfield	19.10	22.35	17.80	21.45
Westford	25.45	27.25	24.90	27.10
Westhampton	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Westminster	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Weston	21.75	25.50	24.90	27.10
Westport	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Westwood	25.45	27.25	29.95	32.55
Weymouth	33.75	36.05	34.60	37.65
Whately	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Whitman	25.45	27.25	29.95	32.55
Wilbraham	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Williamsburg	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Williamstown	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Wilmington	43.10	46.10	42.70	46.35
Winchester	25.45	27.25	29.95	32.55
Winchendon	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Windsor	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Winthrop	46.60	49.85	42.70	46.35
Woburn	41.25	44.10	37.75	41.00
Worcester	36.90	39.45	34.60	37.65
Worthington	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Wrentham	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45
Yarmouth	17.10	20.05	17.80	21.45

Sales Tax Defeat Suspends Maine Old Age Pensions

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 4 (AP)—As Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and the executive council accepted official returns of the Aug. 16 referendum, showing rejection of the proposed sales tax by 38,967 votes, the Chief Executive said the "acceptance of the report suspends old age pension payments for the present."

Approximately 3700 persons are eligible to receive monthly pensions of an average of $20 each. The rejected sales tax proposal was designed to provide ". . . new money" for old age assistance and improvement in the state's educational system.

"While I am very reluctant to make this announcement," Governor Barrows said, "there is no legal way at present, however, to use state funds for aid age pensions."

The council's election returns committee reported that a canvass of the referendum returns showed 41,482 votes were cast for, and 80,449 against, the proposed sales tax.

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*Columbus	Sept. 7	Plymouth	Sept. 14	Sept. 7 1:00 pm	Sept. 7 8:00 pm
xQueen Mary	Sept. 8	Cherbourg	Sept. 13	Sept. 7 8:00 pm	Sept. 8 8:00 am
Manhattan	Sept. 8	Plymouth	Sept. 14	Sept. 7 8:00 pm	Sept. 8 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Sept. 14	Sept. 9 4:00 pm	Sept. 9 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Sept. 16	Sept. 11 4:00 pm	Sept. 11 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Sept. 11	Sept. 6 4:00 pm	Sept. 6 8:00 pm
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Sept. 18	Sept. 13 4:00 pm	Sept. 13 8:00 pm

*Germany. Special address for other countries. xSpecial address.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Steps to Protect Children Taken

Two steps were taken today by Boston officials to protect citizens, especially children, against crimes of degeneracy.

District Attorney William J. Foley held a special conference at his office with police heads, probation officers and several clergymen; and Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty created a squad of six detectives under Sergeant William T. J. Ross to trace and apprehend degenerates.

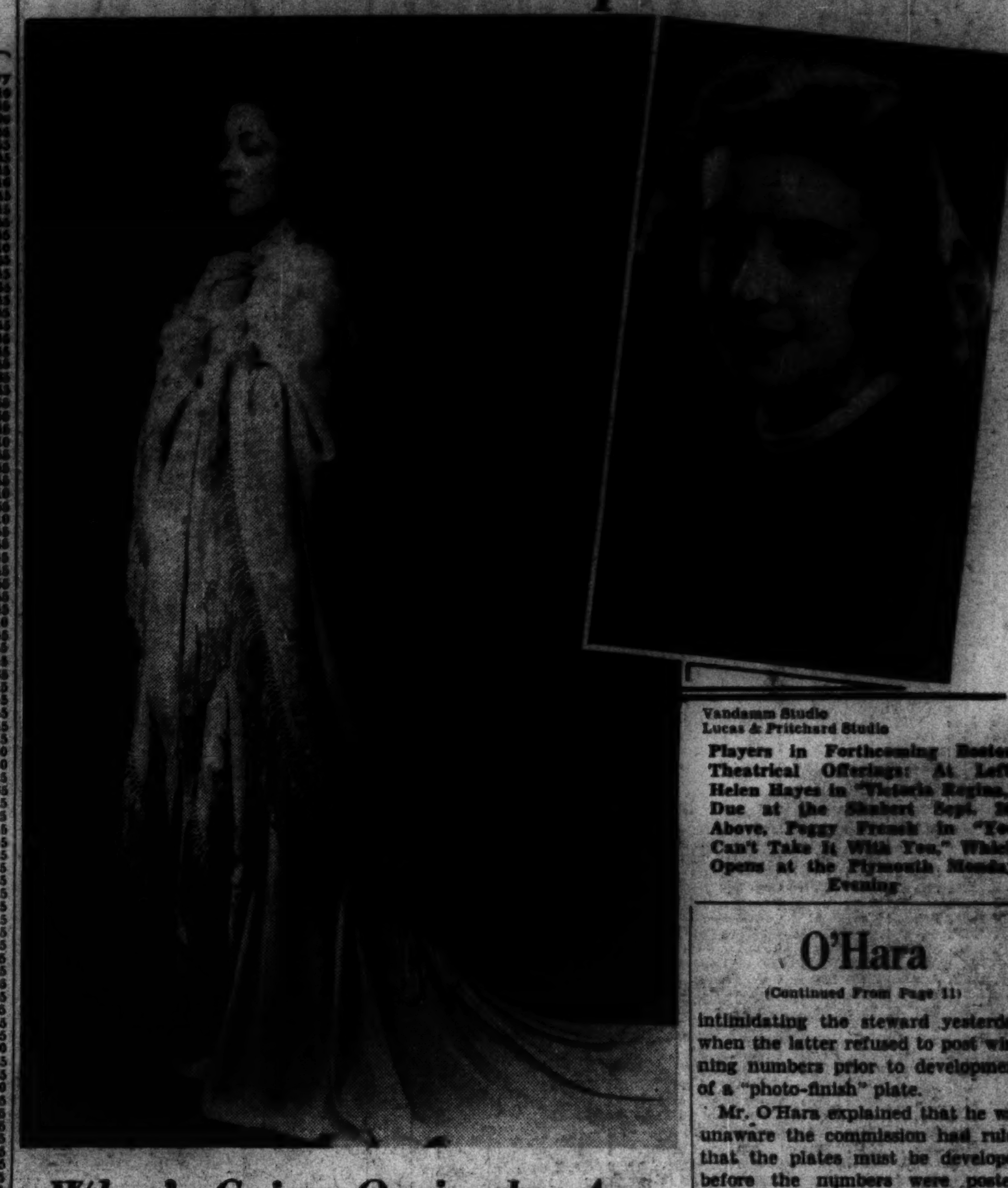
The steps followed arrest of Joseph Pimental for the murder of Chester Harris, aged five, and disclosure by Mr. Timilty that sex crimes had increased slightly this year.

Codman Inquiry Cost Set at $6000

Although Mayor Mansfield put the cost of the recent Boston Finance Commission investigation of contracts awarded the Codman Hill Construction Company at $10,000 or $20,000, the Commission itself yesterday announced the expense as approximately $6000.

Of the $6000, members of the Commission said, approximately $4000 was paid to George R. Farnum, special investigator and counsel, who during the course of the investigation received $200 weekly for his services as attorney. The Mayor, they said, must have figured in salaries of Chairman Lasker ($5000 per year) and those of the regular employees of the commission.

As Fall Theaters Open in Boston



Vandamm Studio
Lucas & Pritchard Studio

Players in Forthcoming Boston Theatrical Offerings: At Left, Helen Hayes in "Victoria Regina," Due at the Shubert Sept. 20. Above, Peggy French in "You Can't Take It With You," Which Opens at the Plymouth Monday Evening

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston's fall theatrical season gets under way next week, with two openings. Monday evening will bring to the Plymouth "You Can't Take It With You," the Pulitzer prize-winning comedy by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman which is in its fortieth (or thereabouts) week at the Booth Theater in New York. A second company has been at the Harris Theater in Chicago for 30 weeks or so. Boston will see a third company. Ironically enough, the play, which preaches the unimportance of money, is said to be the most successful ever produced by Sam Harris.

On Tuesday evening, at the Shubert, Arthur Hopkins will submit the first novelty of the season, a piece called "Blow Ye Winds," by Valentine Davies. Henry Fonda, movie star who was last seen on the stage here in "The Farmer Takes a Wife," has been lured from Hollywood to take the principal part. Advance reports indicate that the comedy is novel in more than its newness. It will set Mr. Fonda afloat on the stage, these rumors say, in a thirty-foot sailboat called the Borealis.

The first Theater Guild production of the season will be "To Quito and Back," the new play by Ben Hecht, which will be visible for two weeks at the Colonial beginning Sept. 20, prior to its New York opening, Oct. 4, at the Guild Theater. Another movie star, Sylvia Sidney, will have the leading feminine role. She has been in Hollywood for seven years. Opposite her will be Leslie Banks, who also has been absent for several seasons.

By one of those quaint arrangements of the booking offices, Helen Hayes will open an engagement in "Victoria Regina" on the same evening, at the Shubert. This play, or collection of plays, by Laurence Housman, is another of the major successes of last season in New York. It will spend four weeks here, and then continue on a transcontinental tour.

More attractions are on the books for October. A new musical comedy, "Between the Devil," by Howard Diez and Arthur Schwartz, is scheduled for the Colonial beginning Oct. 4—a Schubert musical in the Colonial theater. Jack Buchanan, Evelyn Laye and Adele Dixon are starred, and Hassard Short will direct.

On Oct. 18, Maurice Evans will bring his distinguished production of "Richard II" to Boston, following a revival in New York which will begin Sept. 15.

Later in October, the new Ed Wynn show "Hooray for What!" will have its first production in Boston by the Shuberts. E. Y. Harburg, Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse are responsible for the piece, and the score is by Harold Arlen.

The Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription season, having started off with "To Quito and Back," will continue in November with the brilliant comedy "Tovarich," another big Broadway hit. Marta Abba will still be in the cast. Rudolf Forster will replace John Halliday. Other plays in the series may include "Wine of Choice," by S. N. Behrman; the Lunt-Fontanne "Amphitryon 38"; "Madame Bovary," with Constance Cummings, and "The Ghost of Yankee Doodle," with Ethel Barrymore and Dudley Digges. Early subscriptions are reported heavy.

A new venture announced for Boston is the Universal Theater, an organization headed by David Sturgis, which plans to present plays here before sending them on road tours. The first offering of the season is announced as "Memory," by John Colton, author of "Rain" and "The Shanghai Gesture." The Universal Theater will operate on a subscription basis, at a theater to be selected.

A few hardy summer theaters are also continuing through next week. At Plymouth the Priscilla Beach theater will present a new play, "No Scandal, Please," by Howard Warren Comstock. At Mt. Park Casino, Holyoke, the Federal Theater will continue "The Curtain Rises" for two holiday performances on Monday. At Lakewood, Skowhegan, Me., Glenn Hunter will be guest star in a new play, "God Save the King," by Olive Murray. The piece will run through the week. At Newport Casino Theater, tomorrow night, the Actor-Managers will present Helen Howe in her character sketches.

"Thin Ice"

While waves of heat spiraled from the pavements outside, Sonja Henie coolly executed her unbelievable skating routines, skied across an Alp or two with Tyrone Power and became the innocent center of an international maelstrom as "Thin Ice," on the screen, enhanced the semi-Alpine atmosphere of the Keith Memorial Theater yesterday. A combination which undoubtedly accounted for the standees three and four deep during most of the five shows.

"Thin Ice" tells how little Lili Heiser, skating instructor at a Swiss resort hotel, mistakes a prince incognito for a reporter and causes an international crisis. Blithely unaware of her admirer's identity, Miss Henie denies the romance but is nevertheless besieged by reporters and showered with gifts from two rival envoys who hope she will influence the prince. When the prime minister arrives in high dudgeon to put an end to the nonsense, Mr. Power suggests that the simplest solution will be for him to marry the skater.

The real pièce de résistance of this ice box cake is of course Miss Henie's skating. The three ice ballets are more stunning than those of "One in a Million" and Miss Henie's skims, twirls and leaps are accompanied by chorus maneuvers of at least 50 other skaters, with thrilling effects. The "Prince Igor" ballet was especially effective. "Thin Ice" proves once more that for sheer spectacle, Hollywood can hardly be beaten. With Miss Henie as its focal point, the spectacle is more than justified.

Besides the amiable convolutions of the plot, "Thin Ice" provides lovely scenic panoramas against which Mr. Power and Miss Henie ski; the daft clowning of Joan Davis who introduces some new wrinkles in the art of falling down; and well-turned comedy performances by Arthur Treacher, Raymond Walburn, Sig Ruman, Alan Hale, Melville Cooper, Maurice Cass and George Givot.

"Annapolis Salute," the companion feature, is a new version of that Annapolis story, with a little pleasant sightseeing thrown in. The whole affair—story, direction and acting—is as neat and cleancut as a midshipman's uniform. James Ellison, Marsha Hunt, Harry Carey, Van Heflin and Arthur Lake are the principal figures in a romance about two boys and a girl and the United States Naval Academy.

Taken from first to last, the Keith Memorial's new show is the tops in family fare. The ice may be thin, but not the entertainment.

"The Good Earth"

MGM's treatment of "The Good Earth," by Pearl Buck, began its first local popular price run at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters yesterday. Produced on a large scale, the film chooses certain highlights from the novel, following the career of a poor Chinese farmer and his wife to power and riches. Paul Muni, Luise Rainer, Walter Connolly, Tilly Losch, Charley Grapewin, Jessie Ralph, Keye Luke and Roland Lui are some of the more important players in a film of unusual merit.

Accompanying short features are a Pete Smith specialty, "Penny Wisdom"; Walt Disney's "Hiawatha," in colors, and news. J. D. B.

O'Hara

(Continued From Page 11)

intimidating the steward yesterday when the latter refused to post winning numbers prior to development of a "photo-finish" plate.

Mr. O'Hara explained that he was unaware the commission had ruled that the plates must be developed before the numbers were posted. Photographs are taken of close finishes to determine the winner.

Behind the struggle between the Governor and Mr. O'Hara, political observers saw a resurgence of an old rivalry that led Mr. O'Hara, who is allied with the McCoy faction in Pawtucket, R. I., to oppose Mr. Quinn for the governorship prior to his election.

With the police of Pawtucket, where the track is located, subject to Mayor Thomas P. McCoy, it was thought likely they would be required to side with Mr. O'Hara, rather than the commission. It was apparently for this reason, the Governor, who appoints the commission, called in the state police.

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Workable Democracy Urged

(Continued From Page 1)

stage of American democracy's growth would be reached if the will of the majority were to become ascertainable at all times. Dr. Gallup, through the Institute of Public Opinion, of which he is founder and director, has gauged the public mind accurately on more than 200 subjects during the last two years.

"The two great issues of this year have been labor disorders and the President's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court," Dr. Gallup said. "The Institute's polls have shown that at the beginning of the year a great majority of people throughout the country were sympathetic to labor unions. Six months later, had gained many victories but at the expense of much public sympathy, particularly in the middle classes.

"More than anything else, the use of the sit-down strike alienated the sympathies of the middle classes. Two-thirds of the voters of the country believe that sit-down strikes should be made illegal, and the same proportion believe that authorities should use force in removing sit-down strikers.

Public Opinion

"At the close of the period of intensive organization of labor and of strikes, the public was overwhelmingly of the opinion that labor unions should be regulated by the Government, should be required to incorporate."

On the Supreme Court issue he said that in a poll now being conducted, "first returns look as if the country, by a thumping majority, is ready to 'call the whole thing off.' The Institute has discovered another interesting fact; it has discovered that over a third of the people who voted for the President last fall are against his plan. And yet virtually all of these same persons are enthusiastically for Roosevelt today."

On election prospects he said:

"If President Roosevelt retains his present great popularity, the Democrats will emerge again from the elections with a substantial majority, if somewhat smaller than 1936."

Dr. Lindeman agreed with Dr. Dodd in seeing threats to American Democracy as arising primarily within the country. Successful operation of a Democracy, he said, demands the existence of an effective minority, freedom of expression and research, an honest and intelligent Civil Service and sound public education as well as an active belief in the ethical assumption upon which Democracy is founded.

"Our task is not primarily that of conserving or preserving the Democracy which now exists," he said, "but rather to bring our traditional American Democracy up to date, to make it compatible with the necessities of a technological age. Those who gave lip service to the Democratic ideal must carry their affirmations further. They must prepare themselves to act on behalf of fundamental economic justice."

Specific Faults

The specific faults which Dr. Lindeman detects in the American system at present, he believes are seven:

1. Power of the vested interests and vast accumulations of wealth.

2. The relative inflexibility of some of our control structures, impliedly including the courts and the church.

3. An irresponsible citizenship, both lay and official, leading to inefficiency and a short view in administration.

4. The current movement of reaction against organized labor which may lead to a curtailing of liberties in local communities by vigilante movements ultimately extending their influence throughout the nation.

5. Fear of economic insecurity among the people.

6. Preoccupation with material aspects of existence at the expense of cultural issues, and

7. Failure to evolve techniques for economic and social planning.

"If we can muster the intelligence and courage to bring our affirmations concerning democracy into life," Dr. Lindeman declared, "to cause them to function in our affairs, especially in the sphere of economics, we shall become worthy of our tradition. If we merely repeat the phrases of democratic idealism, democracy will decay long before we are aware of the hollowness of our incantations."

Old Joy Street Station Reopens

After being closed for four years, the old Joy Street police station was reopened for duty yesterday, with Capt. William D. Donovan in charge.

A general reception was held for the neighborhood, with business men, mothers and children being served soft drinks and sandwiches. Open house was held from roll call in the morning until midnight. Local theater talent kept the throng amused.

The station was ordered closed in 1933 by former Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman when the new North End Station was built.

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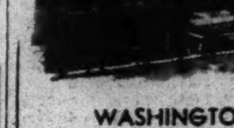

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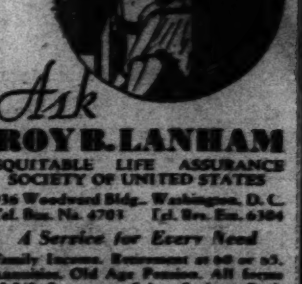

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Today sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day	[illegible]
1937 vol. to date	[illegible]
1936 vol. to date	[illegible]

Upturn of Point Or So in Steels And Specialties

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP) — Advances of as much as a point or so in steels and specialties today punctuated one of the lowest stock market sessions in months. Customers' rooms in the commission houses were virtually deserted and the tape frequently motionless.

Transfers were around 250,000 shares.

While stock losses were plentiful at the close, higher tendencies were displayed by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, General Motors, Anaconda, Kennecott, Canada Dry, Armstrong Cork, American Brake Shoe, Commercial Investment Trust, Flintkoke, Crane Co., Paramount, Radio Corp., Zenith Radio, Westinghouse, General Electric, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, Howe Sound and American Smelting.

Johns-Manville met a little support after dropping more than 4 points. Backward were Ruberoid, United Carbon, Sears Roebuck, Goodyear, Goodrich, National Lead, Western Union, Pure Oil, Phillips Petroleum, National Gypsum, St. Joseph Lead, Pullman and Atlantic Coast Line.

Among other items studied for trend clues were:

An advance in treasury bill rates, the latest 273-day offering jumping to .711 per cent compared with an average of .615 per cent on a similar series awarded last week.

Automobile parts manufacturers reported a pick-up in orders and observers voiced the opinion further improvement would be registered in the final quarter if motor companies hold to scheduled production of new cars.

Volume of machine tool sales in August was believed to have dropped below the July total, continuing the downward trend which started last May, although hope was expressed that September would witness a substantial upturn.

Athe beginning of foreign currency transactions sterling and the French franc were unchanged, the former at $4.96 and the latter at 3.73 cents.

Led by selected industrials and rails, the bond market moved into slightly higher ground today in a small turnover.

United States Government bonds moved along an uneven course, with prices ranging 4-32s of a point higher to 6-32s lower.

Slightly higher were Bethlehem Steel 4¼s and 3¾s, International Hydro Electric 6s, National Dairy 3¾s, Shell Union 3½s and U. S. Rubber 5s.

Up fractionally among the rails were Sante Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Pennsylvania 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Foreign bonds moved narrowly in both directions. Canadian 4s rose a bit, along with Australian 5s, Cuban 5½s, Italian 7s, Peru 6s, and German 7s. Dipping were Brazil 6½s, Buenos aires 4¼-⅜s, German 5½s, and Japanese 5½s.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Curb stocks mixed fractional gains and losses in light trading today.

Volume was restricted by pre-Labor Day absence of customers.

New England Telephone & Telegraph was up 1½ points on an odd-lot trade. Fractionally higher were Electric Bond & Share, McWilliams Dredging, Pennroad, St. Regis Paper, United Wall Paper and Venezuelan Petroleum.

United Gas preferred sagged 1½ at one time, and the common was off a fraction. Slightly lower were Columbia Oil & Gas, Consolidated Coppermines, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and United Light & Power "A".

Business Personals

George W. Webster, vice president of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railroad, known as the "Soo Line," has been elected president, to succeed Clive T. Jaffray, who was elected chairman of the board. Mr. Webster has been in the railroad business 51 years.

Victor M. Drury of Montreal has been elected president of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited. He succeeds the late W. W. Butler.

Albert E. Wackerman has been appointed industrial forester of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. Mr. Wackerman was formerly with the United States Forest Service and more recently forester for the Southern Pine Association. The new appointment is in connection with the railroad's program for insuring a continuing supply of wood for pulp mills recently located on the line, as well as for other timber-using industries in the Southeast.

The New York Stock Exchange has been informed that the name Spencer Chain Stores, Inc., has been changed to Spencer Shoe Corporation, and has ruled that transactions shall be under the new name.

The Produce Exchange announced the following elections to membership: John J. Kruse and George St. Maur Mills, regular, and Clemens I. Henley, David E. Newman, James D. Norris and James D. Stetson, associate members.

The National Association of Food Chains will meet October 11 to 13 in Washington.

Dr. A. M. Wolkiser, economist, formerly financial adviser to Young & Ottley, Inc., will become economist to Alexander Eisemann & Co., investment department.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat	Fri
Advances	193	325
Declines	162	221
Unchanged	132	182
Total issues	486	728

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep 2
85	62¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	78	78	78	Sep 1
22⅞	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	2	17	17	17	
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	24	24	24	— ½
38	28	Addressograph (1.40)	1	31⅛	31	31	— ⅝
4⅝	2	Advance Rumely	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 3
80½	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	1	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	
5⅛	2⅛	Air-Way El Ap	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 2
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	Sep 3
5⅝	2⅝	Alleghany	40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
56½	25	Alleg pf xw	1	29	29	29	Aug27
58⅝	25⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Sep 3
50	27	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	27	27	27	Sep 3
52⅞	27	Alleg pr pf	1	27	27	27	Sep 3
48⅞	30½	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
27⅞	16⅛	Allen Indust (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 3
258½	219	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	1	226	226	226	Sep 3
17⅛	10⅛	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Sep 3
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	1	21	21	21	— ½
21⅞	15	Allied Stores (.30a)	20	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ½
85	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	76	76	76	Aug16
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	18	62	60½	61⅝	— ⅝
39⅛	21½	Alpha P Cem (1)	*2	22⅛	22½	22⅛	Aug31
8⅝	4⅝	Amal Leather	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
52⅞	35¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Sep 3
114⅞	80	Amerada (3)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅝
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (6¼g)	1	92½	92½	92½	Sep 3
41⅜	26⅛	Am Bank Note (¾g)	4	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	Sep 3
80⅝	52½	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	2	55	55	55	+1½
121	90½	Am Can (4a)	3	101	100½	101	+ ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	150	150	150	Sep 1
71	39	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
104⅞	69½	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	69½	69½	69½	Sep 3
33⅞	28	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	51	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug28
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107½	107½	107½	Sep 1
23⅞	13½	Am Colortype	2	14	13½	13½	Sep 2
30⅝	20½	Am Coml Alcohol	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
33⅞	25	Am Crystl Sug (2⅝g)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ½
13½	5⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	7½	7½	7½	
17	10½	Am European	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & For P $6 pf	8	40	40	40	Aug26
68⅞	43½	Am & For P $7 pf	2	45	43½	43½	Sep 3
38⅛	18⅛	Am & For P 2 pf	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Sep 3
21	14¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Sep 3
11¼	5⅛	Am Hide & Leather	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
55⅝	36⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	Sep 3
52⅝	40⅝	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	Sep 3
4⅝	2½	Am Ice	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
27⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	23	23	23	Sep 3
17⅝	12¼	Am International	2	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	Sep 3
58⅞	37	Am Locomotive	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
125	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	3	105⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Sep 3
29⅝	18⅝	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
13⅝	7¾	Am M&Met (.60)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Sep 3
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	3	48	48	48	
129¼	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	Aug25
16½	7	Am Power & Light	14	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
87½	49½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	*4	57⅛	56	56	Sep 3
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	*2	49	48⅞	49	Sep 3
29½	18⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	40	19⅛	18⅝	19	
45⅛	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (2)	10	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅝
101⅝	95¾	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	96⅛	96	96	— ⅝
36	26⅝	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	Sep 3
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	8	27	26⅝	27	Sep 3
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	24	85¾	84⅝	84⅝	+1¼
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	139½	139½	139½	Sep 3
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	9	55⅛	55	55⅛	Sep 3
73¼	45	Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	1	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
26½	15	Am Stores (1½g)	2	15	15	15	Sep 2
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	43	43	43	— ½
143¾	123⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	Aug31
28⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	167¾	167¾	167¾	+ ⅝
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	4	77½	77½	77½	Sep 3
99⅞	74¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	3	79	78⅝	79	— ½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	Aug30
20⅛	11⅝	Am Type Founders	3	12½	12	12	
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	6	17½	16⅝	17½	+ ⅝
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	92	92	92	Aug28
14⅝	7¾	Am Woolen	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	14	60⅛	59⅝	60	Sep 3
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L & S	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79⅝	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1½g)	1	60	60	60	Sep 3
69½	47¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	24	53½	53⅛	53½	+ ½
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	Aug29
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	22	22	22	Aug30
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	6	6	6	Sep 2
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	42½	42½	42½	
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Sep 3
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	9	11	10¾	10⅞	
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	89	89	89	Sep 2
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	2	103⅞	103	103	Aug26
70½	54⅝	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	4	58	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
16¼	11	Arnold Const (⅞g)	1	13	13	13	+ ½
17⅞	8½	Artloom	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 3
24¾	15⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	16	16	16	
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	Aug24
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug27
57½	49⅝	Associates Invest (3)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅝
94¾	67⅝	Atch T & S F (2g)	6	68⅝	67¾	68⅝	+ ⅝
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	94½	94½	94½	Sep 1
55½	42½	Atl Coast Line	2	43½	43¼	43½	
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	16	16	16	Sep 1
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Sep 3
37	26⅛	Atl Refining (1)	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ½
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Sep 2
18½	14⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
52⅝	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	50	50	50	Sep 3
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	3	76½	73½	73½	Aug27
18⅛	10¼	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
36⅝	13½	Auburn Auto	2	15½	15½	15½	— ½
9½	5¼	Austin Nichols	2	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅝
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
		—B—					
11¼	4½	Baldwin Loco	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
9½	4⅛	Baldwin Loco asd	11	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
23¾	18⅛	Baldwin Loco ct wi	5	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	1	93	93	93	Aug23
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	95	95	95	Aug19
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	12	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ¼
47⅜	26⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Sep 3
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	43	43	43	Sep 1
43⅝	25⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
32	22	Barker Bros	1	23½	23½	23½	Sep 3
35¼	20⅝	Barnsdall (1)	4	21⅛	21	21	
20¼	13⅝	Bayuk C (.56¼g)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Sep 2
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	24	23½	23½	Aug27
105¼	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Aug30
15⅝	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12	11	12	+ ¼
88½	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	Aug 4
30½	17⅝	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	10	18⅛	18	18⅛	Sep 3
23¾	20⅝	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	54	54	54	Sep 3
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	19	90½	89	90½	+1¾
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Sep 3
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	114	114	114	Sep 3
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	55	55	55	Sep 3
38	24	Black & Decker (1a)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
29⅞	21¼	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	*6	22½	21⅝	21⅝	Sep 3
49¾	27⅛	Boeing Airplane	5	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	2	45	45	45	
25	22⅝	Bond Stores (1.60)	2	23	22⅝	23	Sep 3
26	21½	Borden (1.60)	5	23	22⅞	23	
50⅝	36⅝	Borg-Warner (2)	2	46	46	46	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	Boston & Maine	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 2
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
35⅝	26⅛	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	31½	31½	31½	Sep 3
23⅛	15	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ½
53½	41¾	Briggs & St (2¾g)	*1	48	48	48	Sep 2
47	37⅝	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	39	39	39	Sep 3
8	2⅝	Bklyn & Queens T	6	3	3	3	
38½	13	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	13½	13	13	Sep 3
53	17¼	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	4	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ¼
102¼	53	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	Sep 3
52⅝	26¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	4	28	28	28	Sep 3
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	43½	43½	43½	Aug27
24½	16	Brunswick-Balke	6	16½	16½	16½	Sep 3
25¼	14⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Budd Mfg	18	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	Sep 3
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	7½	7½	7½	
45¼	30	Bullard Co (1)	1	31	31	31	
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	8	52	51	52	Sep 3
18⅝	14½	Burlington Mills (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 3
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	7	26⅝	25¾	25¾	— ¾
11¾	4⅛	Bush Terminal	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
39	15	Bush Term 7% deb	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Sep 2
18¼	12⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅝
36¼	28⅛	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	Sep 3
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
33⅜	17⅛	Byers Co	5	18½	18⅛	18⅝	Sep 3
34⅞	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	1	26½	26½	26½	Sep 2
		—C—					
48¼	33¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	34	34	34	— ¾
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Sep 1
6⅛	2⅞	Callahan Z-Ld	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	4	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
37⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	3	28⅛	27⅞	27½	Sep 3
38¼	21	Can Dry Ginger Ale	29	23⅞	22⅝	23⅞	+1¾
17½	10⅝	Canadian Pacific	17	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	44	44	44	Aug27
18¼	13	Cap Adm A (¼g)	5	13	13	13	Sep 2
35⅝	29½	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Sep 3
9½	6½	Carriers & G (.10g)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Sep 3
191¾	138	Case (J I)	1	150	150	150	—2
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (2)	3	89¾	89	89	+ ½
105¼	102¼	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 1
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	5	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ¼
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Aug31
48¼	36½	Celotex (.50g)	1	38½	38½	38½	Sep 1
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	4	32	32	32	Sep 3
12⅝	6½	Cent Fdy	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	18	Cent RR NJ	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	4	13½	13	13½	Sep 2
14⅝	8¼	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Aug16
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	2	67½	67½	67½	Sep 3
23⅝	11½	Certain-teed	1	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅝
48	14⅝	Checker Cab	1	16	16	16	Sep 2
68⅝	45½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	5	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
100	90⅛	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	Sep 2
90⅛	60	Ches Corp (3)	2	61	60	61	Sep 2
4⅝	1⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 3
13½	6¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 3
6⅝	3	Chi & N W	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	9¼	Chi & N W pf	2	10⅛	10	10	Sep 1
4	1⅛	Chi Gt West	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18¼	7⅛	Chi Gt West pf	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
32	21	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Sep 3
3⅛	1⅛	Chi M St P & P	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 3
7⅛	3⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	7	3⅛	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Sep 3
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	7	44	43⅝	44	Sep 3
3⅝	2	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2	2	2	
8⅝	3⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛

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10⅛	4⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
27½	13	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	13	13	13	Aug28
22⅝	15⅝	Chick Cot Oil	4	17⅛	17	17	Sep 3
15⅝	9	Childs Co	1	9⅝	9	9	Sep 1
135⅜	94	Chrysler (9g)	21	107	106	106⅝	— ½
21⅛	17½	City Ice & F (2)	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	City Stores	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
48	22¼	Clark Equip't (1.30g)	2	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	Sep 2
48⅛	38	Clev Graph Br (1g)	10	42	41⅛	41⅛	Sep 2
38⅝	23¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	3	25	25	25	Sep 3
170⅝	123⅝	Coca-Cola (3)	1	131	131	131	— ½
60	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	Sep 3
23⅝	16⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
104⅛	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Aug31
60⅝	47⅛	Coll & Aik (4g)	3	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
51⅞	30	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	30	30	30	Sep 3
33	25⅝	Columb B S A(1.60g)	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Sep 3
31½	25¼	Columb B S B(1.60g)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
20⅝	10	Colum G&El (.30g)	11	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
108	89	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	Sep 2
39⅛	22⅝	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
46⅛	38⅛	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Sep 3
123⅝	111	Colum Carbon (4a)	6	115	113½	113½	Sep 3
69⅛	56⅛	Coml Credit (4a)	4	61⅛	60⅝	61⅛	+ ⅛
116	100	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Aug31
90⅛	57½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	2	59	58⅝	58⅝	+1½
120	103	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	2	103	103	103	Sep 3
21⅝	13	Coml Solv (.60)	2	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅝	2	Comwlth & Sou	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
78⅝	46	Comwlth & So pf (3)	2	50⅝	50	50⅝	+ ⅝
19⅛	11	Conde Nast	1	11	11	11	Aug31
45⅛	34	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	2	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Congress Cigar	1	15	15	15	Aug17
33⅝	18⅝	Consol Aircraft	4	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Sep 2
18⅝	9⅝	Consol Cigar	4	12	11⅝	11⅝	Sep 3
49⅝	31⅛	Consol Edison (1½g)	7	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
108	99⅛	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ¼
5⅛	2⅛	Consol Film	1	3	3	3	
19⅝	10	Consol Film pf	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep 2
13⅛	8	Consol Laundries	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	Sep 1
17⅛	14	Consol Oil (.80a)	7	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
105⅞	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Sep 2
10⅝	4⅛	Consol RR Cuba pf	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	Sep 2
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Consol Coal	10	10⅛	10	10	Sep 2
93⅝	92⅛	Consumers P pf(4½)	1	93	92	93	Aug31
37⅝	30⅝	Container Corp(1.30)	4	26⅛	26	26⅛	
37⅝	18⅛	Cont Baking A	6	21	20⅝	20⅝	Sep 3
5⅛	2⅛	Cont Baking B	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
109⅝	81	Cont Bak pf (8a)	2	90	90	90	Sep 3
69⅝	50	Cont Can (3)	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Cont Dia Fib (1½g)	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Sep 3
42⅝	35⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ¾
3⅝	2	Cont Motor	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
49	39⅝	Cont Oil Del (1½g)	14	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ½
38⅝	25	Cont Steel (1)	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Sep 3
71⅝	54⅞	Corn Products (3)	3	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅝
171⅝	153	Corn Products pf (7)	3	160⅝	160⅝	160⅝	Sep 2
10⅝	6	Coty	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	40	Crane Co	2	47	46⅝	47	+ ½
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sep 3
115	100⅝	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	110	110	110	Sep 3
37	27⅝	Cream of Wh (1½g)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	18⅛	Crosley Radio	3	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
100⅝	68	Crown Cork (2)	16	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	Sep 3
56⅛	41½	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	5	46	46	46	Aug27
47¼	37	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	3	37	37	37	Sep 1
25⅛	16⅝	Crown Zellerb (½g)	6	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
108⅝	94⅝	Crown Zeller pf (5)	2	98	98	98	Sep 3
81⅝	51	Crucible Steel	8	66	64½	64½	Sep 3
135	115	Crucible Stl pf (5¼k)	1	127	127	127	Aug17
3	1⅛	Cuba Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅝	7⅝	Cuban-Am Sugar	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
43	37⅛	Cudahy Pack (2½)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
20⅝	8⅛	Curtis Publishing	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
109⅛	65	Curtis Pub pf (7)	6	70	69⅛	70	Sep 3
8⅝	5	Curtiss-Wright	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅝	16½	Curtiss-Wright A	7	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
90⅝	73½	Cutler-Hammer (3g)	2	76	75⅝	75⅝	Sep 3
		—D—					
18½	12⅝	Davega Stores (1a)	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep 3
24	17	Davega Strs pf (1¾)	1	17	17	17	Sep 2
143⅛	104⅝	Deere & Co (1g)	3	124⅝	124⅛	124⅛	+ ¼
31⅝	23	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
29	17⅛	Deisel-Wem-Gil (1)	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Sep 1
58⅝	30⅝	Del & Hudson	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	13	Del Lack & W	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4	Den & Rio G W pf	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
146⅛	110	Detroit Edison (5g)	1	110	110	110	Sep 3
76⅛	59	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	60	60	60	Sep 1
36⅛	26	Diamond Match (1a)	1	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅝
40⅛	33	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	Sep 3
23	14⅝	Diam T Mot (½g)	3	15	15	15	Sep 3
29	20⅛	Dist Corp-Seagram	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
96	80	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	2	85⅛	85	85⅛	Aug31
25	18	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Sep 3
46⅝	35	Doehler Die Cast(1g)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	Aug30
51	38⅛	Dome Mines (2a)	2	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	— ¼
12⅝	8⅝	Dominion Stores	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Aug31
77¼	47½	Douglas Aircraft	2	50½	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
159⅛	115¾	Dow Chem (2.60g)	4	116½	116	116½	— ½
55	43¼	Dresser A (3e)	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	Aug2[illegible]
39¼	24½	Dresser B (1e)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Sep 3
1⅝	½	Duluth So Sh & Atl	1	¾	¾	¾	Sep 3
3½	1¼	Duluth S S & A pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug26
8¼	3⅝	Dunhill Internat	2	4	4	4	Sep 3
17½	14	Duplan Silk	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 2
180⅛	148½	du Pont de N (4¼g)	1	153	153	153	+ ¼
135½	130¼	du Pont deb (6)	1	134	134	134	—1
		—E—					
17	9¼	Eastern Rolling Mill	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	Sep 3
198	151	Eastman Kodak (6)	3	164⅝	164	164	Sep 3
37½	29½	Eaton Mfg (1¾g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
16	10¼	Eitingon Schild	2	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
7¼	4½	Elec & Mus (.18e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
45½	34⅝	Elec Auto L (1.40g)	18	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	Sep 3
16	9⅝	Elec Boat	11	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	14⅝	Elec Pow & Light	4	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
67	58½	Elec P & L $6 pf	1	67	67	67	— ½
92¼	62	Elec P & L pf	2	71	71	71	Sep 3
44½	32½	Elec Stor Bat (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	Sep 3
2	1	Elk Horn Coal	1	1	1	1	Aug30
8	3	Elk Horn Coal pf	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Sep 1
29	21⅝	El Paso N Gas(1.30g)	3	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅝
60	52½	Endicott-Johnson (3)	1	52½	52½	52½	Sep 1
17⅝	8	Eng Pub Svc	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Sep 3
78⅛	55	Eng P S $5 pf (5k)	1	58	58	58	Aug28
81	60	Eng P S pf ww (5½k)	1	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	Aug31
88⅛	65	Eng P S $6 pf (6k)	3	66	66	66	Aug25
9⅝	4½	Equitable Off Bldg	2	4½	4½	4½	Sep 3
23⅝	13	Erie RR	5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	Sep 3
35⅝	18⅝	Erie 1 pf	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
28¼	14¼	Erie 2 pf	4	15	14⅝	15	Aug28
14⅝	7⅝	Eureka Vac Clean	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Sep 3
34⅝	18	Evans Prod (1)	3	19	19	19	
6⅝	2⅝	Exchange Buffet	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		—F—					
71⅝	49½	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	5	54⅛	53½	53½	Sep 3
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar31
70	45½	Fajardo Sugar (3g)	12	49	48	49	Sep 3
29⅝	16⅝	Fed Light & Trac	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Sep 3
150	66½	Fed Mining & Sm	1	123	123	123	Sep 1
129	94¼	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Aug12
11⅝	6	Fed Motor	11	6	6	6	Sep 3
11½	5½	Fed Screw	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
6	3	Fed Water Serv A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 3
43¾	30⅞	Fedd D Stores (1½g)	3	31	30⅞	30⅞	Sep 2
108⅞	91	Fedd D Strs pf (4¼)	1	91	91	91	Sep 3
45⅝	36	Fid P Fir Ins (1.60a)	1	39	39	39	Sep 3
41⅝	31	Fireston T&R (1½g)	2	32	32	32	— ⅛
107½	101½	Firestn T&R pf (6)	1	103	103	103	
52¼	39½	First Nat Strs (2½)	1	40½	40½	40½	Sep 1
46¼	25½	Flintkote (1)	4	26¼	25¾	26	+ ⅜
58½	45	Florence Stove (1g)	2	46	45	45	Sep 2
39½	31	Florsheim Sh A (2)	1	31	31	31	—1
9⅞	3⅝	Follansbee	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 3
58	45	Food Mach (1a)	3	45	45	45	Sep 3
54½	35⅝	Foster Wheeler	1	37	37	37	+ ⅝
18⅝	7⅞	Francisco Sug	1	10	10	10	Sep 2
32¼	24¼	Freeport Sul (1g)	6	28⅝	27¾	28⅝	Sep 3
		—G—					
7½	4½	Gabriel A	2	4½	4½	4½	Sep 2
15⅝	11⅝	Gair (Robert)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
39⅛	32	Gair (Robt) pf (3)	1	32	32	32	—1
19½	10⅝	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Sep 2
15½	10½	Gen Am Investors	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
105⅛	98	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	2	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Aug10
86½	58½	Gen Am Trans (1½g)	5	60	58½	58½	Sep 3
19½	10⅝	Gen Baking (.60)	9	11¼	11	11⅛	Sep 3
14	7⅜	Gen Bronze	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
32½	20	Gen Cable	4	22¼	22	22¼	Sep 3
65	39⅛	Gen Cable A	1	46	46	46	Sep 2
126⅝	110	Gen Cable pf	2	110	110	110	Sep 2
52¼	31¼	Gen Cigar (2½g)	3	31⅝	31	31	— ½
64⅝	49⅝	Gen Electric (.80g)	38	51⅝	50¼	51⅝	+1
44¼	34⅝	Gen Foods (2)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
3⅝	1½	Gen Gas & Elec A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
65⅝	60	Gen Mills (3)	2	61¼	61	61	Sep 2
70⅛	48½	Gen Motors (2¼g)	44	53⅝	52¾	53⅝	+1⅛
122⅝	113	Gen Motors pf (5)	2	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
15⅝	8⅝	Gen Outdoor Adv	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Sep 3
60½	42½	Gen Outdr Adv A	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep 3
19	15⅛	Gen Print Ink (.30g)	6	16½	16	16	Sep 3
5⅝	2⅝	Gen Pub Service	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 2
65⅛	36	Gen Ry Sig (1)	1	36	36	36	—1
5⅝	3	Gen Real & Util	13	3¼	3	3	
48⅝	30	Gen Real & Util pf	2	30	30	30	Sep 3
70¼	49	Gen Refract (2h)	11	50	49	49	Sep 3
33⅝	20¼	Gen Thea Eq (¾g)	7	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Sep 3
43⅝	33	Gen Time Inst (1a)	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep 2
38⅝	18⅝	Gen T & Rub	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
20⅝	13½	Gillette (¾g)	1	14	14	14	
88⅛	73	Gillette pf (5)	2	73½	73	73	Aug27
29⅝	17⅝	Gimbel Bros	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
90⅛	80	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Sep 3
51⅛	39⅝	Glidden Co (2a)	1	40	40	40	+ ½
58⅛	50⅝	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	5	52⅝	52½	52⅝	Sep 2
6⅛	3⅝	Gobel (Adolph)	1	4	4	4	
8⅛	4⅛	Goebel Brew (.20a)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
50⅛	31	Goodrich (1g)	6	34	33½	33⅝	— ½
87⅝	77⅛	Goodrich pf (5)	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	Sep 3
47⅝	27⅝	Goodyr T&R (1½g)	32	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅝
141	100	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	3	109	109	109	— ½
13⅛	7⅝	Gotham Silk Hos	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅝	2	Graham-Paige	37	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
15	6½	Granby Consol Min	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	Sep 3
5⅝	2½	Grand Union	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
27⅝	17	Grand Union pf (2k)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Sep 3
48½	31	Gran City Stl (½g)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
47⅝	34½	Grant (W T) (1.40a)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
28⅝	17⅝	Gt Nor Ir Or ct (¾g)	9	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	40⅝	Gt No Ry pf	10	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+ ½
42¼	33¾	Gt W Sug (2.40a)	3	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅝
38⅝	27⅝	Green (H L) (1.60a)	4	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	Sep 3
16⅝	13	Greyhound (.80)	4	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
11⅛	10⅛	Greyhound pf (.55)	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Sep 2
4⅝	2	Guantanamo Sugar	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 3
17½	8½	Gulf Mobile & Nor	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Sep 3

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
60⅛	35⅛	Gulf Mobile & N pf	1	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Sep 3
105	95½	Gulf Sts Stl	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Aug13
		—H—					
34⅝	27	Hackensack Wat (⅝g)	1	30	30	30	Sep 3
29⅞	19⅛	Hall Printing	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	Sep 3
31	28⅝	Hamilton W (1½g)	3	30⅝	30	30	Sep 1
58⅝	27⅝	Harb-Walker (1½g)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
17⅝	10	Hat Corp A (.60g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Sep 3
8	4	Hayes Body	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
117½	100	Hazel-Atlas Gl (6a)	3	112	110	110	Sep 3
13⅝	10⅝	Hecker Prod (.60a)	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
138	98⅝	Helme (G W) (6a)	1	98	98	98	Aug28
39⅝	24	Hercules Motors (1)	3	30	30	30	Sep 2
185	144⅝	Hercules Pow (4½g)	1	155	155	155	Sep 2
97⅝	67⅝	Hershey Choc (3)	2	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	Sep 1
111	101	Hersh cv pf (5a)	1	103	103	103	Sep 1
27	23⅝	Hinde & Dau P (1g)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Sep 2
33⅝	25⅝	Holland Furn (1½g)	2	26⅝	26	26	Sep 3
39⅝	21	Hollander (1)	2	23	22⅝	22⅝	Sep 3
43⅝	27⅝	Holly Sugar (2¼g)	2	30	30	30	+ ⅝
60⅝	46½	Homestake M (4½g)	2	48	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
41	38	Houd-Her A (2½)	1	38	38	38	Aug30
27⅝	18	Houd-Her B (1½)	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
73	57⅝	Household Fin (4)	1	61	61	61	— ½
94	88⅝	Household F pf (5)	1	92	92	92	Sep 3
17⅝	12⅝	Houston Oil	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
90⅝	63⅝	Howe Sound (3a)	1	75	75	75	+1
5⅝	3⅝	Hudson & Man	2	3	3	3	Sep 3
18⅝	8⅝	Hudson & Man pf	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 2
23⅛	12⅝	Hudson Motor	8	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅝
4⅝	3	Hupp Motor	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		—I—					
38	20⅝	Illinois Central	3	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ½
67½	35	Illinois Central pf	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Sep 3
22⅛	13⅛	Indian Refining	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	33	Indust Rayon (2)	2	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅝
144	124	Ingersoll Rand (3g)	1	128	128	128	Sep 2
131⅛	94	Inland Steel (4a)	1	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅝
33⅛	17⅝	Inspiration Copper	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
6	4⅝	Insuransh ct (.10g)	1	5	5	5	Sep 3
13⅝	5⅝	Interboro Rap Tr	2	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	Sep 3
64⅛	41	Interchem Corp (2)	1	50	50	50	Aug27
11⅛	4⅝	Intercont Rubber	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
20⅛	16⅝	Interlake Iron	6	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	Int Agricultural	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
63½	42	Int Agr pr pf (3k)	5	43	42	42	Sep 1
189	146½	Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	149	149	149	Sep 3
120	99⅛	Int Harvester (2½)	5	104	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
162	144⅝	Int Harvester pf (7)	5	153⅝	153⅝	153⅝	Sep 3
16⅝	8⅝	Int Hydroelec A	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	6½	Int Merc Marine	2	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅛	10	Int Mining (.45g)	5	11⅛	11	11	Sep 3
73⅝	55⅛	Int Nickel Can (1½g)	8	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝	+ ½
135⅝	127⅝	Int Nick Can pf (7)	1	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	Aug24
24⅝	16⅝	Int Pap & Pwr A	12	18	17½	18	Sep 3
18	10⅝	Int Pap & Pwr B	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	Sep 3
9⅛	5⅛	Int Pap & Pwr C	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Sep 3
[illegible]	96⅛	Int Pap & Pwr pf	2	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅝
28⅝	24	Int Salt (1½)	2	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	Sep 2
48⅝	41⅛	Int Shoe (2)	2	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	Sep 2
52	31⅝	Int Silver	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	Sep 3
15⅝	9⅝	Int Tel & Tel	13	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	20⅛	Intrst Dp Sto (2¼g)	1	23	23	23	— ½
26⅛	14⅝	Intertype (.30g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Aug31
30	25⅛	Island Creek Cl (2)	1	28	28	28	Sep 3
		—J—					
87⅛	67½	Jewel Tea (4)	1	64½	64½	64½	—2¼
155	120	Johns-Manville (3a)	8	118⅝	117	117	—4
		—K—					
46	28	Kalam Stove (1a)	1	32	32	32	Aug28
29	14	Kan City Southern	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+1⅛
44½	25	Kan City Sou pf	1	26	26	26	Sep 1
35	25	Kaufm Dept (1.20g)	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Sep 3
27¾	20	Kayser (J) (1½g)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Sep 2
23⅝	12⅝	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	6	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
19½	9⅝	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	8	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
69⅝	51	Kennecott (2g)	11	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	+ ⅝
20½	14¼	Keystone S & W (.60)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Sep 3
46⅝	37¼	Kimberly-Clark (1a)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Kinney (G R)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Sep 2
29⅝	20⅝	Kresge (S S) (.90g)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Sep 3
15⅝	8⅝	Kresge Dept Stores	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
47½	30	Kress (S H) (1.60)	2	30	30	30	Sep 3
24¼	18	Kroger Groc (1.60)	2	20⅝	20½	20⅝	Sep 3
		—L—					
24	18½	Lambert (2)	3	18½	18⅝	18½	Sep 3
17⅞	13¼	Lane Bryant (½g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug30
27⅞	17	Lee Rub & T (1g)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Sep 3
51½	28⅝	Lehigh Port C (1½)	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	Sep 3
3¾	1⅛	Lehigh Valley Coal	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18½	8⅝	Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Sep 3
24⅝	11⅝	Lehigh Valley RR	8	12⅛	11⅞	12	Sep 3
43⅛	36	Lehman Corp (1a)	5	38⅛	38	38	
21⅝	13⅝	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	1	14	14	14	
58⅝	40	Lerner Stores (2a)	2	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	Sep 1
79	58½	L O F Glass (3g)	2	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Libby McN & Libby	3	11	11	11	
29	25⅛	Life Savers (1.60a)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Sep 1
113¼	93	Ligg & Myers (4a)	1	98	98	98	Aug25
114	94¼	Ligg & My B (4a)	1	98	98	98	Sep 2
175	151	Ligg & My pf (7)	1	160	160	160	Aug27
23⅛	18⅝	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	1	20	20	20	Sep 3
83⅛	49	Lima Loco (1g)	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
63	51½	Link Belt (2)	1	57½	57½	57½	— ½
26⅛	23⅝	Liq Carbonic (1.60)	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Sep 3
87⅝	64⅛	Loew's (3g)	2	79	78	79	+1
110	105	Loew's pf (6½)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	Sep 3
3⅝	1	Loft	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
75¼	49½	Lone Star Cem (3)	*2	50	49½	49½	—1½
10⅝	5⅝	Long-Bell A	2	6	6	6	
43⅛	28¼	Loose-Wiles Bis (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
28⅝	20	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
99	81	Louisv & Nash (5g)	1	81	81	81	Sep 2
28⅝	19⅛	Louisv G&E A (1½)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
41⅝	29⅛	Ludlum Steel (1)	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
		—M—					
36	30⅝	MacAnd & F (2a)	2	32	32	32	Sep 3
62¼	37⅝	Mack Trucks (1)	3	40	40	40	Sep 3
58⅛	42⅝	Macy (R H) (2a)	16	43⅛	42	43	+ ½
15⅝	10⅝	Mad Sq Gar (1.15g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Aug20
63	42	Magma Cop (1½g)	6	43½	43	43	Sep 3
7⅝	3⅝	Manati Sugar	4	6	6	6	Sep 3
7	4⅝	Manati Sugar ct	3	5½	5½	5½	Aug27
16⅝	12	Mandel Bros (1g)	1	12	12	12	Sep 2
16½	6⅝	Manhattan Ry m gtd	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Sep 3
29⅝	18⅛	Manhattan Shirt (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Sep 1
6⅝	3⅛	Maracaibo Oil	4	4	3⅝	4	Sep 3
14¼	9⅝	Marine Midl (.40a)	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	39	Marlin-Rock (2)	1	40	40	40	Sep 2
30⅝	18⅞	Marshall Field	8	23½	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
29¼	18¾	Martin (G L) Co	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
13⅝	7	Martin-Parry	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Sep 2
74	48½	Masonite (1a)	2	49	49	49	
41¾	32⅝	Math Alkali (1½)	*7	34	33¾	33¾	Sep 3
66¼	51¼	May Dept Sto (3a)	1	56½	56½	56½	— ¾
15½	8	Maytag	1	9	9	9	
44	34	Maytag pf ww (3)	4	36	35½	35½	Sep 2
36	21	McCall (2)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Sep 3
24¼	14⅝	McCrory Stores	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
106¼	82	McCrory Sto pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep 3
54½	40⅝	McGraw Elec (2)	2	50	50	50	Sep 3
28½	16½	McGraw-Hill (.42½g)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Sep 3
42½	32¾	McIntyre Porc (2)	9	35	34½	35	Sep 3
42½	31⅛	McKeesport T (2)	5	33⅝	33½	33½	Sep 3
16¼	12	McKesson & Robbins	7	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅝
47½	42¾	McKess & Rob pf (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	Sep 2
19	12¼	McLellan Stor (¾g)	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	Sep 3
34¾	24	Mead Corp (1g)	5	25	24	25	Sep 3
93½	90	Mead pf B ww (5½)	1	90	90	90	Aug26
86½	67	Melville Shoe (5)	2	69½	69½	69½	Aug30
16⅝	9¼	Mengel	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	Sep 3
72¼	58	Mesta Mach (3¾g)	5	58	58	58	Sep 3
26¼	14¾	Miami Copper	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	25⅛	Mid-Cont Pet (½g)	3	28⅝	28¼	28¼	
48½	33⅞	Midland Steel (2)	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
120	96	Minn-Honeywell (3)	1	113	113	113	— ¼
16⅛	10⅞	Minn-Mol Imp	4	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
108	88½	Minn-Mol Imp pf	4	101¾	100¾	100¾	Sep 3
3¼	1¼	Minn St P & S S M	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug20
5⅛	2⅛	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Aug27
34	23⅞	Mission Corp (1g)	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Sep 3
9¾	5½	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 3
34⅝	19½	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	2	21	20½	20½	Sep 3
6¼	3	Mo Pacific	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	6	Mo Pacific pf	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Sep 3
40⅞	28	Mohawk Cpt (1.20a)	7	31⅞	31¼	31¾	Sep 3
107½	85	Monsanto Ch (1½g)	1	103	103	103	
69	48	Montgom Ward (2a)	19	58¼	57½	57⅞	+ ⅝
46	31	Morrell & Co	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	Aug31
3½	¾	Mother Lode	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 3
38½	27⅞	Motor Prod (2½g)	2	32	32	32	— ¼
26	17½	Motor Wheel (1.60)	2	20	19⅞	20	Sep 3
54	34	Mueller Brass (1a)	3	35½	34	34	Sep 3
15¼	12	Mullins Mfg B	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
36½	19½	Munsingwear (1½a)	3	20½	20½	20½	Sep 3
90	67	Murphy (GC) (3.60)	1	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	Sep 2
20¾	10⅝	Murray Corp	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ½
71	58⅝	Myers & Bro (2g)	6	66	66	66	Aug27
		—N—					
24⅝	16½	Nash-Kelvinatr (1)	12	17⅛	17	17⅛	
24	17⅝	Nat Acme (¼g)	5	20	19⅝	19⅝	Sep 3
18⅝	11¼	Nat Aviation	5	11½	11½	11½	Sep 2
33⅝	22⅝	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	5	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
167	145	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	Sep 3
33⅝	25	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44)	2	26¼	26	26¼	Sep 3
103½	93¾	Nat B & In pf ww (5)	1	90	90	90	Sep 1
59	51⅛	Nat Bond & Sh (¾g)	1	51	51	51	Sep 1
38⅝	29⅝	Nat Cash Reg (¾g)	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
26⅝	18⅛	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
24⅝	15	Nat Dept Stores	6	16⅝	16	16⅝	Sep 2
10⅝	6⅛	Nat Dept Stores pf	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Sep 2
35	27⅛	Nat Distillers (2)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
38	29	Nat Enam & Stpg (2)	2	30	30	30	Aug27
18⅛	9⅝	Nat Gypsum	56	9⅝	9	9⅝	— ⅛
44	30⅝	Nat Lead (½)	7	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
171	154¾	Nat Lead pf A (7)	2	156⅛	156⅛	156⅛	Aug27
61⅝	44	Nat M&S C (1½g)	2	48⅛	48	48⅛	+1½
14⅝	8⅝	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅛	⅝	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug25
1	⅝	Nat Ry Mex 2 pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 1
99¼	70	Nat Steel (1½g)	5	80⅛	80	80⅛	— ⅛
41⅝	30	Nat Supply	2	32½	31½	32½	+1
137	121½	Nat Sup pf (3½k)	2	131	131	131	Aug31
13¼	6⅝	Nat Tea (.30g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13¼	9⅝	Natomas (.80)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
57¼	37	Neisner Bros (2)	1	39	39	39	Sep 2
64⅝	50	Newberry (JJ) (2.40)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Sep 2
41⅝	28	Newpt Ind (1¼g)	13	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	Sep 3
98⅝	62½	NY Air Brake (1½g)	3	64	62⅝	62½	Sep 3
55⅛	32	NY Central	27	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+1¼
72	41	NY Chi & StL	1	43	43	43	Sep 3
100	74	NY Chi & StL pf	1	75	75	75	Sep 3

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31⅝	21	NYC Omnibus	14	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
2	⅝	NY Investors	11	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 3
9⅝	3⅝	NY NH & H	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	11⅝	NY NH & H pf	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	NY Ont & W	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	NY Shipbuilding	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
272	220	Norfolk & W (10)	1	230⅝	230⅝	230⅝	+ ⅝
6⅝	1⅛	Norfolk Southern	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 3
17⅝	9⅝	Nor American Aviat	13	10⅝	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
34⅝	21	Nor American (.30g)	6	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
57⅝	48⅝	Nor American pf (3)	1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅝
104⅝	97⅝	Nor Amer Ed pf (6)	3	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	Sep 2
36⅝	25⅝	Northern Pacific	8	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅝
6⅝	3⅝	Norwalk Tire & Rub	9	4	4	4	Sep 3
		—O—					
22⅝	17⅝	Ohio Oil (½g)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
73	53⅝	Oliver Farm Equip	3	59	57⅝	58⅝	Sep 3
20⅝	13	Omnibus	3	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Oppenhm Coll (½g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Sep 3
45⅝	23⅝	Otis Elevator (.85g)	10	29⅝	28	28⅝	— ⅝
24⅝	14⅝	Otis Steel	14	15⅝	15	15	Sep 3
97	75	Otis Steel 1 pf (5½)	1	82	82	82	Sep 3
28	22	Outbrd Mar (1½g)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
103⅝	82⅝	Owens-Ill Gl (1½g)	13	87⅝	86⅝	87⅝	Sep 3
		—P—Q—					
22	17	Pac Am Fish (1.20)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
33⅝	19⅛	Pac Fin Calif (1.60)	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Sep 3
38	28⅝	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	6	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅝
53⅝	40⅝	Pac Lighting (3)	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅝
44⅝	25	Pac Mills (1½g)	1	25	25	25	—1⅝
29⅝	20⅝	Pac West Oil (.40e)	3	22½	22⅝	22⅝	Sep 3
13⅝	7⅝	Packard Mot (.15g)	16	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅝	Pan-Am Pet	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep 3
4⅝	2	Panhandle P & R	2	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
90	61⅝	Paraffine (2g)	1	67	67	67	Sep 3
28⅝	16⅝	Paramount Pict	73	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅝
200⅝	121	Param Pic 1 pf (6)	1	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	+3
28⅝	15⅝	Param Pic 2 pf (.60)	3	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	24⅝	Park & Tilford (3)	1	26	26	26	Aug23
8⅛	4	Park Utah	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	36⅝	Parke Davis (1.80g)	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
29⅝	23	Parker Rust-Pr (1½)	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	Sep 3
7⅝	2⅝	Parmelee Trans	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¼	Pathe Film	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Patino Mines	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Peerless Corp	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
64	38⅝	Penick & Ford (1½g)	*1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	Aug31
103⅝	85	Penney (JC) (3g)	4	84	83⅝	83⅝	— ½
6⅝	3⅛	Penn Coal & Coke	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 1
12⅝	5⅛	Penn-Dixie Cement	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 3
76⅛	43½	Penn-Dixie pf A	1	47	47	47	Aug23
39⅝	22	Penn Gl S ct (½g)	3	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	Sep 3
50⅛	32⅝	Penn RR (½g)	12	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
63	45½	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	Sep 3
65½	43½	Peoples G L & Coke	1	45	45	45	Sep 3
17	4½	Peoria & East	1	8	8	8	Aug13
48½	24	Pere Marquette	1	24	24	24	Sep 2
91	75	Pere Marquette pf	1	75	75	75	Aug27
87	70	Pere Marq pr pf	1	70	70	70	Sep 1
25	19	Pet Milk (1)	1	19	19	19	Aug28
21⅛	16⅛	Petrol Corp (.90g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	Pfeiffer Brew (.90g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
50⅝	40	Phelps Dodge (1¼g)	2	45⅛	45	45	— ⅛
54⅛	38⅛	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
100⅛	76	Phila Co pf (6)	2	76	76	76	Aug25
3⅛	1	Phila & R Coal & I	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
95⅛	70	Philip Morris (3¾g)	2	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	— ⅛
20	11⅝	Phillips Jones	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
64	49⅛	Phillips Pet (3a)	19	55⅛	54⅛	55	
9⅛	6	Phoenix Hosiery	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Aug31
20⅛	14⅛	Pierce Oil pf	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Aug26
33⅛	20⅛	Pillsbury Flr (1.60)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Sep 3
18⅛	10⅛	Pittsburgh Coal	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Sep 3
76⅛	52	Pittsburgh Coal pf	2	56	56	56	Sep 2
14⅛	13⅛	Pitts Coke & Ir	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Sep 1
20	12	Pitts Scr & B (.20g)	2	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
43	24⅛	Pittsburgh Steel	1	28	28	28	Aug13
4	2⅛	Pittsburgh Tm Coal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Aug31
8⅛	3⅛	Pittsburgh United	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 3
3	1	Pittston Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug27
28⅛	22⅛	Plym Oil (1.05g)	3	23	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Pond Creek Poc (2)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Aug31
33⅛	18⅛	Poor & Co B	6	19	18⅛	18⅛	Sep 2
11⅛	4⅛	Porto R-Am Tob A	3	5	5	5	Sep 2
3⅛	1⅛	Porto R-Am Tob B	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 1
18⅛	6½	Postal Tel & C pf	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	17	Pressed Steel Car	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
31	18	Pres Stl Car 1 pf (¾)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Aug23
86	50	Pres Stl Car 2pf(3¾)	3	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Aug26
65⅛	55⅛	Procter & Gam (2a)	2	59	58	58	— ⅛
52⅛	36⅛	Pub Svc NJ (2.80)	3	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
162⅛	147⅛	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	1	150	150	150	Jul 17
140⅛	124	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	*2	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛	Aug31
120⅛	113⅛	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Sep 2
112⅛	99⅛	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	22	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Sep 1
113⅛	110	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Aug26
72⅛	47	Pullman (1½)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Pure Oil	11	18	17⅛	18	— ⅛
107	99	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	2	101	101⅛	101⅛	Sep 2
23⅛	13⅛	Purity Bak (.45g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	16	Quaker St Oil (.70g)	1	17	17	17	Aug31
		—R—					
12⅝	7¾	Radio	77	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅝
80	63	Radio cv pf (3½)	2	72	72	72	+1
10¼	6⅛	Radio-Keith-Orph	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	
37¼	30	Raybest-Man (1½g)	8	34⅛	33⅝	34	Sep 3
47	32	Reading Co (2)	5	33⅛	32	33	Sep 3
49	36	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Aug25
43⅝	33	Reading 2 pf (2)	2	33	33	33	Sep 1
13⅝	7⅛	Real Silk Hosiery	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Aug20
4½	2	Reis & Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 3
30	20	Reis & Co 1 pf	1	20½	20½	20½	Aug30
22⅝	16½	Reliable Stores (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
35½	17½	Reliance Mfg (.60a)	1	18	17⅝	17⅝	Sep 1
79½	21	Rem Rand (1.05g)	3	23½	23	23⅝	— ½
94½	80	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	90	90	90	Aug28
9½	4⅝	Reo Motor	5	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
47½	27½	Republic Steel	38	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅝
124	109	Rep Stl cv pf (4½k)	1	112	112	112	Sep 2
110¼	97¼	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ½
49⅝	32	Revere Cop & Brass	3	33	33⅝	33	Sep 3
98	71	Revere C & Br A	1	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	Aug20
30⅝	22½	Reynolds Met (1)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
112	101	Reynolds M pf (5½)	1	102⅛	101⅝	101⅝	Sep 2
34¼	16½	Reynolds Spring (1)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
58	49	Reynolds Tob B (3)	5	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+ ⅛
14	11¾	Rhine-West Elec	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Aug26
31½	17	Ritter Dental (¾g)	1	16	16	16	—1
86½	60	Roan Ant Cp (1.11g)	2	71½	71½	71½	Aug26
38	30	Ruberoid (.60)	5	30	30	30	—1
9¾	3½	Rutland pf	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 3
		—S—					
46	31	Safeway Stores (2)	2	33¼	32½	33¼	+1¼
65	43¾	St Jos Lead (2a)	2	55	55	55	—1
4¾	2⅛	StL-San Francisco	1	2½	2½	2½	
11⅛	4¾	StL-San Fran pf	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep 3
27½	14⅛	Savage Arms (¾g)	3	24½	24½	24½	Sep 3
51¾	38⅛	Schenley Distill (3)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
98¼	91	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	1	93	93	93	Aug31
3¼	1½	Schulte Ret Stores	5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
23⅛	12½	Schulte Ret Sto pf	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Aug27
2½	1⅛	Seaboard Air Line	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Sep 3
8½	[illegible]	Seabd Air Line pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
54⅛	33½	Seaboard Oil (1)	2	35	35	35	
11¼	6¾	Seagrave	1	6½	6½	6½	—1
98⅞	81	Sears Roebuck (3)	18	87½	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅞
34	25½	Servel (1a)	25	25⅝	25	25	— ½
42½	29	Sharon Steel (1.20)	2	33½	33½	33½	Sep 3
120	95	Sharon Steel pf (5)	2	100	100	100	Sep 1
14	9¼	Sharp & Dohme	2	9½	9½	9½	
65	56	Sharp & D pf (3½)	2	56½	56	56	Aug27
17⅝	12	Shattuck (FG) (.60)	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
34⅞	23½	Shell Union (½g)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ½
105⅝	102	Shell Union pf (5½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
17⅝	12	Silv K Coalit (.65g)	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Sep 3
58	40	Simmons (1g)	5	41¼	40½	41¼	+ ¼
4¼	3½	Simms Petroleum	2	3½	3⅜	3½	Sep 3
60⅝	42	Skelly Oil (1g)	1	46	46	46	— ¼
102¼	98½	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	Aug26
54½	25	Smith (A O)	1	26½	25½	25½	+ ⅝
40½	26	Smith & C Ty (⅞g)	3	27⅝	27	27⅝	Sep 3
29⅝	18	Snider Pack (1½g)	6	18	18	18	Sep 3
23¼	16¼	Socony-Vac (½g)	27	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
115	110	Solvay Am pf (5½)	1	112	112	112	Aug11
6⅝	3½	Sou Am G&P (.10g)	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 3
42½	32½	Sou P R Sug (2a)	2	35½	35½	35½	— ½
32½	22½	Southn Cal Ed (1½a)	1	24	24	24	
65⅝	37⅝	Southn Pacific	8	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ¼
43⅝	24	Southn Railway	5	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅝
60½	35⅝	Southn Railway pf	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ½
65½	49	Southn Ry M&O (4)	1	52	52	52	Aug17
11⅝	6½	Spalding	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 1
9½	5¼	Sparks Withington	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
31	17⅝	Spear & Co	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 2
36	26½	Spencer-Kell (1.60a)	2	27½	27½	27½	Sep 2
23¾	16	Sperry Corp (.60g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
35	26½	Spicer Mfg	7	31¼	31	31	Aug27
28⅝	19½	Spiegel Inc (¾g)	6	21½	21¼	21⅝	— ⅝
48⅝	37¾	Square D Co (.60g)	3	40½	40	40	Sep 2
16¼	11¼	Stand Brands (.80)	12	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6¾	Stand Com Tob	1	7	7	7	Sep 3
14⅝	5¼	Stand Gas & Elec	2	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
32¾	13	Stand Gas & Elec pf	2	17	17	17	+ ¼
65	33	Stand G&E $6 pr pf	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Sep 3
72¾	36½	Stand G&E $7 pr pf	2	42	42	42	Sep 3
4	2⅜	Stand Investing	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 2
50	39⅝	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	3	41½	41⅜	41½	+ ⅛
50	40½	Stand Oil Ind (1a)	2	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅝
36½	30⅝	Stand Oil Kan	1	35	35	35	Sep 1
76	63⅛	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	9	63⅝	63	63⅝	+ ⅝
48	34½	Starrett (LS) (3g)	1	38½	38½	38½	Sep 3
75	63⅝	Sterling Prod (3.80)	3	65	64⅝	64⅝	Sep 3
21	16⅛	Stewart-Warn (½a)	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅝
17½	14	Stokely Bros. (1.20g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Sep 2
33⅝	17	Stone & Webster	2	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
20	12	Studebaker	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
77⅝	65	Sun Oil (1a)	2	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	Sep 3
22¼	17⅛	Sunshine Min (3)	5	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
61¾	37½	Superheater (1¾g)	3	40	40	40	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Superior Oil	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
47⅛	28⅛	Superior Steel	2	31	30⅝	31	Sep 3
39⅛	30	Sutherld Pap (1.60a)	4	30	30	30	Sep 3
20⅛	13	Sweets Co of Am	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Sep 2
29⅛	21⅝	Swift & Co (1.20)	3	23⅛	23	23	
33⅛	29⅛	Swift Internat (2)	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	15	Symin-Gou ww (.35g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Symin-Gou xw (.35g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
		—T—					
15⅝	10¼	Talcott Inc (.60a)	1	10½	10½	10½	
8⅝	6½	Telautograph (.60)	1	6½	6½	6½	Aug30
15⅝	10⅝	Tenn Corp (½g)	17	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	Sep 3
54⅛	37⅛	Texas & Pacific Ry	4	38	37⅛	37⅛	Sep 3
65⅛	50⅝	Texas Corp (2)	17	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝	— ⅝
9⅝	6	Texas Gulf Prod	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
44	33⅝	Texas Gulf Sul (2a)	4	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅝	11⅝	Texas Pac C&O (.40)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	Texas Pac Land Tr	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
46	30	Thatcher (½g)	3	36	36	36	Sep 3
66	62½	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	1	62	62	62	Aug24
15⅝	8⅝	The Fair	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Sep 1
13⅝	7⅝	Thermoid	6	8	8	8	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Third Ave	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 3
15⅝	7⅝	Thompson (JR) (⅝)	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Aug13
38⅝	23	Thompson Pr (1.80g)	10	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	Sep 3
10⅝	3⅝	Thompson-Starrett	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
49⅝	17⅝	Thomp-Starrett pf	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Aug19
21⅝	15⅝	Tide-W As Oil (1a)	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
98⅝	93⅝	Tide-W A O pf (4½)	1	95	95	95	Sep 2
28⅝	17⅝	Timk-Det Axle (½g)	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
79	55	Timk Roll B (3a)	3	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝	Sep 3
17	10⅝	Transamerica	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	11⅝	Transcont & W Air	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
37⅝	16	Transue & Wil (.50g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Sep 3
11⅝	7⅝	Tri-Continental (⅛g)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
108⅝	101⅝	Tri-Cont pf (6)	4	102	102	102	Aug13
12	8⅝	Truax-Traer (.25)	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	14	Truscon Steel	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Aug19
40⅝	30⅝	Tw C-Fox F (1½g)	1	33	33	33	
50	39	Tw C-Fox F pf (1½)	1	40	40	40	Aug24
17⅝	8⅝	Twin City Rap Tr	6	9	9	9	Sep 1
28⅝	16⅝	Twin Coach (.30g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
		—U—					
6⅝	3⅛	Ulen & Co	2	3⅝	3	3⅝	Sep 3
100⅝	73	Undrwd-Ell (3½g)	5	80	80⅛	80⅛	Sep 3
91⅝	63	Union Bag & P (3)	2	74⅝	74	74⅝	Sep 3
111	83⅝	Union Carb (3.30g)	7	86⅛	84⅝	86⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	Union Oil Cal (.80g)	14	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	Sep 3
148⅝	113	Union Pacific (6)	2	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	—1⅛
99⅝	90	Union Pacific pf (4)	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	Sep 1
31⅛	24⅝	Union Tk Car (1.60)	2	26	26	26	Sep 3
34⅝	12⅝	United Air Lines	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
38⅝	23⅝	United Aircrf (½g)	6	27	26⅝	27	— ⅛
31⅝	17	United Am Bosch	1	21	21	21	Aug13
39⅝	23⅝	United Bis (1.60)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Aug31
91	68⅝	United Carbon (4a)	3	80	80	80	—1⅛
35	29	United-Carr F (2)	1	34	34	34	Aug23
8⅛	4	United Corp	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
46⅝	32⅝	United Corp pf (3)	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	United Drug (½g)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
26⅝	18⅝	United Dyewd (1a)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Sep 3
9⅛	5⅛	United Elec Coal	1	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
63	45⅝	United En & F (1½g)	1	46	46	46	
96⅝	69⅝	United Fruit (3)	9	70⅛	70	70⅛	Sep 3
17	11	United Gas Imp (1)	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
113⅝	102⅝	United Gas I pf (5)	1	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	Aug28
16⅝	6⅝	United Pprbd (.30g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	15	US & Foreign Sec	3	16	15⅝	15⅝	Sep 3
100⅝	92	US & For S pf (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	Aug24
3⅝	1⅛	US Distributing	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 2
34⅝	14⅝	US Freight (1⅛e)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
137	100	US Gypsum (2)	1	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	—1⅛
23⅝	13⅝	US Hoffman Mach	5	16⅛	16	16	Sep 3
70	53⅝	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	Aug27
43⅝	28	US Indus Alco	2	33⅝	33	33	Sep 3
15⅝	8⅝	US Leather	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	US Leather A	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
112	80	US Lea pr pf (12½k)	2	106½	106	106	Sep 1
73⅝	44⅝	US Pipe&Fdry (3)	6	47	46	46	—1⅛
19⅝	10	US Realty & Imp	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
72⅝	44⅝	US Rubber	9	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+ ⅛
118	81⅝	US Rubber 1 pf	1	88	88	88	
105	73	US Smelt Ref (8g)	5	83	83	83	—2
75⅝	66⅝	US Smelt pf (3½)	3	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	Aug27
126⅝	75	US Steel	55	104⅝	103⅝	104⅝	+1⅝
150	126⅝	US Steel pf (7)	2	128⅝	128	128⅝	+ ⅛
136	120	US Tobacco (5a)	1	126	126	126	Sep 2
9⅛	5⅛	United Stkyds (⅛)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	United Stores A	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
84⅛	65	United Stores pf	1	68	68	68	Jul 27
21	16⅝	Univ-Cycl Stl (1)	1	19	19	19	Sep 2
86	69	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	1	72	72	72	
4⅝	1⅝	Utilities P & Lt A	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		—V—					
3⅝	1⅝	Vadsco	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
44⅝	32	Van Raalte (3½g)	1	35	35	35	Aug30
39⅝	24⅝	Vanadium	4	29⅝	28	29⅝	— ⅝
47	40⅝	Vick Chemical (2a)	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
12⅝	7	Va-Caro Chemical	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
74⅝	48½	Va-C Ch 6% pf (1½k)	6	49⅝	49	49⅝	Sep 3
135	123⅝	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	Sep 2
		—W—					
10⅝	3½	Wabash Ry	2	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
18⅝	6	Wabash pf A	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	11	Waldorf Sys (1.20)	9	11	11	11	Sep 1
33	24⅝	Walgreen (2)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅝
92¼	84⅝	Walgreen pf ww (4½)	1	91½	91½	91½	Aug30
51⅝	42⅝	Walker (H) G&W (1)	8	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	Sep 3
19⅝	19	Walkr (H) G&W pf (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18⅝	11⅝	Walworth	8	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ¼
30⅝	24	Ward Baking A	2	26	26	26	Aug26
10⅝	5⅛	Ward Baking B	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
90⅛	66	Ward Bak pf (3¼k)	1	66	66	66	Sep 3
18	11⅝	Warner Pict	6	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
60⅛	55	Warner Pict pf	1	55	55	55	Sep 1
1⅝	⅝	Warner-Quinlan	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	Warren Bros	8	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
35¼	21⅝	Warren Bros cv pf	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	Aug27
40	33⅝	Warren Fdy & P (2a)	1	38	38	38	Sep 3
38¾	26¾	Waukesha Mot (1a)	3	27	26¾	26¾	Sep 2
50⅝	34	Wayne Pump (2a)	2	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	Sep 3
9⅛	4½	Webster Eisenlohr	3	4½	4½	4½	Sep 3
56	39⅝	Wesson O & S (½a)	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	Sep 3
84½	80	Wesson O & S pf (4)	1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	Sep 2
30⅝	24	West Auto Sup (1.60)	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Sep 3
11⅝	7⅛	West Maryland	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	West Mary 2 pf	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jul 28
4⅝	2	West Pacific	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 1
11¾	5½	West Pacific pf	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Sep 3
57¼	41⅝	West Un Tel (3)	5	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅝
53⅝	36	Westingh Air (1)	6	37	36⅝	37	Sep 3
167⅝	130¼	West El & M (3g)	2	143⅝	142	143⅝	+1½
30⅝	21	Weston El In (¾g)	2	25	25	25	Sep 3
27⅝	13	Westvaco Chl (1)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Sep 3
34⅝	28	Westvaco C pf (1½)	2	28	28	28	Sep 3
65	38	Wheeling Steel	3	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅝
128⅝	99	Wheel Stl pf (4k)	1	114	114	114	— ⅛
90⅝	80	Wheel Stl pr pf (5)	29	80	80	80	Sep 3
23⅝	20	White Dental (1.20)	1	20	20	20	Aug28
33⅝	20	White Motor	14	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	Sep 3
18⅝	14	White Rk M Sp (1.40)	1	14	14	14	Sep 2
6⅝	3⅝	White Sew Mach	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 3
46⅝	25	White Sew M pf	4	29	27⅝	29	Sep 3
8⅝	3⅝	Wilcox O & G	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	5⅝	Wilson & Co (1a)	2	6	5⅝	6	
91⅝	77	Wilson $6 pf (6)	1	78	78	78	Sep 1
65⅝	43⅝	Woolworth (2.40)	7	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅝
47	30⅝	Worth P & M	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅝
100	78⅝	Worth P&M pf B	1	87	87	87	Aug27
92	82⅝	Wor P&M pf B st	1	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	Sep 2
76	65⅝	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	Sep 3
		—Y—Z—					
62½	48	Yale & Towne (.60)	3	49¾	48½	49¾	— ⅛
37⅝	20½	Yellow Truck & C	12	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
46⅝	35⅝	Young S & W (3)	1	38	38	38	Sep 3
101⅞	74¾	Youngs S&T (2½g)	8	83½	82	82	—1
115	97⅝	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	1	99	99	99	Aug31
43⅝	30	Zenith Radio (1½g)	7	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	4¾	Zonite Products	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛

High	Low	RIGHTS	Expire	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	Allis Ch wi	Sept. 22	28	[illegible]	¾	[illegible]	
1⅜	¾	Can Dry wi	Sept. 22	66	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅜
⅛	[illegible]	Pure Oil wi	Sept. 24	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Corporation Earnings

Semi-Annual‡

	1937 Net	1936 Net	Net per Com Sh 1937	Net per Com Sh 1936
Advance Alum Cstgs Corp	$70,847	$41,951	$.47	$.28
Allied Stores	‖930,220	‖797,116	.19	.15
Amer Coml Alcohol Corp	457,238	675,036	1.75	2.59
Amer & For Pr Co	3,636,264	2,278,713	4.20	2.63
Clde Neon El Pr Corp, Ltd	148,442	151,128	.56	.58
Colonial Beacon Oil Co	*872,136	*1,352,856		
Crown Centl Petrol Corp	378,294	183,337	.09	.04
Dejay Stores, Inc	¶113,594	¶82,706	.80	.68
Detroit Paper Prod Corp	86,271	135,388	.41	.64
Diamond Match Co	1,057,100	1,010,100	.81	.73
Emporium Capwell Corp	¶171,951	¶151,472	.42	.37
Federal Lt & Trac Co	842,734	934,872	1.35	1.51
Genl Outdoor Adv Co	332,574	101,366	.06	†3.57
Grant (W T) Co	¶1,394,976	¶1,448,978	1.17	1.21
Katz Drug Co	64,894	274,583	.04	.57
Kentucky Utilities Co	528,906	627,674	2.78	2.69
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	750,907	582,427	2.21	1.72
McC'l-Front'c Oil Co, Ltd	¶512,000	¶198,000	.42	†1.38
Phillips Packing Co, Inc	20,211	129,524	†2.11	.25
Revere Copper & Brass	2,122,838	733,430	2.50	†5.78
Sunshine Mining Co	2,798,183	1,490,141	1.88	1.01

Annual

	1937 Net	1936 Net	Net per Com Sh 1937	Net per Com Sh 1936
Arch'r-D'n'ls-Midl'd Co	♭$2,967,296	♭$1,891,612	$5.01	$3.05
Amer Pr & Lt Co	‡11,435,520	‡9,590,192	.50	†5.42
Central Ill Light Co	‡2,039,492	‡2,041,482	†17.82	†17.84
Consumers Pr Co (Me)	‡9,867,912	‡8,289,686	†13.88	†11.65
Cont'l Can Co	♭9,274,932	♭10,633,042	3.25	3.74
Fed'l Water Serv Corp	♭1,071,485	♭656,409	‖.12	†4.12
Georgia Power Co	‡5,159,709	‡4,763,471	†10.28	†9.49
Gulf States Util Pr Co	‡983,857	‡824,939	†10.14	†8.50
Hecker Prod Corp	1,592,440	1,510,467	.80	.71
Le Tourneau (R G), Inc	‡1,455,283	‡1,140,881	3.24	2.54
McLellan Stores Co	‡1,275,901	‡1,225,114	1.40	1.43
National Bellas Hess, Inc	‡19,95[illegible]	173,808	.01	.11
Natl Gas & Elec Corp	‡171,148	‡129,483	.62	.47
Natl Pr & Lt Co	‡8,409,824	‡6,631,405	1.23	.91
Ohio Edison Co	‡4,804,637	‡3,761,810	†16.19	†12.68
Okla Nat Gas Co	‡1,393,540	‡983,951	1.80	.83
Puget Sd Pr & Lt Co	‡1,851,382	‡1,580,378	†4.93	†3.94
Torrington Co (Me)	3,262,516	2,333,877	2.01	‡1.43
United Amer Bosch Corp	♭381,073	♭259,912	1.37	.92
Vick Chemical Co	♭2,957,927	♭2,700,334	4.24	3.87
Virginia El & Pr Co	‡3,335,621	‡3,092,967	†17.08	†15.84

Interim

	1937 Net	1936 Net	Net per Com Sh 1937	Net per Com Sh 1936
Addresso-Multi Corp	††$1,490,268	††$787,751	$1.86	$1.06
Alton R R Co	††*441,997	††*959,458	...	...
Celotex Corp	¶¶1,635,798	¶¶494,972	3.45	1.10
Den & Rio Gr W R R	††*4,109,184	††*3,515,423	...	...
Louisiana & Ark Ry Co	††224,919	††350,965	‖‖2.75	.10
Myers (F E) & Bros Co	¶¶987,580	¶¶750,695	4.94	3.88
Peoples Gs Lt & Ck Co	††1,370,451	††1,045,991	2.97	1.57
Wheel'g & Lk Er Ry Co	††2,601,340	††1,344,926	6.20	3.09
Wisc Central Ry Co	††*265,551	††*723,256	...	...

*Deficit. † On preferred stock. ‡ For six months ended June 30. ¶ For six months ended July 31. § For six months ended July 1. ‖ On Class A stock. ‡ For 12 months ended July 31. ♭ For six months ended June 30. ‡ Adjusted for 3-for-1 split. †† For seven months ended July 31. ¶¶ For nine months ended July 31. ‖‖ On prior preferred stock.

Business and Industry

Holiday and School Reopening Spur Retail Trade Past Week

Commerce and Finance

Soviet Trade Loss 30-Million Rubles Seen Preventable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet foreign trade monopoly, like practically all other Soviet institutions, has confessed to frequent blunders in operations during the last year, and has surrendered to the political police a number of executives described as "Trotskyists, Bukharinites and Japanese-German spies," who are held responsible for "wrecking."

The veteran Commissar of Foreign Trade, A. Rosengoltz, was dismissed and disappeared from public view. Several of his assistants were arrested. Mr. Rosengoltz' successor, A. Sudeen, declared: "The foreign trade apparatus was weeded with every variety of enemy. Now, after the political police have exposed a number of these enemies, many events in the past become clear to us."

During the past year, said Mr. Sudeen, the foreign trade monopoly could have prevented losses of 30,000,000 rubles. Executives, now exposed as "wreckers," paid too much for imports and sold exports too cheap. They over-staffed offices and paid too much for transport. They wasted money appropriated to improve living conditions for workers.

Dishonesty Not Involved

There is no suggestion of embezzlement or dishonesty, as there was in some other commissariats. The "wrecking" in the foreign trade monopoly apparently was more subtle. "Enemies" made mistakes which might have passed as errors of judgment. Mr. Sudeen admitted that import trusts, unfamiliar with world prices, often failed to arrange imports at the right time, and thus paid unnecessarily high prices. Export trusts likewise sold too soon on a rising market for raw materials, thus failing to obtain maximum returns. Just how such mistakes were connected with "wrecking" is not explained.

Mr. Rosengoltz' dismissal apparently is due to the fact that he attempted, 18 months ago, to introduce more flexible methods in foreign trade. Instead of centralizing all foreign purchases and sales, he permitted individual state trusts to make their own purchases. He hoped thus to correct the frequent purchases of unsatisfactory, even entirely useless materials, previously made by centralized purchasing.

The Kremlin must have approved this new policy, but the Kremlin rarely, if ever, accepts responsibility for policies which fail to work well. Soviet ideology rests upon the assumption that the "general staff" of the ruling Communist Party is virtually infallible. If some policy approved by the "general staff" fails in practice, it is due to defects in applying the policy or to "enemies" of some kind. There must be scapegoats for every failure, and since the Kremlin has seen fit to admit many failures recently, the number of scapegoats has been correspondingly great.

Blunders in Eastern Trade

Mr. Sudeen declared that mistakes in foreign trade were especially numerous in trade with eastern countries, where unnecessarily low prices were accepted for Soviet products. He presumably referred to such regions as Outer Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan, where the Soviets possess a virtual or actual monopoly of trade. In the past, for political reasons, the Soviets have sold manufactured goods and gasoline to these regions at very reasonable prices, which apparently were maintained despite rising world prices.

"The enemy was most active in our trade with eastern countries," explained Mr. Sudeen, "and thus prevented a suitable accumulation of foreign currency." He added: "We still have some executives who seem to pay more attention to the interests of foreign capitalists than to our own."

The foreign trade monopoly has reverted to its former practice of centralized purchases and sales. "We can no longer delegate authority in foreign operations to heads of separate state syndicates and trusts," wrote Mr. Sudeen. "All large transactions must be made through the commissariat." He added that every purchase or sale which shows a loss, actual or potential, must be thoroughly investigated.

Canada August Financing Largely Treasury Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The total of new Canadian financing for August was $50,224,000 and consisted almost entirely of two issues of Treasury bills for $25,000,000 each. Of the total of Treasury bills, $40,000,000 was for refunding and $10,000,000 for new money. The total for the month compares with $20,514,000 and $112,-29,700, respectively, in the same month in 1936 and 1935.

Canadian financing for the first eight months of this year was the largest in any of the last five years, totaling $755,468,510, compared with a total of $684,297,615 in the similar period last year and $434,680,873 in the first eight months of 1935. Of the total this year, $709,937,850 was for refunding and $45,530,660 was for new money, says Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. Corporate financing in the eight months through August totaled $121,605,800, unchanged from the total at July 31. This compares with $173,725,724 in the eight-month period of 1936 and $23,310,000 in 1935.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co

NEW YORK (AP)—Keystone Steel & Wire Co., Peoria, Ill., reported net income for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $1,160,857 after all charges, equal to $1.53 a capital share. This compared with $1,501,493, equal after dividends on the preferred stock retired during the year to $1.90 a share.

Machinery Exports Increase Sharply

By the Associated Press

Washington

Industrial machinery exports hit an 8-year peak in July while farm equipment exports exceeded those of any month since February, 1931, the Commerce Department reports.

The $23,736,206 in industrial machinery sold abroad in July represented the highest monthly average since 1929. Sales were 58 per cent more than those for July, 1936, when $15,012,150 was exported.

Tractors, harvesting machinery and cultivating implements led farm equipment exports totaling $8,186,409 in July, the highest monthly value since February, 1931.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.9 P. C. In Week of Aug. 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.9 per cent during the week ended August 28, due to sharp decreases in wholesale prices of farm products and foods, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decrease brought the all-commodity index to 86.5 per cent of the 1926 acerage. It is 2.1 per cent above the year's low of January 2, and 2.0 per cent below the high of April 3. Compared with the corresponding week of a month ago the all-commodity index is 1.1 per cent lower. It is 6.5 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

In addition to the farm products and foods groups, textile products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities also declined. Minor increases were recorded by the hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and building materials groups. Metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Weakening prices for agricultural commodities were largely responsible for a decrease of 1.6 per cent in the index for the raw materials group.

	Aug. 28 1937	Aug. 21 1937	Aug. 29 1936	Aug. 31 1935
Commodity groups				
All Commodities	86.5	87.3	81.2	80.5
Farm products	86.5	87.3	81.2	80.5
Foods	85.3	86.8	82.5	86.0
Hides and leather products	108.7	108.6	94.3	90.4
Textile products	76.1	76.6	70.3	70.9
Fuel and lighting materials	79.1	78.9	76.9	75.4
Metals and metal products	95.5	95.5	86.4	86.0
Building materials	90.5	88.4	88.9	85.3
Chemicals and drugs	81.2	81.7	80.3	79.0
Housefurnishing goods	92.7	92.7	82.6	81.8
Miscellaneous	77.0	77.2	71.8	67.1
Raw materials	83.6	85.0	81.0	*
Semimanufactured articles	86.5	86.6	75.7	*
Finished products	88.3	88.9	82.4	*
All Commodities other than farm products	86.8	87.3	80.7	*
All Commodities other than farm products and foods	85.8	85.9	79.7	78.1

*Not computed.

New Financing During Past Week Is Only $4,785,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New bond financing during the past week declined to $4,785,000, the smallest for any week since that ended on Aug. 6. It compared with $39,675,000 of bonds placed on the market last week. A year ago this week $77,576,000 of new bonds was offered.

Borrowing this week was restricted to the tax-exempt and public utility fields, the former group accounting for $1,785,000 of the total, while the issue of $3,000,000 of Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation 3¾s constituted the only corporate financing. Among the new state and municipal issues placed on the market this week were $913,000 of Dade County (Fla.) 3¾s and $620,000 of city of Augusta (Ga.) 3s.

Retail Business Up 7 to 18 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Renewed interest in summer merchandise, generous purchases for trips over Labor Day, and the widening sales of apparel and other requirements for students preparing for school reopenings, advanced totals at most retail stores during the past week, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

"Children's clothing," says the report, "shoes, luggage and traveling accessories headed the lists of many shoppers. Final clearances of furniture, china, stemware, and white goods attracted more patronage than when these events started. While August fur promotions brought increased orders, cloth coat sales generally were disappointing. Demand for sporting goods, cameras, and outing equipment lost little of its force. Diamonds, jewelry, and outfits for autumn brides sold well.

Weather Helps

"Continuance of high temperatures in many districts proved advantageous to retailers, as the leading centers of distribution went ahead of the previous week's sales by 1 to 4 per cent. With this unexpected upturn, comparison with a year ago improved, the estimated volume of retail distribution rising to 7 to 18 per cent over that for the corresponding 1936 week, taking the country as a whole. Despite the further curtailment of many factory schedules, sales in the New England States advanced 6 to 15 per cent from last year's. Brisker demand for children's wear, boys' clothing, and the wider response to final clearance events of homewares lifted the gain for the East over the 1936 week to 6 to 18 per cent.

"While some of the cities adjacent to farm areas had increases up to 30 per cent, the average range of retail sales in the Middle West over a year ago was 10 to 18 per cent. Despite soaring temperatures, furs and house-furnishings helped to widen the spread for the Northwest to 15 to 20 per cent. Consumer purchases receded in some parts of the South, which lowered the advantage over last year's sales to 8 to 16 per cent. Distribution in the Southwest also slackened, but remained 15 to 20 per cent ahead of the 1936 comparative. As some stores still were closed by strikes, Pacific Coast retailers were ahead by only 8 to 18 per cent, despite gains at most other cities.

Wholesale Buying Larger

"Broadening retail distribution brought more activity to the principal wholesale markets this week. Although many buyers deferred trips until after Labor Day, the number of mail and telegraphic requests was sufficient to lift the estimated volume 10 to 20 per cent over that for the corresponding 1936 figures.

"Increased orders from merchants in farm areas indicated reduced stocks, with more reporting the virtual clearance of Summer goods and a favorable inventory position. There was a growing realization among retailers who had delayed Fall commitments that further postponement would achieve no price advantage, but doubtless would encounter delivery delays or inability to obtain goods desired," concludes the report.

Port of London Again Registers Record High Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The record of ships using the Port of London during the year 1936 follows what has become almost an annual custom in registering "the highest ever." For the year ended March 31, 1937, the net tonnage was 62,151,310, an increase of 2,448,668 tons over the previous year.

The import and export traffic handled on the quays amounted to 2,306,202 tons, an increase of 6.6 per cent over the previous 12 months, the balance of revenue over expenditure being £1,533,726.

Creative Appeal, Not Economy, Spurs Women to Make Their Own Clothes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Women make their own clothes mainly because they like the creative work that enters into sewing, rather than for reasons of economy, although most of the women who sew are mothers or heads of households.

Thirty per cent of them are of families that own their own homes and 40 per cent of families that own automobiles, while 90 per cent of them have rhdios.

These are among the findings of a survey conducted by a nationally known research organization on behalf of the Simplicity Pattern Company into the activities of women who constitute the company's market. The survey was made in Worcester, Mass., selected as a city representative of the country as a whole.

Ninety per cent of the women who were interviewed stated that they made regular or frequent use of fashion publications distributed by department or other retail stores. The survey showed that for every pattern bought by a woman in a department or other retail store, more than one additional purchase of dress fabrics or accessories was made. According to Joseph H. Shapiro, president of the Simplicity Company, the survey emphasized that fashion publications are a highly important factor in stimulating sales of dress fabrics in the United States.

Illinois-Iowa Power Co. Seeks Terminal Road

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Illinois-Iowa Power Company of Monticello, Ill., subsidiary of Illinois Traction Co., has asked the Securities and Exchange Commission to approve acquisition of $40,000,000 of securities of the Illinois Terminal Railroad Co., a corporation to be organized by consolidation of several Illinois railroads.

Illinois-Iowa Power seeks approval of the acquisition of $26,000,-000 par-value common stock and $15,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage bonds, 4 per cent series, due Jan. 1, 1967.

The new corporation would be formed by consolidation of the Illinois Terminal Railroad Company, Illinois Traction, Inc., St. Louis, Troy & Eastern Railroad Company, Alton & Eastern Railroad Company, St. Louis & Illinois Belt Railway, and Alton Terminal Railway Co., all of whose capital stocks are owned by Illinois-Iowa Power.

Minneapolis-Moline To Provide Back Dividends

NEW YORK (AP)—A special meeting of stockholders of the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company has been called for Oct. 4 to vote on a recapitalization plan, which provides for the discharge of accumulated dividends of $3,800,000 on the company's $6.50 preferred stock.

W. C. MacFarlane, president, in a letter to stockholders, said the plan is designed to conserve for development of business the cash resulting from rising earnings. It gives to the preferred stockholders the opportunity, if all privileges are exercised, of obtaining for their holdings the ownership of more than 51 per cent of the common stock equity.

Situation in Cotton Is Taking Aspect of Miniature '32 Slump

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The current dramatic situation in cotton is taking on the aspect of a miniature 1933 depression.

Since the first of April, the price of spot cotton has declined from something round 14½ cents down to a little over 9 cents—a net decline of a shade over 5 cents. By contrast, cotton declined from 16 cents in 1929, when the Farm Board started to function, down to 5 cents in 1932, a decline of about 11 cents. But the recent decline has been at the rate of about 1 cent per month; the big 1929-1932 push carried cotton down 11 cents in 36 months—or only about one third as fast and only a little over twice as far.

At Low Level

Cotton is now down at the lowest levels since late 1933, having lost in five months the gains of about 42 months.

The primary reason is the size of the current crop. Last year's crop was 12,400,000 bales. In June the President called attention to the impending bumper crop with a prediction of 14,500,000 bales. On Aug. 9 the Department of Agriculture estimated the crop would run up to 15,-600,000 bales—25 per cent above last year. This in itself would be the fourth largest crop on record. Now the private estimates are reaching over 16,000,000 bales. The Journal of Commerce here has put the crop at 16,450,000 bales—up 850,000 bales from the Government's estimate of less than a month ago. (Next government crop estimate will appear next Wednesday.) The weather has been unprecedented and the yield per acre phenomenal.

Of all the leading farm commodities—in fact of all leading commodities of any kind—cotton is making the poorest price showing. The New York Cotton Exchange Service Bureau has calculated that on Aug. 28 the price of cotton was 52.9 per cent of its average 1926-1929 price, while the average price of 15 world commodities was 81.1 per cent. Thus cotton has retained only 65 per cent as much of its pre-depression price as the 15 commodities. Or in other words if it had done merely as well as the average leading commodity, it would now be around 13-14 cents instead of the present 9 cents.

Proving Ground

The cotton situation at the present moment presents, therefore, a nursery or experimental field or proving ground for practical economics.

Nor is it any solution to point out that a 16,000,000 bale crop at 9 cents is worth as much as a 12,000,-000 bale crop at 12 cents—which is mathematically accurate, and fairly close to the actual comparison between this year's drop and last. Neither size crop-and-price combination is acceptable.

Three main attacks have been made on the problem, and even their friends have little confidence in any of the three. They are loan support, crop control, and outright subsidy.

The trouble with loan support is that it is a gamble by the government, likely to end as the Farm Board ended. True, the huge government loan holdings of 6,100,000 bales in the summer of 1935 were whittled down by this Spring to around 1,300,000 bales at minor losses to the government, but the recent decline indicates that this was hardly more than extraordinary good luck. Even the Administration has pointed out the futility of loan support alone, and the new loan arrangement just announced, at 9 cents for ⅞-inch middling staple, and lower loan values for the lower grades, is so conservative that it has little meaning.

The second attack on the problem, crop control, is an orphan of economic philosophy which no one will sponsor except as an expedient. Its sincerest defense seems to be that two wrongs make a right and since industrialists to some extent adjust production to the market it is justifiable for farmers to do it. It is scarcity economics, and normal persons find it difficult to avoid the feeling that scarcity economics is morally unjustifiable under any circumstances. Through an astringent rumor this feeling found its voice after the first shock of strong-arm recovery methods in 1933 with the story of the creative-minded mule that could not be taught to walk between the cotton rows to plow up the growing crops.

Waste of Labor

Waste of labor potential and costly equipment is not only distressing in times of depression; even in prosperity it appears to producers and consumers alike as insufficient opportunity for participation in a creative economy. Accepted economic theory, whether Victorian or Marxian, fails dismally at all times to reconcile the producer of goods and services to a restricted market in which he suffers the loss of his socially significant tasks, the frustration of his imaginative plans and the curtailment of his freedom of experimental action and economic adventure. When everything that can be said in justification of output restriction and limited employment has been said, a vivid realization of wasted powers remains in everyone's thoughts and persists in asking a question which creative natures are bound to try to answer. It posits a problem which technically cultured, as distinguished from logically cultured persons are eager though hardly ready to solve. Participants in this, the most productive economy in all history, have arrived at a state of spiritual development where it is necessary to their own mental health for them to define the inadequacies in our economic system which thus far have prevented us from using our economic energy to its full, rather than fall back on scarcity economics.

It is futile, however, simply to point out that scarcity economics, applied piecemeal to one field after another of our productive economy, merely adds up to a general loss; that it tends to protect vested interests in submarginal, high cost and obsolescent fringes of our economic life, and that it provides an inferior substitute to the development of advanced technology as a means of competitive survival. Critics of the southern cotton grower are beginning to draw invidious comparisons between his growing reliance on uneconomic withholding of his productive powers and the adventurous production and price policies of the rayon makers. But these unfriendly criticisms do not meet his need. There are too many cotton farmers because there are too many producers for all markets; and the problem will not be answered until a means is devised for creating a vacuum in the labor market which will draw the surplus labor potential from all obsolescent and marginal activities, including that of competing in the foreign market for cotton with low-priced East Indian labor and in the domestic market with expensively equipped Arizona and California labor.

Three Solutions

Last of the three popular solutions of the cotton farmers' problems is outright subsidy from the United States Treasury, like the present guaranty of up to 3 cents a pound on the difference between the market price of cotton and 13 cents, now promised to the extent of $130,000,-000. This, in the end, must come either from taxes on other labor or from outright credit expansion, through government borrowing to meet an indefinitely unbalanced budget.

The possibilities in the latter have by no means been thoroughly explored; for they revert ultimately, as everybody knows, to the as yet amorphous problems of money and credit. People with more social conscience than financial sense persist in asking, in one idiom or another, if the Government cannot expand its credit, through its power to coin money, to the limit of the country's capacity to produce? and it looks as if they will have to have an answer.

Higher Interest Again Confronts Treasury Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—One more straw that the United States Treasury is paying dearer for its borrowed money is furnished by the sale just made of $100,000,000 short-term discount bills, with maturities of 273 and 184 days. The bids on the 273-day bills represented an average of 0.711 per cent a year on a bank-discount basis, compared with 0.524 per cent paid on a similar issue Aug. 30 and 0.439 per cent on the issue just previous to that. The peak on 273-day bills in recent months was 0.738 per cent on May 4.

On the 184-day bills just sold the average was 0.480 per cent, compared with 0.422 per cent on an issue of 110-days bills on uAg. 3.

Somewhat of Puzzle

The advance in the rates on short-term paper, in the face of the discount rate cuts made by the Federal Reserve Banks, has attracted particular interest because the Treasury is preparing to announce an offering of securities, probably of notes, on Sept. 7 to refund $817,000,000 of Treasury notes which mature on Sept. 15.

The bids received on the two series aggregated $318,383,000, of which $100,240,000 were accepted.

For the 273-day bills, bids amounted to $159,174,000, of which $50,016,000 were accepted. The bids, excepting one of $100,000, ranged from 99.600, equivalent to 0.527 per cent, to 99.448, equivalent to 0.728 per cent, and the average price paid was 99.661 or 0.711 per cent. About 95 per cent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.

For the 184-day bills the bids were $160,269,000, of which $50,224,000 were accepted. The bids ranged from 99.971, equivalent to 0.100 per cent, to 99.856, or 0.466 per cent, and the average price paid was 99.861, or 0.439 per cent. About 27 per cent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.

Of the proceeds, $50,000,000 will be used to pay off maturing bills and the remainder will supplement the Treasury's general fund.

Tax Study Under Way

Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, back at his desk after a month's vacation in Hawaii, is working on a decision as to the final form of security to be offered in exchange for $817,000,000 of notes maturing Sept. 15. The Treasury contemplates, officials said, only the exchange issue on Sept. 15, but will continue the weekly sale of $50,000,-000 in discount bills until $500,000,-000 of bills has been issued in anticipation of fourth-quarter tax receipts in December.

In his consideration of borrowing Mr. Morgenthau is expected to attempt to gauge the possible effects of the Sino-Japanese conflict on financial conditions in the United States. Mr. Morgenthau has maintained the Treasury's cash working balance at the $1,000,000,000 level in recent months, in anticipation of unsettled money markets.

He expects to decide whether the Treasury should begin borrowing against March tax receipts soon to hold the Government's supply of ready cash intact.

Besides borrowing problems, Mr. Morgenthau also will survey preliminary work in the Treasury's study of the tax structure.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A further increase in the rate of growth of international trade is shown by the Board of Trade returns for July. Compared with the same month of last year, total imports into Britain have increased by 24.4 per cent, total exports by 20.5 per cent and the excess of imports over exports by 31.9 per cent.

The corresponding figures for the first seven months of the year, compared with the same period of last year, are an increase of 20.6 per cent in total imports, of 21.3 per cent in total exports and of 19.6 per cent in excess of imports over exports. These changes all refer to values, which have changed more rapidly than volumes since prices of both imports and exports are rising fairly rapidly.

An analysis of the distribution of British overseas trade during the second quarter of the year, from Board of Trade reports, shows that compared with the second quarter of 1936, imports rose for all but five countries (Portugal, Spain, Cuba, Colombia and Japanese dependencies) and exports rose to all but three countries (U. S. S. R., Spain and dependencies and Greece).

The largest increases of both imports and exports are for trade between Britain and countries which devalued their currencies last year. Our second quarter imports from the United States were 17.9 per cent higher this year than last, and our exports to the U. S. A. 32.6 per cent higher. Between the date of the Ottawa agreements and 1936 the Empire's share of British trade increased, until in the second quarter of 1936 42.3 per cent of our imports and 48.9 per cent of our exports were from or to the Empire.

Last year trade with non-British countries began to make up for lost time, and the proportion of trade with the Empire has fallen slightly to 41.3 per cent for imports and 47.8 per cent for exports.

Export Industries Awaken

The export industries and those activities living on foreign trade have for long been among the most backward sections of British economy; they have become the section in which the most rapid progress is being recorded. And except for wars in Spain and China, the prospect is considered to be good.

The long anticipated slump in British housing activity is not yet here. For some time the monthly figures of approved building plans published by the Ministry of Labor have shown a tendency to fall. But these are a very inadequate measure of building activity. For they apply only to 142 local authorities, urban in nature, but names not specified, and they are based on estimates of value by local surveyors, who do not apparently work to any standard rule.

As the urban areas are built up, more and more building activity is carried on in areas outside the sample covered by the figures, which in any case exclude the London County Council area. Yet London is a very large part of the country; it contains a fifth of the population, and probably more than a fifth of new building is done in the metropolitan area.

The London County Council gives information which suggests that building activity for houses is not declining in London, and may not be declining for the country as a whole.

There are as yet no easily discernible signs of impending depression in Britain. Money rates have risen during the last year, but not seriously; prices, particularly prices of raw materials, are higher than they were, but most manufacturing companies are still making a brave show in their annual meetings and on their annual reports of profits earned.

Board of Trade estimates of industrial production are still rising, and the Economist, index of business activity, although slightly down in July compared with June, shows no signs of any impending collapse. Unemployment is down to the average of the six pre-depression years. Reports of activity in many industries talk of the difficulties of keeping up supply, of making delivery dates, of finding skilled labor and so on.

Stock Prices Volatile

Yet despite the difficulty of finding a concrete reason for pessimism, the Stock Exchange is in a "bear" frame of mind, any news is a reason for putting prices down, no news is good enough to put them back very far.

British commentators and speculators find it very difficult to understand the attitude of Wall Street to American prospects for they are inclined to be much more optimistic about America than the Americans themselves; it is almost equally difficult to find adequate reasons to explain the attitude of the City to our own prospects.

It is difficult to imagine any change in the saving habits of the public, over the last year, sufficient to explain the downward trend of share prices. The initial steps in a general change in the trend of prices of securities is usually assumed to be taken by those with inside knowledge of company affairs, the directors and executive officers. In their steps come the institutional buyers, the banks, insurance companies, investment trusts and so on. The public merely follows in the footsteps of others.

Cycle's Peak Passed?

There is a general belief in the City that no matter what the economic indices may show at the moment, security prices have passed the top for this particular trade cycle. In this skepticism over future economic prospects they find support from most economists.

It may be that depression has been mastered; that if there is a depression on the threshold, it will be only a little one; it may be that prices will be kept in control, industrial activity will rise, employment scale ever new records, unemployment fall to an irreducible minimum, real standards of living resume their gradual rise, and so on. Neville Chamberlain may be the prophet of the "New Era." But on all these matters we have to be shown; we all come from Missouri, so to speak.

And so, evidence of business indices notwithstanding, our economists are skeptical. Some are even inclined to think the absence of present signs of depression a sign of greater trouble in the future.

It might be better, they suggest, to have a small depression now and get it over, than to build up an unsound condition and be on the brink of depression at the very time the rest of the world, which is now lagging behind us, may also be on the eve of a downswing. For in the latter case we should have a major collapse, and no mere "Chamberlain" recession.

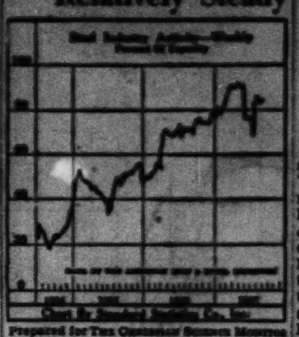
Australia Pre Rates Chassis

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—The Australian Government has decided to fix the import quota on United States and Canadian automobile chassis for 1939-40 at the same level as for the year ending next April. The total figure was set at about 58,000 chassis, of which 27,000 will be admitted from the United States.

Whitney Blake Plans Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Registration statements for new securities was filed with the Securities Commission by Whitney Blake Company, Hamden, Conn., $550,000 of $5 par common, for bank loans, plant additions, equipment and working capital. The underwriter is Fuller Rodney & Co.

Steel Mill Activity Relatively Steady



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Some recession in average steel mill activity is looked for in September before the fall seasonal increase gets under way.

Expenditures For Advertising Rise 10 P. C. in 6 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Advertising expenditures, in the aggregate, are estimated to have increased 9 to 10 per cent in the first half of 1937, compared with the corresponding 1936 period, or about the same as the advance in business activity generally, says Standard Statistics Company, which contends that along with this year-to-year gain in advertising, printers, publishers and printing-equipment makers generally are continuing to enjoy materially increased business.

Earlier indications of a 15 per cent increase in advertising expenditures this year have been modified by labor disturbances, floods and frosts, and in some instances by economy moves on the part of advertisers, adds Standard. However, the full-year outlook for the trade as a whole is definitely promising, and expanded appropriations by some manufacturers to offset increased private brand competition resulting from the passage of the Miller-Tydings Act may provide an additional stimulus.

Increases in advertising have varied widely among the various media. Newspaper space sales in the first seven months of 1937 increased about 6 per cent, the relatively small gain reflecting declines in automotive and financial space and a gain of only 5½ per cent in volume of retail advertising.

N. E. Shoe Output Off Less Than Total

Production in the New England shoe states during July of 11,787,394 pairs fell off only 2 per cent from the record level of the same month a year ago, compared with a drop of 3 per cent for the country as a whole, according to New England Shoe & Leather Association.

In that month Massachusetts led all other states with an output of 6,888,332 pairs, which was but 1 per cent under the July, 1936, level while New York state showed a drop of 14 per cent. New Hampshire showed a gain of 3 per cent over a year ago and Maine a drop of 9 per cent.

For the first seven months of 1937 the New England shoe states produced 92,197,974 pairs, or 10,000,000 more than in the same period a year ago, a gain of 12 per cent. New Hampshire increased 18 per cent, Massachusetts 12 per cent and Maine 6 per cent.

"The outlook during the remainder of the year in the entire industry," says the Association, "is for shoe production to drop below the record-breaking levels established in the last five months of the year before, but that the total production for the year will in all probability exceed last year's record level of 415,227,276 pairs by some 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pairs."

July California Business Best for Month Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California general business in July attained the highest point for that month since 1929, according to the Wells Fargo Bank review. Taking 1923-25 as 100, July business rose to 113.5, compared with 113.0 in June and 102.6 in July, 1936. The advance over June was due to moderate increases in industrial production and bank debits, while the two other components of the index (freight carloadings and department store sales) showed small declines.

The volume of building permits issued in about 50 cities in the state, although still well above 1936 levels, has declined for three successive months for the first seven months. Total permits of $115,633,406 were still 20.6 per cent ahead of those of the similar period last year.

States to Enter Reorganization Of New Haven Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Protesting possible dominating influence in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's reorganization plan by the Pennsylvania road and the Boston & Maine, through a voting control of stock, governors of four New England states have been allowed to intervene in the reorganization of the New Haven. The heads of states are Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, George D. Aiken of Vermont and Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts. The Interstate Commerce Commission granted the petition for the governors to enter the proceedings, which are scheduled for a hearing before the Commission on Sept. 8.

Limiting Penna. Road

The petition said the present holdings of New Haven stock by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pennroad Corporation amount to 22.79 per cent, "an amount sufficient to constitute practical working control of said railroad," and that the amount would be reduced to 4½ per cent under the reorganization plan proposed by the debtor. The Governors objected to any reorganization which would give to the Pennsylvania interests more than 5 per cent of the voting stock.

Stock ownership by the Boston Railroad Holding Company in the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, said the Governors, represents about 26 per cent of the voting stock of the Boston & Maine, the next largest ownership being that held by the Pennroad Corporation with about 19 per cent of the total voting stock of the Boston & Maine.

The control held over the Boston & Maine by the Pennsylvania interests "does not permit the following out of vigorous and independent policies which would promote the interests of the ports of Boston and Portland and permit the stimulation and development of the industrial and commercial activities of the New England States to which the Boston & Maine Railroad affords a principal artery of traffic, and especially for the exchange of commodities with those states to the west of the Hudson River," the Governors declared.

What Governors Want

Because of the financial set-up through which the New Haven dominates the Boston & Maine, they added, the New Haven has "the advantages of control without that degree of responsibility which complete ownership would necessarily entail, the result being that it is not possible to arrive at a constructive solution to the New England railroad problem."

The Governors asked that the I. C. C. "require as a condition for the approval of any plan for the reorganization of the New Haven that the stock of the Boston Railroad Holding Company, now owned by the New Haven, be placed in the hands of five trustees to be selected by the commission with the provision that no sale of the stock of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company owned by the Boston Railroad Holding Company to any other railroad or holding company should be made by the trustees except with the approval of the commission."

Gen. Theatres to Be Movie Supply Outlet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General Theatres Equipment Corporation and Electrical Research Products, Inc., a subsidiary of the Western Electric Company, have signed a contract whereby General Theatres Equipment will have, for 10 years, a full but not exclusive license under all "Erpi" patents on sound-recording equipment and will both manufacture and distribute that equipment through its subsidiaries Similar contract has been made with Motiograph, Inc., Chicago.

It is expected also that General Theatres Equipment soon will conclude a patent cross-licensing agreement with RCA Photophone, Inc., an affiliate of the Radio Corporation of America, covering motion-picture sound equipment. Some of the personnel of Electrical Research Products will be employed by General Theatres Equipment as a result of the contract between the two companies.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8700
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-3340

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Elot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Hitchcock Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Chicago Prices for Wheat Believed to Be on or Near a Bottom

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Marked Progress Is Being Made By Aviation Industry

NEW YORK (AP)—The world's armament troubles have paced a wide stride in the development of American aviation, statistics made public today disclosed.

Exports by American aviation manufacturers in the first five months of the year, the Brookmire Economic Service estimated, increased 143 per cent over the similar period of 1936. Mostly in commercial equipment sales, the jump illustrates how military demand has demand has drawn the attention of foreign manufacturers from normal commercial business.

One benefit to be derived, the Brookmire survey points out, is the technological improvement to be achieved through the foreign transactions. Testing out of American commercial planes under every conceivable condition has contributed already a vast amount of useful data.

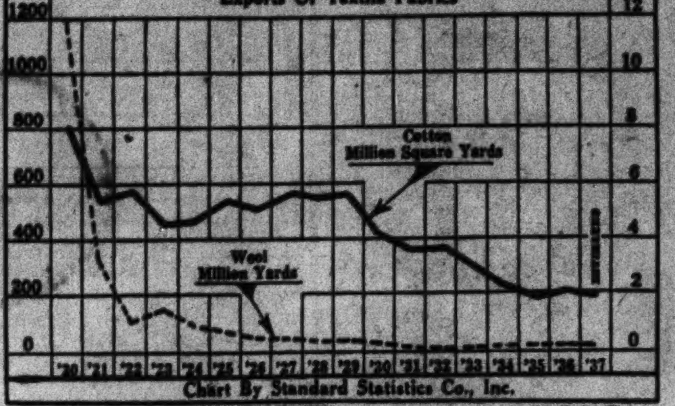
While American manufacturers have built up big backlogs of export business, aviation in this country has made huge strides forward. Between 1934 and 1936 the proportion of domestic air passenger mileage to that of the railroads doubled. The number of passengers carried was 539 per cent greater than in 1929.

Potentialities of the industry are realizable when one takes into account that with all its rapid growth, air passenger traffic is still only 2 per cent of that carried by the railroads. Passenger traffic now provides about twice the amount of air revenues as air mail; in 1933 mail carrying accounted for 75 per cent of the total.

While aircraft production for military purposes still represents the largest part of the total of American manufacturers, the steady increase in commercial demand indicates it eventually may outstrip the other.

In 1936, for instance, it was estimated at 35 per cent of the total. To June 30 this year commercial production was estimated at 92 per cent higher than last year.

Textile Fabric Exports Decline To Less Than 2 P. C. of Output



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

After reaching more than 5 per cent of the total value of domestic production in 1921, exports of cotton and woolen textiles have since declined to less than 2 per cent. This trend resulted not only from the re-establishment of more nearly normal conditions in the foreign markets after the war, but also from the resumption of production for export by the belligerent powers, enabling them to recapture their former markets. Moreover, Japan, which had previously been of little importance as a textile exporting nation, has been able to capture a large portion of our remaining foreign markets, because of low costs.

British Group Says Salesmen Have Ability to Be Business Managers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—Here is news for those young business men who, while admitting they may not be good salesmen, know for certain they would make first-class managers if only the boss would realize it.

Their sentiments are indorsed by research workers. At the British Association meeting, here, it has been stated that experiments have shown "there is no correlation between selling ability and managerial ability."

This statement was made in a paper on an experiment in the selection of sales managers, telling how a national sales organization, stuck with the problem of selecting from the sales force managers to take charge of branches throughout the country, decided to do things the modern way.

A method of selection was evolved based on the personal history of the candidates, impressions on a rated interview, and the results of "mental and temperamental tests."

Hitherto the most successful salesman had been appointed where possible to managerial positions. Now all that is changed.

Some Livestock Prices Forced Up By Short Supplies

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Strictly grainfed steers and yearlings in decidely small numbers, continued to uncover new high price levels on the crop in the livestock market here during the last week while most other classes and kinds, as well as hogs, drifted downwards, says a report of the Federal Agricultural Department.

Spring lambs were also an exception on the upside, these gaining 15-25c on sharply reduced supplies and some strength in the dressed trade, despite a heat-wave at most mid-western and eastern points.

Top grainfed steers at $18.50 were around 25c higher than last week, that price standing as the highest paid locally since September, 1928. Outstanding long yearlings held fairly well but many others looked fully 50c lower and many medium to good grade weighty steers lost 25-50c. Cutter cows lost 25c, and beef cows sold 25-40c down, the general killing quality being less desirable than the previous week. Both she-stock and steer runs are uncovering more grassy and shortfed offerings, bulls and vealers selling strong, with extreme top vealers at $18.50 and the next highest price $18.40. Best lightweight steers sold at $18.10 and best 1059-pound yearlings at $17.50. Heifer yearlings sold as high as $15.50.

Good and choice hogs and good packing sows generally lost 35-50c during the week under review. Medium grade hogs often sold 50-75c off, with kinds grading below good, both sows and butchers, dragging all week. The week's top was paid on Monday, with the general market continuously lower thereafter. Lack of broad shipping demand proved a factor in declines, the late top standing at $11.70 and the bulk of good and choice 190-230 lb. averages at $11.50-11.70. Weights around 150-180 lbs. closed at $10.50-11.50 and 240-300 lb. butchers at $11.10-11.50. Most good packing sows dropped downward to $9.50 and $9.90, only the best lightweights selling as high as $10.

Total supplies of sheep and lambs at seven midwestern markets dropped 37,000 head below the volume of last week. Local supplies were also smaller but the market, despite advances, was inclined to be draggy during most of the period. Slaughter sheep lost 25-50c, the top on ewes dropping from $4.75 paid early to $4.25 at the finish. Meanwhile, choice spring lambs advanced to $11.15, with both natives and rangers bringing the price. Most natives closed at $10.75-11 and bulk of the week's rangers, according to kind, sold within $10.25-11 limits.

After New 'Lows,' Liquidation In Wheat Dries Up on Setbacks

Weekly Grain Market Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Liquidation appeared to have run its course in wheat in the past week temporarily, at least, offerings dried up on the setbacks, and although new low prices for the crop were registered there was a firmer price tendency late in the week.

September contracts have been evened up to a considerable extent, and the deliveries have not been particularly heavy. Cash wheat prices have been relatively steady here and also at other domestic markets, which is fairly remarkable in view of the enormous primary receipts of the past two months.

Exporting on Small Scale

Export business is still sluggish, and sales up to date have been far below expectations. European millers have had the advantage of the good weather abroad, native wheat being available about as soon as harvested. Russia is shipping moderately, and the sales from that country have been well advertised, creating "bearish" sentiment at times, although actual clearances so far are not indicative of any great movement from that country.

Argentina rains were light and the sub-soil moisture situation is rather serious. On the other hand, Australia had some rain, and there were fairly optimistic private reports regarding the crop in that country.

Private estimates failed to show any marked change from August figures in the United States, and Canadian estimates also were only little changed. Spring wheat is grading higher than expected in the Northwest of the United States, and in Canada practically the entire crop is of millable wheat.

Winter wheat receipts have dropped to about normal proportions, but it is expected the spring wheat run will continue heavy for several weeks longer.

Ship Holds Engaged

Recently there has been heavier chartering of vessel room from New York which may be indicative of larger exports soon. Continental buying is expected to be of fair proportions, but the United Kingdom is buying principally Russian, Indian and Australian wheat. Canadian wheat is held at comparatively high figures. Some English reports indicate mills are inclined to grind Russian wheat to blend with lower grades from other countries. There also was a report that the Thatcher variety of wheat, which has been found to be rust resistant, is not of a quality considered desirable by British millers.

Flour sales in this country during August were the largest in several months, and at current wheat prices buyers appear to be willing to book freely. Spring wheat mills were especially heavy.

Wars and rumors of wars are stale stuff as far as the commodity markets are concerned, apparently, the repercussion in the grain market to sensational developments having been almost negligible. This situation could easily change and quickly. In former years the wheat market would have blazed into excited activity over any one of the numerous incidents of the past few weeks both in Europe and the Far East.

Corn 2,625,000,000 Bu.

Private corn estimates for September did not show as much reduction, compared with August figures, as expected. The average indicates a crop of 2,625,000,000 bu. With heavy supplies of oats, barley, wheat and fodder crops, this will provide adequate supplies. It is expected the Government will fix a fairly high loan basis, and as a result there is not much disposition to follow declines in the new crop, although there is not much incentive for buying. September corn fluctuations have been wide, with both "longs" and "shorts" stubborn. Old domestic corn is scarce and it is believed imported corn will be used up by the first of October. Not much new corn is expected on the market prior to the end of October.

Oats and rye have shown a little firmer tone recently with export business in rye and some possible in oats.

U. S.-Canadian Marts To Close on Sept. 6

By the Associated Press

New York

All American and Canadian financial and commodity exchanges will be closed Monday, Sept. 6, in observance of Labor Day.

European exchange and market will transact business as usual.

Decision on Paying Bonds in Guilders Held in Abeyance

NEW YORK (AP)—Decision was reserved in the suit brought by four foreign corporations to compel the Lackawanna Steel Company to pay its $35,000,000 gold bond issue in guilders at Amsterdam, so that bondholders would receive the equivalent of about $388 extra in dollars on each $1000 face-value bond, at present rates.

Abandonment of the usual gold ratio in the United States monetary system created the differential in June, 1933, when the 1910 five per cent issue was well along toward maturity.

Asking for briefs, Federal Judge John W. Clancy said it seemed to him that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation of Pennsylvania, now owner of Lackawanna, ought to be the defendant rather than the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, trustee of the bonds.

Bethlehem Steel offered to pay $105 on each $100 of bonds, and arranged to pay in guilders only to bona fide residents of other countries who had held their securities at least six months, restricting this latter provision to securities owned abroad since June 5, 1933, date of the Gold Act.

The plaintiffs ask a declaratory judgment and an order directing the bank to declare a default in mortgage obligations under the terms of the issue.

Value of Stocks Off $2,769,680,855 In August Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A shrinkage of $2,769,680,855 took place in the market value of all shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange during August, according to a compilation made public by the Exchange. The average price a share for all listed stocks on Sept. 1 was $40.51, compared with $42.30 on Aug. 1 and $39.21 on July 1.

On Sept. 1 there were 1254 stock issues aggregating 1,397,800,910 shares listed on the Exchange, with a total market value of $56,623,913,-315, compared to 1242 issues amounting to 1,402,960,889 shares with an aggregate market value of $59,393,-594,170 on Aug. 1.

Collateral Borrowings

Aggregate borrowings against collateral by members of the Exchange on Sept. 1 amounted to $1,186,499,148, representing 2.10 per cent of the market value of all listed shares, against 1.98 per cent on Aug. 1 and 2.16 per cent on July 1. Member borrowings are not broken down to separate those only on listed-share collateral from those on other collateral; thus these ratios usually will exceed the true relationship between borrowings on all listed shares and their market values.

The loans on securities to member firms rose $12,691,640 in August, contrasted with a decline of $12,570,-072 in July.

Demand loans on Aug. 31 amounted to $872,462,148, of which $821,674,-648 represented net borrowings on collateral from New York banks or trust companies and $50,787,500 borrowings from private bankers, brokers, foreign bank agencies or others in New York City. On July 31 demand loans amounted to $836,864,-420.

Time loans on Aug. 31 aggregated $313,987,000, of which $313,172,000 was borrowed from New York banks or trust companies and $815,000 from others, compared with $336,893,088 on July 31.

Changes Among Groups

In the following table listed stocks are classified by leading industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each:

	Mkt. Value	Aver. Price
Autos & Accessories	$4,368,627,[illegible]	$37.49
Financial	1,317,723,672	23.08
Chemicals	6,374,381,835	74.44
Building	833,023,188	39.69
Electrical Equip. Mfg.	2,197,959,588	37.88
Foods	3,314,933,044	34.88
Rubber & Tires	531,392,831	39.25
Farm Machinery	1,044,426,638	82.36
Amusements	514,379,474	28.73
Land & Realty	51,634,383	10.27
Machinery & Metals	2,317,976,048	31.23
Mining (exclud. iron)	2,462,009,749	28.30
Petroleum	6,850,495,478	35.24
Paper & Publishing	373,833,749	20.33
Retail Merchandising	2,873,586,183	39.45
Railways & Equip'ts	4,912,898,794	41.68
Steel Iron & Coke	3,415,626,477	69.33
Textiles	302,672,419	26.29
Gas & Electric (oper.)	2,683,828,478	29.83
Gas & Electric (hold.)	1,591,900,329	13.47
Communications (Cable, Tel. & Radio)	3,778,979,452	109.63
Miscellaneous Utilities	181,132,307	19.80
Aviation	350,488,752	15.28
Business & Off. Equip.	487,650,486	41.30
Shipping Services	14,398,736	6.97
Ship Oper. & Building	46,784,383	15.45
Miscell. Businesses	121,182,179	26.45
Leather & Boots	228,128,984	33.17
Tobacco	1,627,744,672	61.16
Garments	38,832,304	23.11
U. S. Companies operating abroad	885,307,753	27.62
Foreign Companies (inc. Cuba & Canada)	1,316,128,485	34.15
All Listed Stocks	$56,623,913,33[illegible]	$40.51

Wheat Values Rise On Firmness Abroad

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP)—The firm tone of Liverpool caused an upturn of almost a cent a bushel in wheat prices here early today. Trading was quiet, however, and most dealers confined operations to evening up for the double holiday.

Opening ⅛-⅞ higher, Sept. 1.05¾, 06, Dec. 1.07⅞-08, wheat later held near this range. Corn started ⅛-⅞ up, Sept. .96¾-⅞, Dec. .63¼-⅜ and held steady afterward.

Market Opinions

Thomson & McKinnon, New York—Undoubtedly the troubles abroad influence the London market considerably and the uncertainty there is reflected in our market. In time this factor should be less emphasized and attention diverted to the fundamental and technical position. Should then develop. Only technical, should then develop. nical rally is in order at these levels and a good indication of the near future course of the market should be evident from the tone and extent of the rally.

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The injection of transactions of a holiday week-end nature preclude the drawing of any definite conclusions.

Paine, Webber & Co., New York—We think that some highly significant and favorable news development will be required to reverse the present trend of share prices and until this develops, the average trader should not attempt to pick the absolute bottom, but rather, remain on the sidelines.

E. A. Pierce & Co., New York—The market might react further but from this point downward it would seem that the buying might be of a better quality than the selling and we would not recommend liquidation at this point.

Josephthal & Co., New York—Whatever the main trend of the market may be there is good basis for belief that prices should find support close to present levels and that a substantial rally, even though only technical, should then develop.

San Paulo Bond Payment

NEW YORK (AP)—Speyer & Co. and J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corp., as special agents for State of San Paulo 7 per cent secured sinking fund bonds external water works loan of 1926, announced funds have been deposited with them to pay 35 per cent of the face amount of the Sept. 1, 1937, coupons. Acceptance of such payment is optional, but, if accepted, must be taken in full payments of the cou-

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

Corporation Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	105.8	105.8	105.8
6 3¼s '41	105.20	105.20	105.20
1 4s '54-44	110.20	110.20	110.20
1 2¾s '47-45	101.26	101.26	101.26
5 3s '48-46	103.16	103.16	103.16
6 3⅛s '49-46	104.4	104.3	104.4
1 3⅛s '52-49	103.30	103.30	103.30
32 2⅞s '53-49	97.16	97.14	97.14
23 2¾s '54-51	99.5	99.4	99.4
2 3s '55-51	102.6	102.6	102.6
24 2⅞s '60-55	100	100	100
Federal Farm Mortgage			
4 3¼s '64-44	102.8	102.8	102.8
8 3s '49-44	101.25	101.21	101.23
Home Owners Loan			
10 2¾s '49-39	100	100	100
75 2¼s '44-42	99.16	99.16	99.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	51½	51½	51½
6 Am & For Pos 2030	74	74	74
1 Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
14 Am T&T 3¼s '66	99	98⅞	98⅞
11 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	103¾	103⅝	103¾
5 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99¾	99½	99¾
4 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36½	36¼	36½
1 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
9 Arm Del 4s '55	98¾	98⅝	98¾
11 AT&SF 4s '95	110½	110⅜	110⅜
7 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	107	106¾	106¾
12 A C Line 4½s '64	90⅞	90⅜	90⅞
2 Atl & Dan 1st '48	44	44	44
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 B&O rfg 5s '95	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞
3 B&O 5s '96 F	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	73¾	73¾	73¾
23 B&O cv 4½s '60	61¼	60½	60½
1 B&O 5s S W '50	95	95	95
1 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	110½	110½	110½
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96¼	96⅛	96¼
1 Bost & Me 3¾s JJ '61	69	69	69
1 Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
3 Bklyn Un E 1st 5s '50	100	99½	100
1 Blyn U Gas 5s '50	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 Bush Term 5s '55	56	56	56
2 Cal Pack 5s '40	104	104	104
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	124¾	124¾	124¾
1 Can Pac 5s '54	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Can Pac 4½s '46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Can Pac 4s perp	95½	95⅜	95⅜
1 C Hud G&E 3½s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜
9 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	48½	48¼	48¼
3 Certainteed 5½s '48	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10 C&O 4½s '92	120¼	120¼	120¼
10 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	109	109	109
2 C&EI 5s '51	27	26½	27
3 Chi Gt West 4s '59	34	33½	34
46 CM&SP&P 5s '75	21¼	20⅞	21¼
10 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6¾	6¾	6¾
8 Chi &NW cv 4¾s '49	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3 CRI&P 4½s '52A	14¾	14½	14½
1 CRI&P4½s '52A ct	15	15	15
32 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	9¼	8½	8½
2 CRI&P 4s '88	30½	30½	30½
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34ct	13⅛	13⅛	13½
CTHe&SE rfg 5s '60	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
1 ChUnSta 3¾s '63	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
16 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	102⅜	101⅞	102⅜
3 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8 CCC&StL 4½s '77	90¾	90⅛	90¾
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	100	100	100
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	106½	106½	106½
5 ClUnTerm 4½s '77C	102½	102⅜	102½
18 ColmbiaG 5s 1961	99⅞	99⅛	99⅛
3 ColRyPw&L 4s '65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 ConnRivP 3¾s '61	105⅛	105⅛	105
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	105	105
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	104	103¾	104
3 Con Oil 3½s '51	102⅛	102¼	102⅛
1 ConsumPow 3¼s '70	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 ConsPow 3¾s '65	106	106	106
1 ConsPow 3½s '65	104	104	104
4 CraneCo 3½s '51	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
1 Crown Will 6s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 CubaNoRy 5½s '42	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
4 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 Del P&L 4½s '71	107	107	107
1 D&RG West 5s '55	12	12	12
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
19 Erie rfg 5s '75	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
2 Erie cv 4s '53B	74	74	74
1 Erie Gen [illegible] '57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2 Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Goodrich 4¾s '56	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Goodrich 6s '45	104⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Gt N Ry 5½s '52	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1 Gt Nor 4¼s '76 D	104	104	104
14 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	119	118½	118¾
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
13 G Nor 3¾s '67	93	92½	93
5 G Bay & W deb B	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98½	98½	98½
10 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	93	92¾	92¾
8 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	43	43	43
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	29	29	29
5 Ill Bell T 3½s '70 B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	74	74	74
1 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	60	60	60
2 Ill Cen StL 3½s '51	92½	92½	92½
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Interb R Tr 5s '32	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝
6 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10 Int Hydro El 6s '44	80	80	80
7 Int Paper 6s '55	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Int Paper 5s '47	102	102	102
41 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
1 Int T&T 5s '55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
13 KCFt & Mem 4s '36	48	47⅞	47⅞
3 Keith B F 6s '46	98	98	98
1 Ky Ind T 4½s '61	90	90	90
7 Koppers Co 4s '51	104⅛	104	104
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	103	103	103
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '44	93⅛	92½	93⅛
17 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	53	52	53
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	48	47½	48
10 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	100⅛	100	100
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	92⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Loews 3½s '46	100	100	100
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104	104	104
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92½	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
4 L & N 3s '80 St L	90½	90½	90½
2 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	102	102	102
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	33	33	33
10 Market St Ry 7s '40	95½	95	95
11 McCrory Strs 5s '51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 McKes & Rob 5¼s '50	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
7 Met Ed 4½s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Mich Cen 4s '40	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 M&SL cn 5s '34 ct	10½	10½	10½
20 Mo Pac 5¼s '49	10½	10¼	10¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	32	32	32
16 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	35	35	35
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	14	14	14
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	35	35	35
7 MonWPaPSv4½s '60	106½	106¼	106½
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
5 Nash Ch & St L 4s '78	89½	89½	89½
2 Nassau El 4s '51	33¼	33¼	33¼
18 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103½	103½	103½
4 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	99	99	99
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	99½	98¾	99½
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	96	95¾	95¾
1 NYC cn 4s '98	97	97	97
18 NYC 3¾s '46	102½	102½	102½
1 NYC 3½s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	86	86	86
8 NYC&HR 3½s '97	95½	95½	95½
3 NYC L&Sh 3½s '98	89	88⅞	89
2 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	94½	94½	94½
1 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	82	82	82
15 NY Ch & StL 4s '46	103	102¾	103
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	60	60	60
4 NYNH&H 4s '56	31½	31⅛	31⅛
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	18½	18⅛	18½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	18	18	18
5 NY S&W gen 5s '40	14¼	14¼	14¼
9 NY Tel 4½s '39	107	107	107
4 NY Tel 3¾s '67	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Niag Sh 5½s '50	101½	101½	101½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
37 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
21 Nor Pac 4s '97	103½	103¼	103½
1 NorPac 3s 2047	73½	73½	73½
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103⅝	103¼	103¼
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99½	99½	99½
2 OhPubSvc 4½s '48	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 OhPubSvc 7s '47	19-32	19-32	19-32
10 Okla G&E 4s '46	104	104	104
5 Or-Wsh RR&N 4s '61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	99	99	99
11 PacG&E 3¾s '61	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	97¾	97¾	97¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
6 ParaPict 3¼s '47	90	90	90
1 Penn Dix 6s '41A	99	99	99
9 PenP&Lt 4½s '81	101	[illegible]	101
13 PenCo 4s '63	101⅛	101	101
2 PenRR gen 5s '68	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
18 PenRR gen 4½s '65	110½	110⅛	110½
8 PenRR 4¼s '84E	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 PenRR 4½s deb '70	101½	101¼	101½
1 PenRR 3¾s '70	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
15 PenRR 3¾s '52	103½	103½	103½
2 PhelpsDouge 3½s '52	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 PhilaCo 5s '67	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 PhilElec 3½s '67	104½	104⅛	104½
1 PhilReadC&I 6s '49	10¼	10⅛	10¼
1 PhReadC&I 5s '73	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
7 PortlGenE 4½s '60	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
2 PortoRiATob 6s '42	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
9 PostalTel&Cos '53	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 PotomacElP 3¼s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 PurityBak 5s '48	98	98	98
1 Readg 4½s '97A	106	106	106
1 Rog Jer Cen 4s '51	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
7 Repub Steel 4½s '61	96	95⅞	96
4 Rev Cop&B 4½s '56	103⅛	103	103⅛
10 Safeway St 4s '47	103	103	103
4 Saguen P&L 4½s '66	102	102	102
11 StLIM&S 4s 'R&G '33	73½	73½	73½
4 StLSF 5s '50 B	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1 StLSF 4½s '78	19	19	19
18 StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 StP&KCShL 4½s '41	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
5 SA&A Pass 4s '43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 San Ant PS 6s '52	111	111	111
3 Sea A L cn 6s '45	16½	16½	16½
1 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
3 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3 Sea A L rfg 4s '59 ct	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
34 Shell Un 3½s '51	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 Simmons Co 4s '52	99½	99½	99½
1 Silesian Am 7s '41	73¼	73¼	73¼
11 Skelly Oil 4s '51	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Sou Bell T&T 3¼s '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 So Cal Gas 4s '45	107	107	107
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	82½	82½	82½
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	104	103⅞	103⅞
4 So Pac 4½s 'Ore '77	90	90	90
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Sou Ry 6½s '56	93	93	93
5 Sou Ry cn 5s '94	101	101	101
14 S W G&El 4s '60	103⅛	103	103⅛
6 St Oil NJ 3s '61	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Studebaker 6s cv '45	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
19 Third Ave aj 5s '60	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
5 Tide W As Oil 3½s '52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Tol & O Cen 3¾s '60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	95	95	95
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 U S Rub 5s '47	107	107	107
8 Utah P&L 5s '44	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Util P&L 5½s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Util P&L 5s '59	48	48	48
2 Vanadium 5s '41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104	104	104
1 Warner Bros 6s '39	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Warner Q 6s '39	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
5 West Pen P 3½s '66	106¼	106	[illegible]
14 West Md 4s '52	100	99¾	99¾
2 Western Un 4½s '50	87	87	87
8 Western Un 5s '60	88	87⅝	87⅝
6 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	12	11⅞	11⅞
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	102⅛	102¼	102¼
7 Youngst S&T 4s '61	103	102⅞	102⅞

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
3 Akershus 5s '63	100½	100½	100½
5 Antioquia 7s '45 A	11	10⅞	10⅞
24 Argentine 4s '72	95	95	95
50 Argentine 4½s '71	103¼	103	103
3 Australia 5s '57	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Austria 7s '57	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
13 Brazil 6½s '27-57	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
20 Brazil 6½s '26-57	38⅛	38	38⅛
1 Brazil 8s '41	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
5 Budapest 6s '62	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1 Buenos A 6½s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	83	83	83
1 Buen A 4½s4½sAug '76	83	83	83
3 Bu A 4¾s4½sApr '76	83½	83½	83½
6 Canada 5s '52	113¼	113¼	113¼
4 Canada 4s '60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Canada 3s '67	93	93	93
4 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	17¾	17⅛	17⅛
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5 Chile 7s '42	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
6 Chile 6s '60	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Chile 6s '63	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	26½	26½	26½
1 Copenhag 5s '52	100½	100½	100½
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	71	71	71
33 Cuba 5½s '45	62¾	62¼	62¾
2 Czecho 8s '51	104⅛	104	104
4 Denmark 4½s '62	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
1 El Salvador 8s '48 ct	58	58	58
1 Finland 6s '45	108	108	108
7 GerCAgBk 6s '60	38⅛	38	38
5 Ger Gov 5½s '65	29¾	29⅛	29¾
8 Ger Govt 7s '49	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
5 GtConElPJap 7s '44	81	79	81
4 Ital Uub Util 7s '52	73¼	73¼	73¼
6 Italy 7s 1951	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
13 Japan 6½s '54	81	80½	80½
5 Japan 5½s '65	67⅛	66	66
4 Kreuger & T 5s '59 ct	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
10 Lombard El 7s '52	75	74	75
1 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2 Mex Irr 4½s '43 asd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 Mex 10 4s asd '45	5	5	5
4 Miag M M 7s '56	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
12 Milan City 6½s '52	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
3 N Sou Wales 5s '57	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 [illegible]ord Ry 6½s '50	103	103	103
2 Norway 4½s '65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Norway 4s '63	101⅛	101	101
4 Uar-Orl RR 5½s '68	98	98	98
3 Peru 7s '59	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
13 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 Pirelli 7s '52	102	101	102
4 Poland 7s '47	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
3 Poland 6s '40	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
3 Porto Aleg 7s '61	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
2 Queensld 7s '41	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
1 Rome 6½s '52	74	74	74
5 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	31	30½	31
1 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	63	62¾	62¾
3 Tokyo City 5½s '61	62⅛	62	62⅛
10 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
1 Uligawa El P 7s '45	77	77	77
4 Uruguay 8s '46	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
1 Uruguay 6s '60	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1 Vienna City 6s '52	100	100	100
1 Yokohama 6s '61	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛

Total today (in dollars), 2,000,000; previous day, 5,177,300; week ago, 3,473,000; year ago, 5,013,000; two years ago, 6,713,-000; Jan. 1 to date, 2,036,855,425; year ago, 2,343,011,000; two years ago, 2,382,763,000. Xin—Ex-interest. Ct—Certificates.

Nat. Broadcasting's Time Sales Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of sponsored time on the National Broadcasting Company networks for August amounted to $2,784,977, against $2,-422,431 in August 1936, an increase of 15 per cent. The August, 1937, expenditures represented a 2.9 per cent increase over the $2,707,450 time sales reported for July, 1937, marking a reversal of the usual seasonal decline and scoring the first increase over July since 1933.

Total time sales for the first eight months this year were $25,-440,534, against $20,913,506 in the like period a year ago, an increase of 21 per cent.

Average Hourly Earnings In Factories Show Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Average hourly earnings in manufacturing industry increased from 70.7 cents in June to 71 cents in July the regular monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board revealed.

The survey reported a decrease of 2.2 per cent in the average work week resulted in a decline in average weekly earnings from $28.39 in June to $27.84 in July.

Since July, 1936, there has been an increase of 16.6 per cent in employment, 17.1 per cent in total man hours worked, and 34.2 per cent in pay roll disbursements.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Stocks

	30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change	+.1	+.3	..	+.1
Saturday	90.5	34.3	40.5	63.7
Previous day	90.4	34.0	40.5	63.6
Month ago	97.9	39.1	43.2	69.3
Year ago	90.4	41.1	52.6	68.6
1937 high	101.6	49.5	54.0	75.3
1937 low	87.9	33.8	39.1	62.6
1936 high	99.3	43.5	53.7	72.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7
Movement in Recent Years				
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	61.8	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	—.1	..	+.3	+.1
Saturday	89.3	102.8	97.4	71.1
Previous day	89.4	102.8	97.1	71.0
Month ago	91.1	103.2	98.2	73.5
Year ago	95.1	103.5	102.5	69.4
1937 high	99.6	104.4	102.8	74.7
1937 low	89.3	102.3	95.8	70.5
1936 high	98.2	104.4	103.1	73.0
1936 low	85.3	101.8	99.3	67.6
1932 low	45.8	40.6	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

Ten Low-Yield Bonds

Saturday	110.2	Prev. day	110.2
Month ago	111.3	Year ago	112.3
1937 high	113.7	1937 low	108.4
1936 high	113.5	1936 low	110.2
1935 high	104.4	1932 low	88.8

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
October	9.13	9.25	9.13	9.23	+.08
December	9.13	9.25	9.10	9.11	—.05
January	9.20	9.29	9.13	9.13	—.09
March	9.29	9.40	9.25	9.30	—.03
May	9.37	9.48	9.34	9.34	—.04
July	9.43	9.52	9.42	9.44	—.03

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
October	5.26	5.28	5.26	5.28	—.09
January	5.31	5.34	5.31	5.34	—.07
March	5.37	5.40	5.37	5.39	—.08
May	5.42	5.44	5.41	5.44	—.07

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Br C Pw Cp Ltd A	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Master Elec Co	40c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Outb Marine & Mf	$1	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 14
Extra				
Atlas Press Co	5c	..	Sep. 10	Sep. 1
Creameries of Amer	5c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Pacific Tin	25c	..	Sep. 28	Sep. 15
Taylor Milling	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Accumulated				
Hamilton Cotton Co Ltd $2 pf	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Internat Pr 6% pf	$3	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
Kansas City Struc Steel 6% pf	$2	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Metropolitan Coal Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	Sep. 30	Aug. 31
Union Buffalo Mills Co 7% pf	$11.15	..	Sep. 23	Aug. 31
Regular				
Amer Fork & Hoe	25c	Q	Sept. 15	Sept. 4
Atlas Press Co	10c	..	Sept. 10	Sept. 1
Alab Pw Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Baldwin Rubber Co ($1) 12½c			Sept. 20	Sept. 15
Beatrice Cream Co	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Belding Corticelli	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Borg Warner Corp	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Canada & Dom Sug. Ltd 37½c		Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Citizens Water Co (Wash. Pa) 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Clinton Water Works Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 10
Commonwealth Water & Ligt Co $7 pm	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Coronet Phosphate	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Cream of Amer	10c	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 10
Delta Elec Co	25c	Q	Sept. 20	Sept. 10
Gen Candy Cp A	25c	..	Sept. 20	Sept. 15
Girard Tr Co (Phil)	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Greenwich Wat & G System 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Hercules Mot Corp	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Howes Bros Co 7% 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Do 7% 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Juplin Wat Wks Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 5	Oct. 1
Keystone Public Ser $2.80 pf	70c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Marion-Reserve Pow Co $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Marion Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Monongahela V Wat Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
New Jersey Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Orange & Rockland El Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Pac Tel & Tel	$2	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
do pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Pacific Tin	50c	Q	Sep. 28	Sep. 15
Peoria Water Wks 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Richmond Water Works Corp 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Royalty, Inc. Shares A	.0084	..	Sep. 25	Aug. 31
Sheller Mfg Corp	12½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Signal Oil&G Co A	50c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
do B	50c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
So Pittsburgh Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Stand Brands Inc	20c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Standard Brands Inc pf	$1.12½	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Taylor Milling	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
U S Foil Co A	12½c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do B	12½c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Van Norm Mach T	40c	..	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Westmoreland Wat Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Wichita Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Yukon Gold Co	5c	..	Sep. 24	Sep. 13

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1000	Air Devices	2⅛	2	2
200	Am Airlines	20	20	20
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	34	33⅞	33⅞
25	Am G&E pf (6)	109½	109½	109½
500	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Am Sup2Power	1½	1⅛	1⅛
300	Am Sup P 1 pf (6)	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
200	Arctur Rad Tube	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Ark Nat Gas	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1500	Ark Nat Gas A	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
100	Ark Nat Gas pf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	As G & El A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	As G&El war	3-32	3-32	3-32
200	Austin Silver M	1	1	1
200	Automat Prod	5	5	5
100	Avery & Sons (.60g)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
600	Baldwin Bond rt	1	1	1
100	Baldwin Rub (½g)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Bardstown Dis	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Barium Sta Stl	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Bath IrWks (5%f)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Beech Airc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Bell TelPa pf (6½)	117⅛	116	116
200	Bellanca Airc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
500	Berk & Gay Furn	1	⅞	1⅛
500	Berk & Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Blue Ridge (.15g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Bridgpt Mach (½g)	17	16⅞	17
500	Brown Co pf	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Bul N&EP pf (1.60)	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
50	BulN&EP 1pf (5)	102	102	102
100	Bunk Hill & S (1½)	27	27	27
100	Burry Biscuit (½g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Cab & Wire A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Cab & Wire B	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Can Hydro El pf	90	90	90
100	Can Marc Wire	2	2	2
500	Carib Syn (½a)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Carnegie Met	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Catalin Am	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Cen & Sw Ut	3	2⅞	3
25	Cen St El 6% pf	11	11	11
100	Centri Fi (.40)	5	5	5
500	Cities Service	2⅞	2¾	2¾
100	Claude Neon Lts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Club Al Uten	1½	1½	1½
200	Colum O & G	6¾	6⅝	6¾
200	Cons Cop Min	9½	9½	9½
100	Cons Gas Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Cons Stl Corp	8	7¾	8
1000	Cooper-Bess	18	18	18
300	Cord Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Cosden Petro	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Cramp & Sons	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Creole Pet (½g)	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
100	Crocker Wh	12½	12½	12½
200	Crown Drug	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Det Mich Stove	4	4	4
100	Eag Pich Ld (.30g)	18½	18½	18½
2300	El Bond&Sh	16	15⅞	16
100	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Divco Twin Trk (.40)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	EdisBrStrs (1)	20	20	20
100	Electrol vtc	2½	2½	2½
25	Emp G&F 6% pf	40	40	40
300	Equity Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Evans Walio	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Ex-Cell-o Corp (.60g)	17½	17½	17½
100	Fairchild Av	4½	4½	4½
100	Ferro Enam (1½g)	36½	36½	36½
10	FireAsPhil (2)	73	73	73
100	Fisk Rub	11½	11½	11½
100	FordMCanA (1)	22½	22½	22½
100	FordMotLtd (.213g)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Gen Tel (1a)	16	15⅞	15⅞
100	GrandNatFilms	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
30	GtAt&P nv (6a)	83½	83½	83½
200	GrocStrProd	5	5	5
200	Gulf Oil (¾g)	55	55	55
100	Hall Lamp (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Hazeltine (3)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
200	Hearn D St (1.65g)	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
200	Hecla Min (.70g)	17	17	17
600	Hud Bay M&S (¾g)	30⅛	29½	30⅛
200	Humble Oil (1⅜g)	81	80¾	81
50	Huylers Del pf st	15	15	15
100	Hydro El Sec (.20g)	½	½	½
100	Ill Iowa Pow	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Ill Iowa Pow pf	21	21	21
200	Imp Oil Can (½a)	20½	20⅜	20⅜
100	Internat Pet (1½a)	34½	34½	34½
500	Inter Util B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Jacobs Co (½g)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Jonas & Naum (.15g)	5	5	5
300	Kingston Pr (.40)	4½	4½	4½
800	Kirby Pet	5	5	5
200	Lake Sh M (4a)	50	49⅞	50
50	Loblaw Groc A	25	25	25
100	Lefc Real pf	15	15	15
800	Lehigh C&N (.30)	8	7½	8
50	Loblaw Gro A (1a)	25	25	25
100	Lockheed Airc	12	12	12
800	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	10⅛	10	10
100	Loudon Pack	4	4	4
100	Louis L&E (.40)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Lucky Tiger	1	1	1
100	McWill Dredg (1¼k)	21½	21½	21½
300	Majestic R&T	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Mass Util Asso	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Mesabi Iron	¾	¾	¾
300	Mich Bumper	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Mich G&O	8	8	8
100	Michigan Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	MidStPetA vtc	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Midwest Oil (½g)	9	9	9
300	MockJVoeh (.45g)	12⅛	12	12
300	Molybdenum	10	10	10
25	MooreCpLtd (1.60)	45	45	45
100	Mount City Cop	9	9	9
100	NatBellasHess	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	NatCityLines (¼g)	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Nat Cont (¾g)	12	12	12
100	NatFuelG (1)	15	15	15
100	NatMfg&Strs	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	NatP&L pf (6)	67¼	67¼	67¼
900	Nat Service	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Navarro Oil (.40a)	20¼	20¼	20¼
30	NEngT&T (4¾g)	115½	113	115½
200	NYCOmni war	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
700	Niag HudPow	12	11¾	12
100	NiagHud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Niles-Bem-P (1½g)	53	53	53
150	NoAmRay pr pf (3)	49¾	49¾	49¾
100	NorCentTex (.15g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	NorEuropOil	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Nor St PA	20½	20½	20½
100	OhioOil pf (6)	111	111	111
10	OhioPow pf (6)	110¾	110¾	110¾
200	OklaNatGas	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Oldetyme Dist	3	3	3
50	Pac Tin spl (2a)	46	46	46
200	Pan-Am Air (1)	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
900	Pantepec Oil	6⅝	6½	6½
300	Pennroad (¼e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Pharis-T&R (.60)	6	6	6
200	Pitts Pl Gl (5⅛g)	123	122	122
200	Premier Gld (.12a)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
25	P Sd P $5 pf (6¼k)	60	60	60
100	Red Bank Oil	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
500	Reynolds Inv	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Rustless I&S	13	13	13
100	Rust I&S cv pf (2½)	50	49⅛	49⅛
100	Ryerson & H	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	St Regis Pap	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Segal Lock	3	3	3

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Seiberling Rub	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
900	Seversky Airc	3	2⅞	3
100	Shaw W&P (.80)	28	28	28
100	Sonotone (.10g)	2	2	2
300	Soss Mfg (½)	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
200	Sou Union Gas	3	3	3
500	Stand Sil-Lead (.02g)	5	5	5
100	Stand Stl Sprg (1g)	29¼	29¼	29¼
200	Sterling Inc (.20a)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
100	Sullivan Mach	17	17	17
500	Sunray Oil (.15g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Tastyyeast A	11	11	11
100	Tay (K) Dist (.30)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Technicolor (½g)	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
400	Tech-Hugh G (.40a)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Texon Oil (.60)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Tilo Roof (1)	12	12	12
200	Trans-Lux (.20)	4	4	4
200	Transwest Oil	10	10	10
100	Tung-Sol Lamp	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Unit Corp war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2100	Unit Gas	8½	8½	8½
200	Unit Gas pf (7)	113½	113½	113½
400	Unit Lt&Pow A	6	5⅞	6
100	Unit Lt & Pow B	6	6	6
100	U S Foil B (½g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Unit Verde Ext (1g)	3¾	3⅝	3¾
2400	Unit Wall Pap (.15g)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Univ Corp vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Util Power & Lt	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Util Equit pf (5½)	61⅛	60¼	61
200	Venezuel Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Wright Harg (.40a)	6¾	6⅝	6¾
100	Yukon Gold (.12g)	2¾	2¾	2¾

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time Money 60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
TimeMoney	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@ ⅜%	½@ ⅜%	¼@ ⅛%
60 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	¼@ ⅛
90 day	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	¼@ ⅛
4 months	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	¼@ ⅛
5-6 months	¾@ ⅝	¾@ ⅝	⅜@ ¼

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅝%	⅝%	⅝%
Short bills	⅝	⅝	⅝
Bar silver	19⅞d	19⅞d	19⅞d
Bar gold	140s 2½d	140s 3d	138s 2d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	1½	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	1½	London	2
Minneapolis	1½	Helsingfors	4
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Oslo	4
Richmond	1½	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	3½
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	2.92
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.96	$4.95⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.96⅛	4.96	8.2397
France—franc	.0373	.0373	‡
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2298	.2297	‡
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4015	.4016	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5518	.5519	‡
Sweden—krona	.2557	.2557	.4537
Norway—krone	.2492	.2492	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2215	.2214	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0221	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0451	.0453	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso‖	.3020	.3020	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0645	.0645	.2025
Chile—peso‖	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5850‡	.5850‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2885	.2884	.8440
India—rupee	.3745	.3745	.6180
Java—florin	.5539	.5539	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3105	.3106	*
Shanghai—dol	.2975¶	.2975¶	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5831	.5831	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9998	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper peso. ¶Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 2: Receipts $30,366,-410, expenditures $22,743,343, balance $2,-951,172,980, customs receipts for the month $2,328,140. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $892,950,811, expenditures $1,300,366,091, including $306,988,907 of emergency expenditures, excess of expenditures $407,415,280, gross debt $37,134,-313,632, an increase of $619,683 over the previous day, gold assets $12,378,414,193, including $1,338,958,409 of inactive gold.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Ala Pow 5s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Ala Pow 5s '68	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Ala Pow 4½s '67	85	85	85
7 Almuin Ltd 5s '48	106⅛	106	106
4 Am P&L 6s 2016	90	90	90
11 Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	102	101⅞	102
3 Ark P&L 5s '56	98	98	98
8 As Elec 4½s '53	49½	49	49½
11 As G&E 5s '50	49⅞	49⅜	49⅞
3 As G&E 5s '68	48½	48	48½
2 As G&E 4½s '49 C	48	48	48
1 Bald L 6s '38 xw st	152½	152½	152½
3 Bell T Can 5s '60 C	121	121	121
7 Cen Ill PS 5s '56 E	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
6 Cen O L&P 5s '50	99	99	99
1 Cen P&L 5s '56	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Chi Dist E 4½s '70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Cities Ser 5s '66	72	72	72
5 Cities Ser 5s '50	68¼	68⅛	68¼
1 Cit S P&L 5½s '49	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
3 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	62	61½	62
1 Com Ed 5s '53 A	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
3 Com Ed 4½s '57 D	111½	111½	111½
1 Com Ed 4s '81 F	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 Com Ed 3¾s '65 H	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Com Sub 5½s 48 A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	102	101⅞	102
20 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	85	84¼	84½
3 Del El Pow 5½s '59	103	103	103
1 Det C Gas 6s '47 A	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
18 East G&F 4s '56 A	86⅞	86½	86⅛
4 Edison El Ill 3¼s '65	105¾	105⅝	105¾
2 Elec P&L 5s 2030	82¾	82¾	82¾
47 Elmira Wat L 5s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Emp O&R 5½s '42	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Fstone Tire 5s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Fla P&L 5s '54	91	91	91
1 Gary E&G 5s '44 st	96	96	96
4 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	83	83	83
173 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	74½	74½	74½
2 Grand Trunk 4s '50	101¼	101	101¼
1 Great Nor P 5s '50 st	107	107	107
1 Hall Pr 6s '47A st	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Hygrade F 6s '49 B	78	78	78
1 Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Ind Svc 5s '50	67	67	67
1 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	67	67	67
10 Ind P&L 5s '57 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Int P Sec 6½s '55C	68	68	68
3 Inters Pow 6s '52	39¾	39¾	39¾
4 Inters Pow 5s '57	54	53⅛	54
1 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	99½	99½	99½
1 Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	104	104	104
1 Jer CenP¾L4½s '61C	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	102½	102½	102½
4 Lou P&L 5s '57	105⅛	105	105
2 Metro Ed 4s '71	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	101	101	101
1 Minn P&L 5s '55	102	102	102
1 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	89	89	89
1 N Eng G&E 5s '50	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
4 N Eng G&E 5s '48	67⅜	67	67
1 NEngG&E 5s '47	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
2 NEngPow 5½s '54	97	97	97
4 NYStE&G 4½s '80	99½	99¼	99¼
1 NorIndPbS 5s '66C	103	103	103
2 Nor'westPS 5s '57	95¼	95¼	95¼
5 OklaNatGas 4½s '51A	99½	99½	99½
3 Pac P&L 5s '55	74	74	74
4 PenCenP&L 4½s '77	93½	93⅜	93⅜
1 PenEl 4s '71F	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
5 PubSNIll 4½s '81F	103	103	103
5 Pub Sv Okla 4s '66A	102	102	102
4 PugSdP&L 5½s '49	81⅛	81¼	81¼
10 ShawW&P 4½s '68B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 So Car Pow 5s '57	89½	89½	89½
1 SoCalEd 3¾s '55	107	107	107
12 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	103¼	103	103
2 So'west A Tel 5s '61A	97	97	97
1 StaG&E 6s '35 cv ct	65	65	65
1 Stand G&E 6s '66	66½	66½	66½
4 Stand P&L 6s '57	64½	64	64½
1 TennElP 5s '56	82½	82½	82½
3 Tex El S 5s '60	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4 Twin CRT 5½s '52A	76	75⅞	76
2 Unit L&P 6½s '74	72½	72½	72½
2 Ulen&Co 6s '50 4thST	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
2 Unit L&Ry 6s '52 A	108	108	108
1 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	91½	91½	91½
2 Unit L&P 6s '75	70	70	70
1 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	90	90	90
1 West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1 Unit L&P 5¼s '59	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 W Un G&E 5½s '55 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Wisc P&L 4s '66 A	95½	95½	95½
5 Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Cauca Val 7s '48	12	12	12
1 Den Mg Bk 5s '72 IX	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Maranhao Braz 7s '58	30	30	30
1 Stinnes 4s '46 3d st	42½	42½	42½
10 Terni Elec 6½s '53	70	70	70

Total sock sales today (estimated) 65,-000 shares; year ago, 110,690 shares. Total band sales today (estimated), $400,000; yea rago, $1,290,000.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 4, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	23⅛	22	22	23⅛
	Bos & Me pr pf	31	31	31	31
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
.50a	Copper Range	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
4.50	East G&F pr pf	61	60¾	61	61⅛
	E Mass SR pf A	4	4	4	4
2.00a	Narr Rac A	7½	6½	6½	7⅛
1.25d	N E Tel & Tel	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	118⅛
	North Butte	1	1	1	1
1.00d	Pacific Mills	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	26⅛
.70d	Torrington	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	85	85	85	84⅞
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	40	40	40	42
	Utah M & T	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	Venez Hold	2½	2⅛	2½	2½

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras. d—Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Federal Convention Now Crossing Its 'T's'

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Having now received the polished document from the second of its drafting committees, the Committee of Style, the convention is impatiently making last-minute revisions and corrections in the new Constitution preparatory to signing it. Today: Delegates dotted "i's" and crossed "t's" of text.

Tomorrow: Convention attempts to avoid arousing popular antagonism.

By Tully Nettleton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1787.

Having spent four long, hot months piecing together the new Constitution it will propose for the United States, the Federal Convention now has reached the stage of dotting "i's" and crossing "t's"—and with this the stage also of fretful impatience to be done with such petty details of the business.

Part of today was spent in reading the newly-printed copy of the document section by section and comparing it with the previous draft. The meticulous Mr. Madison, coming to the provision for the President's return of a disapproved act to the Congress "within 10 days after it shall have been presented to him," moved to make it read "after the day on which," so that the day it was presented would not be counted as one of the 10.

There were shufflings of feet, grumbles and mutterings of "unnecessary" and noisy calls for "the question," and the motion was voted down.

On a few points, however, decisions of consequence may yet be made. Such are involved potentially in a supplemental report William Samuel Johnson made today for the committee of style offering resolutions as to the manner of ratification of the Constitution and of instituting the new Government.

The first of these proposes that the document "be laid before" Congress with the "opinion" that it should be submitted to state conventions "under the recommendation" of the respective legislatures.

Attention has thus been drawn to the letter of transmittal offered yesterday by Dr. Johnson in connection with the main report of his committee. This communication is so much in the finely conciliatory vein characteristic of the chairman as to suggest that Dr. Johnson probably devoted himself to this portion of the work while other members of the committee conned over the wording of the Constitution itself. It reads in part:

It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these states to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all—Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several states as to the situation, extent, habits and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each state in the convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

The persuasive talent and the sweetness of nature of the learned Dr. Johnson have been extremely useful in the convention in composing points of view between large states and small and between north and south. From his early days at the bar he has been known for his pacificatory nature in his ecclesiastical contacts, in the state councils of Connecticut and on his colonial missions to England. During the war the pull of conflicting friendships caused him to go into retirement. But his esteem remained such that he was sent to Congress two years ago. It is rumored among some of his friends that he is soon to be made president of King's College at New York.

A story is told that when his father, Dr. Samuel Johnson, an Anglican clergyman and first president of King's College, was confronted by sharp controversy in New York between Presbyterians and the Anglican backers of the college, the son advised his father to "stand perfectly neuter,"—to which the Senior Dr. Johnson responded that "even caution, one of the best things in the world, may be carried too far." Such moderation has been much in demand here, however.

The only addition made to the Constitution by the session today consists of a proviso urged by Col. Mason of Virginia that the ban on export taxes shall not prevent a state from imposing customary fees for defraying costs of inspecting and storing produce. New Jersey, New Hampshire and Delaware delegates at first were against the effect of possibly specious charges under its guise until Mr. Mason added that such regulations shall be subject to revision by Congress.

Higher Salaries Asked For Virginia Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent of public instruction, cited "abominably low salaries paid generally" as the principal cause of Virginia's failure to hold the highest caliber instructors in the system. County school superintendents have sought his aid, Dr. Hall said, after advising him that they had trouble in finding teachers capable of filling positions for vocational work.

There are enough certified teachers in the State, he said, but he expressed concern for the future of the educational system if private industry continued to "attract our best teachers with high salaries." Dr. Hall said that in one southwestern Virginia county the average wage scale of teachers in elementary and high schools was only $386 for an eight-month term. Three other counties paid $456, $472 and $432, respectively. Exclusive of supervisors and principals, the average yearly pay received by Virginia teachers is $740.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

MONITOR READERS
Inspect These Modern Apartments
IN THE FENWAY
1 Room, 1 Room and Alcove, and 2 Room Suites
Complete with bath and kitchenette including free cooking gas and refrigeration.
Rentals from $33 to $55
Restricted tenancy. Adults only.
EVANS and MORIN, Management
131 Park Drive or 1191 Boylston St. Boston COM. 5800

FENWAY GARDENS, 133 Peterborough St.
1-2-3-4 Room Suites
Tile bath with shower, elevator, free refrig. and parking. 100% environment. Adults only. $32.50 to $55.00. Within walking distance of the Christian Science church.
Standard Renting Co., Inc.
Office, 133 Peterborough St. CIR. 6893

LINCOLN HALLS
11-15 Park Drive, Boston
GAG
1-2-3 ROOM SUITES, airy kitchenettes; within walking distance of The Mother Church; restricted tenancy; $32 to $85. Supt., KENmore 6319. Management GEORGE A. GILES and SON.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — 6-room apartment, high school section; sunny, oil heat, porches, garage, quiet neighborhood. ASP. 9608.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for Sept., Oct. or immediate occupancy. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 6582

BOSTON, 80 Fenway—Five large sunny rooms, large reception hall, back veranda, overlooking Fenway. Janitor or tel. COM. 0320.

HINGHAM, MASS.—Beautiful apartment, fine old Colonial house, modern equipment, tile bath, shower, two fireplaces, spacious grounds. HING. 1042-W.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Attractive, convenient apt.; 2-family home, 5 rooms; fireplace, white sink, screened porch, garage, play-yard, excellent location. Tro. 7760.

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

ROOM for mother and care three children, near Juilliard school preferred. VINITA MATHES, 3520 Neptune Ave., Coney Id., N. Y.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CARPETS AND RUGS

RUGS—Broadlooms, best makes, newest colorings-designs; low overhead means savings to you; cash-credit; compare. RUG CLEANERS EXCH., 56 Myrtle Ave. (downtown), Bkln, N.Y.

CHURCH NOTICES

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

PART time service exchanged, by woman student, for room N. Y. C. Write Box G-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WABAN
For Sale or By Lease
Distinguished old family home, ten rooms, two baths, oil heat, Frigidaire, billiard room; two-car garage; beautiful grounds; convenient location. Phone afternoons. CENter Newton 2438, or address Box L-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FURNITURE, rugs, furnishings purchased.
LLOYDS SALESROOMS
239 EAST 60TH STREET, N. Y. C.
RHinelander 4-9111

HELP WANTED—MEN

BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR, experienced, excellent references; salary and accommodations for small family. V-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HELPER who is accustomed to sewing only on high-class millinery is desired in a fine shop. Circle 7-1171, N Y C.

WANTED—Competent general helper in rest home near N. Y. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N Y C

WANTED—General maid, preferably colored; must be good cook; two children in family; state wages expected; Plainville, Mass. Box L-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

PLYMOUTH, Mass., 29 Samoset St.—Would like to share my home with lady of middle age. Mrs. Rosina Davies.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W. N. 3384.
MRS AMBER C DOW

HOUSES FOR SALE

ROCKPORT, MASS.—Eight-room house situated in the town; convenient to sea. Write Box N-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
CLIFF ROAD
BEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION
For sale or rent, Colonial house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage. Apply CHARLES A. HOYLE, 35 Newbury St., Boston. Ken. 6574.

LARGE single, Boston suburbs, suitable for rest home, attractive grounds, priced low. Box L-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or phone Laf. 7260.

HOUSES TO LET

NEWTON CENTER, MASS.—6-room single, select neighborhood, near trains; oil heat, garage. Call owner, Needham 1888.

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., 911 Comm Ave.—Modern home, 2 baths, oil heat, elec. ref. 2-car garage, nr. Christian Science church; open.

WELLESLEY HILLS
Retired school teacher wishes to rent his comfortable home (best residential section). Furnished or unfurnished, or will sell at a sacrifice price. Phone Owner, Geo. W. Emerson. Tel. Wellesley (Mass.) 1563.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co. [illegible] W. 1st Court

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment, local and interstate moving by van. NORRIS R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 164 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT [illegible]

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST Points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES. EMPIRE FREIGHT CO. 93 Huntington Ave. Ken. [illegible] Boston

OFFICES WANTED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Practitioner would like part time in Christian Science practitioner's office in St. Petersburg, Fla. MRS. EMMA M. GEOGER, Room 1004, 183 Main St., East.

PIANOS FOR SALE

KNABE reproducing baby grand piano, original price $2600, sell for $300. RAPAPORT, 50 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Su. 7-[illegible]

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF
Painting Contractor, Artists' Materials, Paints
103 Charles St., Boston Laf. 4300

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY E. DUMPER, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6796 or Center Newton 2074.

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 0081 2377

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
ORDINANCES OF 1937—CHAPTER 4
CONCERNING
AUTO CAMPS AND TRAILERS

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:

Section 1. No land within the limits of the City of Boston shall be used for auto camps, so-called, or for the parking or stopping place of any automobiles or trailers, so-called, while in use for living quarters, unless such land is licensed for the purpose by the health commissioner subject to such regulations as said commissioner shall deem necessary for the preservation of the public health and the avoidance of nuisances. The health commissioner is hereby authorized, if other authority is required than is contained in chapter 111 of the General Laws, to make the regulations and grant the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and to charge such fee as he may determine for any such license.

Section 2. The owner, occupant, tenant or lessee who permits any land over which he has permanent or temporary control to be used in violation of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense, and it shall be deemed a separate offense for each day that such violation is permitted to continue after notice thereof is given to such person in control. In City Council August 9, 1937. Passed. Approved by the Mayor August 25, 1937. A true copy. Attest:

W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

REAL ESTATE

MANCHESTER, MASS.
FOR SALE
Below Present Day Values
We offer conveniently situated estate in a fine environment with an area of about 9 acres.
Will be divided if desired.
1—Mansion house, stable-garage and other buildings, about 7 acres. Price $20,000.
2—Guest cottage and about 2 acres. Price $10,000.
Full commission paid to co-operating brokers.
MEREDITH & GREW
Incorporated
40 Central St., Boston, Mass. HUB 6772
122 Bridge St., Manchester, Mass. MAN 692

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
855 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre
Cen. New. 5253

FOR SALE or summer lease, with option to buy: New Hampshire property, 75 miles from Boston, 25 from Concord; colonial house with pillared portico; fully modernized; four baths, additional lavatories; steam heated; screened porches; extended views to White Mountains; exceptional community; also a four-room cottage; both houses furnished; 200 acres wooded and cleared; represents investment of considerably more than $40,000; owner will consider offer; property may be seen. Address Box L-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

FLORIDA ESTATE—Lake front estate on main highway at Fern Park. Nine rooms beautifully furnished; separate servants' quarters. $20,000, terms. For particulars, write NOBLE SMITH, Realtor, Orlando.

FIREPROOF garage to let or sell in Maine; suitable for any line of business. For particulars call Brookline, Mass., LONgwood 5837, or write W. W. MITCHELL, 36 Elm Street, Brunswick, Maine.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1753 Columbia Rd.—Attractive bedroom, next bath, private family; near church, reasonable. CO 5807-J.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ELDERLY lady wishes room and board, attention if necessary; first floor or elevator; near bus. Write Box S-40, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 105 Mountfort Street—Front room, $4.50 and $5; parking space. COM. 8591. Cont. hot water.

BOSTON, 51 St. Stephen St.—3 outside furnished rooms; Gainsborough St., other rooms; tourists accommodated. Com. 8953.

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave., near Gloucester St.—Large, attractive front room, fireplace. Circle 8240.

BOSTON—Completely furnished sunny 3-room suite, linens, washing machine, electrical appliances; extra room available; free parking; refs. required. 84 Gainsboro St., Suite 1. COM. 5513.

BOSTON, Marlboro St.—Unusually pleasant, outside rooms; single or double; well furnished; near subway and bus lines. COM. 9725.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON, 11 Marlboro Street—Attractive large room, private bath, fireplace; use of Kelvinator; elevator. Ken. 9124, MRS. LINCOLN.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., The Grenoble—Single, double, suite; elevator. Near The Mother Church and Fenway. Manton Com. 9273.

BOSTON, 103 Hemenway St., S. 11—Attractive sunny room for business woman in private apartment, elevator. Apply Supt., COM. 1583.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—You will be pleased with a large double or single room in my home located between Longwood Station and Beacon Street; may be seen by appointment only; must have references. Asp. 8063.

N. Y. C., Fordham—Desirable studio, kitchen, also nice single room adjoining; attractive view, daily service, all transportation. Fordham 5-1555.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1824 New Hampshire Ave. N. W.—Large front room, double or twin beds; next to shower. No. 9343.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—At Highland Station. Attractive room with kitchen privileges in private home for business woman; references exchanged. Phone Parkway 0898-J between 9-10 a. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE and secretarial school graduate, four years' diversified experience with textile concern; typing college manuscripts a hobby; 27 years old, single. Box L-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as companion, Christian Scientist preferred; good references. Write Box N-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-housekeeper, lady desires position as companion with housekeeping duties in or near Boston; good cook, no heavy work; references. Call Cha 2071, Box N-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STUDIOS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE office and studio space in modern building opposite Symphony Hall; $15 per month and upward. LEO HIRSH, 250 Huntington Ave., Boston, Ken. 0106.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$35; booklet. VAN-HORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGING Correct diction, speaking, private class. ROBERT MALONE. Students broadcasting commercial programs. 1106 Carnegie. Col. 5-9739 Choral Society.

CLARA MABEL HUTCHINSON, Teacher of Singing—Italian bel canto; correct breathing, technique and interpretation. 105 Mountfort St., Back Bay. Tel. COM. 8881.

EXPERT tutor available for children; special attention to remedial English. Write Box G-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 60 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED

MOTHER and daughter, 11, would like older woman to locate and share apartment in Newton, Mass. Write Box P-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

FURNITURE, rugs, furnishings purchased. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C. RHinelander 4-9111.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's, 8th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Card Sensation! Bigger profits selling leading $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everyday, Religious boxes. Experience unnecessary. Combination Offer. Good profits. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-31, Mass.

Christmas Cards, 100% profit selling extraordinary 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Stationery, Personals 50 for $1, Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request samples. Terry Studios, 302 Westfield, Mass.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 103, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON
Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms, for three months' period or longer; $43-$75; Transient Rates somewhat higher. Adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24a Clearway Street

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOUR THOUSAND ACRE first class cattle ranch, fully equipped. Seven hundred and fifty acres irrigated never failing decreed water right, plenty of feed for wintering and summering stock. Hereford cattle. Good buildings. One mile from state highway, near town with public grade and high schools and two main railroad lines. Price one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. For sale by owner,
JOHN INABNIT
Drummond, Montana

COUNTRY BOARD

WILDAPPLES (Bradford, Vt.) — Open until November for those loving northern Autumns; seeking rest, seclusion, delicious food, good books, lovely walks, drives, golf, fires. Box 66.

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD
A spacious, quaint, Cape Cod home with adjacent cottages and cabins, sunny paths through the pines, on large estate with private beach; enjoyable companionship, friendly firesides; moderate rates; transportation to Christian Science services. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

MAIL us your Kodak rolls; developed and Velox printed, 25c; reprints, 3c ea.; 5x7 enlargements, 10c; 8x10, 25c. HOUGHTON, 114 Green Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

JACKSON, MISS.—The Maples, 819 W. Pearl, 1 block south of U. S. 80—Quiet, restful rooms with hot and cold running water; meals optional; free garage, tourists welcome. Tel. 1976.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick! Sell Double Value Christmas Cards, Master Creations Personal Cards, Stationery, 7 different assortments, retail 60c up. Make liberal commissions. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

STRUCTURAL-Civil Engineer, B.S. degree, license; 6 years charge of design, 5 years superintendence, 3 years teaching, state university; industrial, commercial buildings, bridges, municipal works; want permanent, responsible position with architect, consultant, contractor or municipality, America or British Isles. Box B-90, 1011 Title Guaranty Bldg., Milwaukee, Wisc.

EDUCATOR available for public or private school administration or college teaching starting September, 1937. Ph.D., Columbia, 1936; A.M., California 1925; A.B., Washington, 1920. Specialties: school administration; public relations, extra-curricular activities, adult education, 12 years' experience as principal and superintendent in responsible public school positions. Excellent credentials. ERNEST E. OERTEL, 502 Story Place, Alhambra, Calif.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCORMACK BROS.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

Family Service Laundry
"Your Clothes Washed in Individual Nets—No Marks on Your Linens"
Phone 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22nd St. So.

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

SEALS PIANO CO.
Exclusive Dealers
STEINWAY—KIMBALL
Phone 7-8532 1721 3rd Ave. N

"CIVIL SERVICE"
Oriental and Domestic Rugs Cleaned by the Shampoo Process
HARMLESS - THOROUGH
White Swan Laundry
RUG DEPARTMENT Phone 3-0168

CHAS. B. JAYNES ROOFING CO
Roofing — Painting — Repairing
New Furnaces and Furnace Repairing
ACMA-JAYNES AWNING CO.
1721 AVE A SO PHONE 3-7231

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON·INC
JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
·SINCE 1879

B. L. P.
Paint and Varnish
MOBILE PAINT & MFG. CO.
53 Dauphin St. Belmont 105

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

INTERSTATE OIL COMPANY
Blue Bird Gasoline, Quaker State Motor Oils, Kelly Springfield Tires.
[illegible] N. COURT STREET

"J C" Cafe
Where Cleanliness Is a Habit
Appreciate your patronage.
132 Lee Street Cedar 5834

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

Shop at Sears and Save
"HONOR-BILT" FURNITURE
COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
ALLSTATE TIRES
Use Sears' Easy Payment Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032, Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

clothing
furnishings
shoes
hats
MULLIN'S
6th and Market Wilmington
Everything Men and Boys Wear

We carry the NEW BOOKS reviewed and advertised in this newspaper.
BUTLER'S INC.
Books and Stationery
415 Market Street Phone 7395
Wilmington, Del.

HYLANDER'S
111 W. NINTH STREET
WILMINGTON'S NEWEST AND SMARTEST SHOE PARLOR
Featuring
LAIRD-SCHOBER
ARNOLD-AUTHENTICS
FOOT-SAVER
RHYTHM-STEP
Prices from $6.75 to $15.00

"Everything for the Home"
STERN & CO
7th & MARKET STS
Buy on the Budget Plan

COAL - Koppers COKE
WOOD - Fuel OIL
"A Supreme Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
Dial 3-3119

Storm's Health Shoes
For Men Women and Children
FREE TREAD SHOES
by Wilbur Coon
Ninth and King Sts. Wilmington Del.

The Store You Think Of First When You Need Things
CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
605-09 MARKET STREET

Grand Laundry
DRY CLEANING
Vanderver Ave. and Lamotte St.
DIAL 7208

COLTONS
Plant and Store—115 W. 9th St.
Dry Cleaning in our plant will keep your clothes in good condition.

We Specialize in Blocking Knit Wear
"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face, also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142
8 to 4 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
Successor to
GEORGE R. GRAY
PRINTING
AND PUBLISHING
1015 15TH STREET N. W
Phone Metropolitan 4567

Storm's Health Shoes
Shoes by HEALTH SPOT
CONFORMAL
DICKERSON
For Men, Women and Children
739 15th Street, N. W.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

INSURANCE
Fidelity Bonds
All forms of, except "Life"
PANSY W. POPE
The Embassy Adams 4453

EWARTS CAFETERIA
[illegible] 13th STREET N. W.
113 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

REAL ESTATE
RENTALS—SALES
HARRY B. PITTS
1019 15th St. N. W. Phone ME. 0100

LEWIS
Jeweler
505½ 11th St. N. W.
AMERICAN MADE WATCHES
Reasonably Priced Repairing
Discarded Jewelry Bought

MRS. JACK HAYES
REAL ESTATE
Insurance
1216 Connecticut Avenue
NATIONAL 7176

COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Catsup. Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5300
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

JULIA
Millinery Studio
(Formerly with Garfinckel)
Expert Remodeling and Blocking.
Hats Made to Order
Room 806, 1317 F St., N. W. ME 5957

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CHILDREN'S SHOP
(Little Tots Toggery)
Complete New Line for all ages
School Clothing Infants' Wear
Post Office Arcade 202 Coral Way

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Atlantic White Flash Gasoline and Atlantic Motor Oils
C. B. KING, Distributor
Stations Located at:
Broadway and Atlantic Avenue
14 South Coates St. (All night)
Auditorium Blvd. and N. Oleander Ave.
Volusia Ave. and Segrave St.
709 N. Ridgewood Ave. (All night)
N. Beach St. and Taylor Ave.
522 N. Ridgewood Ave., Holly Hill

FORT LAUDERDALE

ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
Lauderdale Hotel Building
S. W. 1st Avenue Phone 41

FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN Mgr

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

Quality!
Furniture and Home Furnishings may be purchased on our Divided Payment Plan. All prices quoted are cash prices. Add one-half of one per cent per month for Divided Payments.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
Jap-A-Lac Headquarters
Glidden Paint Store
30 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-3781

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3246
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHENANDOAH GROCTERIA INC.
1000 S. W. Eighth St. Near 11th Ave.
The Best to Be Had in Foods
Prompt Delivery Service
Dial 2-3724

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
All Models on Display at
Shelley's
3015 Grand Ave., Coconut Grove
100 S. W. First Street, Miami

IVES
FLORIDA'S FIRST Certified DAIRY
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1568

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

Upholstering - Refinishing
Repairing - Cabinet Work
Flamingo Furniture Shop
"Fine Furniture Made Finer"
Geo. F. Darrow, Mgr.
Phone 4-4880 3496 Main Highway
Coconut Grove, Fla.

HINELY'S
SUNOCO SERVICE
Washing—Polishing—Waxing
Specialized Lubrication
S. W. 27th Ave. and Dixie Highway
Phone 4-9106

BAY SHORE CLEANERS
6810 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Alterations and Dressmaking
EDGEWATER 1789

Phone 3-1380 New Work
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
337 N. W. 5th St. Repairs

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

For a Delicious 35c or 50c Dinner Stop at the
Quarry Grill
Federal Highway, Ojus, Florida
12 Miles North of Miami
Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Wilbrandt Props.

Miami Real Estate
SALES RENTALS
MANAGEMENT
FRANK B. MORGAN
Phone 3-4101 811 Seybold Building

Stephens Restaurant
Open All Summer
A Good Place to Eat
38 W. Flagler Street
(Across from Courthouse)

BUILDER OF GOOD HOMES
STEWART E. CLARK
560 N. E. 77th St
Tel. Edge 2252

MODERN CLEANERS
Dry Cleaners Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5843

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Complete Car Service
[illegible] Gasoline and [illegible] Oils
[illegible] Tires
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery Charging and Road Service
Everglades Battery Co.
[illegible] N. E. Second Ave. 2-7[illegible]
One block West of First Church

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The House of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

FILER EQUIPMENT COMPANY, INC.
ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT
For Municipalities—Utilities—Industries
112 SHORELAND BUILDING Phone 3-3632

ROSE-FRANZIS
Gown Shop
Drastic Reductions on Entire Stock
Closing Out All Millinery
206 S. E. First Avenue Phone 3-2057
(In Clyde Court Building)

Tropical Beauty Salon
All branches of Beauty Culture given by
ADELINE JECK
3400 MAIN HIGHWAY, COCONUT GROVE
Phone 4-5606

John E. Withers Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave Pho. 3266

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 3-3696

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

LEE WADE
Architect
1050 Seybold Building
Phone 3-2581

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5265
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

Loyola Davis
"THE LITTLE DRESSMAKER"
Designing — Copying — Alterations
Evening Gowns a Specialty
Please Call for Appointment
Room 111, Le Roy Hotel, Collins Avenue at 33rd Street
PHONE 5-6111 MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Quality
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers
46 W. Concord nr. Orange Ave. Phone 3176

BACK TO SCHOOL CLOTHES
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

W. E. FROST
Hornac Paint was developed to resist the Ultra Violet Ray. For the best in paints insist upon A. C. Horn Company's line of paints. We sell them on a money back guarantee.
W. E. Frost 516 Clematis St. Phone 1951

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6765

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

MAAS
the haberdasher
THE STORE FOR MEN and BOYS

franklin & twiggs
TAMPA

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
801-805 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

"Shop at
Sears
and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co.
Tampa, Fla.

IN TAMPA IT'S
J. C. PENNEY CO.
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE

EAT
POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 935 5TH AVE.

WEST PALM BEACH

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in
Duart Permanent Waves
"Choice of Hollywood Stars"
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75 cents
PHONE 4622 2003 SOUTH DIXIE

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin St.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investments.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M. to 11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
125 Peachtree Street

MONITOR READERS!
It has been a pleasure to serve you and we sincerely thank you for your patronage.
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.
Three North Side Grocery Stores
818 N. Highland 1399 N. Highland
430 Moreland Ave. N. E.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Smartly Designed and Remodeled
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
TILLYE C. SILLAY
401-402 Norris Blvd. Main 8229

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY May's DRY CLEANING DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

HOUSE PAINT
SWP
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA. 5789

DO YOU KNOW?
That it is cheaper to have your Rats, Roaches, etc., exterminated by us than to keep them.
Let us explain our Methods. No Obligations. Reasonable Rates.
F. A. YORK, Distributor
ROSE EXTERMINATOR CO.
27 PEACHTREE ARCADE Wa 8343

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
LEW ADLER
Established 1906
113 Peachtree Wa 4887

Insurance and Annuities
Inquiries invited—no obligation
Charles E. Shepard
The Equitable Life Assur. Society of U. S.
2020 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg. Walnut 3793

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

For all lines of
FIRE and CASUALTY INSURANCE
Call
HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DRY CLEANING Snow's LAUNDRY DYEING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

SHOP
The Union
For All School Apparel
417 CHERRY STREET

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Collins Baking Co.
Bread and Cakes
205 Cotton Ave. Phone 4900

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and newcomers.
DIAL 3-8191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. F. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

MAINE

AUBURN

Try Walton's Dinner Rolls
from
WALTON'S BAKERY
Sold at all Grocers

BANGOR

Rines
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

Caldwell Sweet Co.
36 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

Fairmount Beauty Parlour
567 HAMMOND STREET
Best of Service by Competent Operators
HIGHEST GRADE MATERIALS USED
Large, Airy, Pleasant Rooms
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS, Manager
DIAL 3969

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3263
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

LORD BROTHERS
Grocers
RUMFORD ALL PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER
204 HAMMOND STREET DIAL 6231

LEWISTON

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 3780

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fall and School Clothes
Owen, Moore's is ready with a complete assortment of the smartest in correct Fall and School apparel for misses and women. You are invited to inspect the many interesting Fall models.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Choice Gifts for Every Occasion
Careful attention given to Watch and Jewelry Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO., Inc.
Jewelers Since 1851
863 Congress Street Portland

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

A MODERN MOUNTING
Surprisingly beautiful results may be attained by remounting stones in correctly designed settings.
SUGGESTIONS GLADLY OFFERED
Carter Bros. Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

Eberhard Faber
Fountain Pen $1.00
with name stamped in gold
6 pencils with name stamped on..29c
12 pencils with name stamped on..49c
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
474 CONGRESS STREET

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
638-634 Congress St.
569 Congress St.
Union Station
312 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewall Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046
9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

EATING
in Concord, N. H., you'll always be well pleased . . . well served at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA
Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
26 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

O-Cedar
Dry and Wet Mops
$1.25 and $1.50 values for $1.00
O-Cedar Oil — 25c and 50c
A. H. Britton & Co.
12 NORTH MAIN STREET

KICKERNICK UNDIES
STYLE . . FREEDOM . . POISE!
FOR THE COLLEGE YOUNG MISS . . AND HER MOTHER!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

LINCOLN'S
Where shops do better at 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

DOVER

Glidden & Wiggin
FUNERAL HOME
Lady Assistant
655 Central Ave. Tel. 296, Dover, N.H.

LACONIA

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in yard goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA
(Continued)

When in the LAKE REGION visit
Lougee - Robinson Co.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels and camps.
697 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3261
7 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Welcome Legionnaires
to
New Hampshire's Largest Trading Center
LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes.
Office and Factory, 685 Elm Street

New Hats New Dresses
Slam the door behind you! Set out to acquire a new AUTUMN self.
Miss Mary Cahill
Miss Lili Chartier
66 HANOVER STREET

Ye Quaker Shop
Ye Quaker Shop
Loveliest of Tioga Yarns
All Costumes Individual Measurements
Free Directions and Instructions
59 HANOVER STREET

THE MELBRY
Women's Specialty Shop
Smart Style for the Smartly Dressed
1029 ELM STREET

The New Financial Responsibility Act Became Effective September 1
Insure your Car Today
ROBERT S. PERKINS CO.
1178 ELM STREET

Mrs. Edna B. Sargent
Expert on All Beauty Work
Mr. M. E. Sargent
Expert Plumber and Supplies
446 Hall Street Phone 3726-W

Electrical Contractors
Appliances and Oil Burners
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

School Bells
will soon be ringing
We are ready with complete outfits for the Grammar School Children and College Girls.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

WORLD RADIO
NEW RCA VICTOR
for 1938
New Electric Tuning. Overseas Dial. "Sonic Arc" Magic Voice and many other new features.
1122 ELM STREET TEL. 6043
Proprietor, E. T. Carbee

WATCHES
I know I can save you money on the best makes of watches. Come in and talk it over with me.
GUY N. RUITER
922 Elm Street Phone 3400

What to Read
We will gladly help you select books you will enjoy. Many fine new ones out this month.
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
AIR CONDITIONED FOR COMFORT
Full-Course Dinners
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
153 MAIN ST. TEL. 272

Richardson & Robb Chicken and Pudd
MEATS and GROCERIES
MOORE'S MARKET
Phone 2800

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRAFALGAR 7-8200
Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
MEATS AND GROCERIES
Beardsley's First Quality Peanut Butter
James A. Eddy Sons
257 Thames Street
Tel. 109

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
316 THAMES STREET TEL. 979
Est. of W. E. Sullivan—A. O. Sullivan

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

REMINGTON WARD
PRINTING
34 CLARKE STREET
TEL. 3107

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
22 Washington Square Tel. 918
Greenhouses Tel. 26

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNERS

EXPERT FURRIERS
TAILORING
to Ladies and Gentlemen
ALTERATIONS
MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Tel. 940

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
337 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

KAY'S For Shoes
"Famous Makes from Famous Makers"
New England's largest shoe store of its kind.
HANDBAGS - HOSIERY
158-160 Thames Street

PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON *and* HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

HILL HOME INN
Ideal for a stay of a day or longer. Modern, quiet, restful; quality food at moderate prices. Delightful rooms.
LUNCHEON, TEA, DINNER
A. L. HAMILTON
PUTNEY ROAD, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER-CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE
Storage
We Sell AMOCO GAS, Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service
Service Phone 595 600 Church St.
Taxi 596

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 312
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

D. MOSES & CO.
New Sports and Dress Apparel for All Summer Occasions
Telephone 361
916 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Select MILLNER'S Cotton Frocks for Cool Summer Chic.
TELEPHONE 3040

NEWPORT NEWS

New Casuals
$16.95 to $39.75
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. at 32nd St.

Falconer's
3111 WASHINGTON AVE.
Yardley's Products
Nunnally's Candies

NORFOLK

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

ROBT. G. RAWLS Pres.-Treas. DAVID A. RAWLS Vice-Pres.
DAVID A. RAWLS, Inc.
GOWNS CHAPEAUX
WRAPS FURS
SPORTS
108-110 W. Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847 . . . A complete stock of sterling silver . . . Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK :: VIRGINIA

Thirty-three Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES *for the family*
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL,
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St. Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

T & T LAUNDRY COMPANY
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
New Arrivals and Fall Display of DRESSES, COATS and SUITS
Attend our Early Fall Sale of Fur and Cloth Coats.

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5501
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

CHEER UP
House Cleaning Time
Let us add new life, beauty and charm to every room. Send us your Rugs this week for an expert, thorough cleaning.
Elite Laundry Co.
PHONE 23-125

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

WHEELING

EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
(Air Cooled)
TWELFTH AND CHAPLINE STREET
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST : : LUNCH
DINNER

BAKER'S
1044 Main Street
Distinctive Apparel for Women, Misses and Juniors

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl"
and you will see the best of all.
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3363
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Friendly Esso *Service*
Esso
Esso
Nat'l Road at Edgewood on Route 40
D. L. Sharpenberg, *Prop.*

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIGGLY WIGGLY

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1903 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence
At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R. 2011 R. 1376

PERMANENT WAVES
Genuine Merle Steam, Eugene and Machineless
Reg. $10, for $7.50 Reg. $8.50, for $6.00
Reg. $7.50, for $5.00 Reg. $6.50, for $4.25
Regular $5.00, for $3.50
Dorine Kay Beauty Salon
221 EIGHTH AVE. WEST PHONE M2979
Phone M 9289 Res. Phone H 3329

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

Ashdown's
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27161 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Alberta Mary Michael
A. T. C. M., L. A. B.
Private and Class Instruction in Piano
11976 100 Ave. Phone 82328

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
Our Home Furnishings Departments are splendidly prepared to supply everything you need for your home.
PHONE 27141

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Edmonton City Dairy LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

THOMPSON & DYNES LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors
Beautiful Deja Frocks Exclusive with us
Walk-Rite STYLE SHOPPE
THE 10 PAY PLAN STORE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
RETURN TO QUALITY RETURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd. Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

NEW METHOD CLEANERS · · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101
Launderers *Dry Cleaners*

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone · · · 86311
Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family

Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

C. DILNUTT'S SPORT SHOP
now has a delightful range of knitted suits and silk dresses
AND
E. M. ISBISTER'S HATS
are the peak of fashion
Prices to Suit All Budgets
309 SMITH ST. 'PHONE 21922

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 PORTAGE AVE.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase means is helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

WINNIPEG (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
"THERE WAS A LITTLE GIRL WHO HAD A LITTLE CURL..."
Little girls and little curls belong together . . . If Nature was careless bring in your daughter for one of our pleasant gentle End Curl Permanents . . . $3.50.
Beauty Salon, Third Floor

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT LEAST 20%

in ROBINSON'S Famous August COAT SALE of Furred and Fur Coats 3 ways to buy!
1. Cash. 2. Layaway. 3. Club Plan.

HARPER METHOD
SCALP TREATMENT
All Kinds of BEAUTY CULTURE
MARTHA A. THOMPSON
TEL. GAR. 1949
Delta Block, 1296 KING ST. E. (Upstairs)

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Baker 3535—A driver will call

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
51-53 KING STREET EAST
P. L. CAHAGAN, Mgr. Tel. BAKER 2780

In HAMILTON *IT'S*
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, Mgr.
Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
Garfield 2570 46 Kenilworth N.

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252 after 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. G. Powell GROCER
290 Elgin Street 2209

Murphy-Gamble Limited
Ottawa's Smart Store
Fine Irish Linens

Geo. E. Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices.
Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1175

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1340

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

CUMMING
The Clothier
SUMMER STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 1533
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2323

LONDON (Continued)

SUPERTEST
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

Smallman & Ingsam Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Well-Cooked Meals in Our Up-to-Date CAFETERIA

For Fine Stationery Office Equipment School Supplies
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
London (2 Shops) St. Thomas 1

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Rideau 6934-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa Limited Q 500

HARVEY H. HYDE
BLUE RIBBON MEAT MARKETS
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. 831 BANK ST.
Sherwood 97 C. 488, 489, 490

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Kenwood 5608 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

DRESSMAKING
Specializing in Evening Wear
Suits—Coats—Dresses for all occasions
EDNA POTTER
4 ST. CLAIR W., Room 3 MO. 6255

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938 HYland 5915

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 2307 TORONTO Ly. 7794
28% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk From 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

J. E. WAINWRIGHT
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Estimates on new buildings, construction, alterations, or repairs
1480 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

W. J. MERRILL
Dominion Hardware
Furnace Repairs and Tinsmithing
Beach Ave. and Kingston Road. Gr. 4055

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing.
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
80 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7008

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Cool . . .
AIR CONDITIONED BY CARRIER
Delightful . .
evening dinners which make this restaurant one of the most
Attractive . . .
IN TORONTO RESTAURANT
Star Bldg. King St. W.
TORONTO
Other—Adelaide W. near Yonge
Branches—Yonge St. near Queen

A Summer Service
Right to your cottage door we go this summer bringing a complete Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service in the area within 80 miles of Toronto.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked.
Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)
Your Patronage Is Solicited

DOAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. Ly. 1967

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

WINDSOR

Buy and Save in
SMITH'S SEPTEMBER SALE OF NEW COATS
- New Styles, New Colors
- Budget Terms if Desired

The C. H. SMITH Company Limited

McKillops' Scotch Bakery
1442 Wyandotte St. E
569 Ouellette Ave.
WINDSOR, ONT.
Dial 4-3033 *We Deliver*

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 5611 T. A. M. F. M. Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The New Felts by STETSON
. . . reflect the casual chic that is Paris-inspired for Fall '37 and so typical of these famous felts for women.
5.95 to 12.50
THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

Dechaux
FULL CHARGE LAUNDRY CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS UPHOLSTERERS FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

SHOP AT
FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE
Featuring—
ELIZABETH ARDEN
ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY
FRENCH PERFUMES
ELMHURST ICE CREAM
Harry J. Gold
TELEPHONE PL. 2635

SOAD FUEL OIL * DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION loaf.

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Ask for price list Tel. LANcaster 9932
1218 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

JOHN F. RUSSELL
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs a Specialty
2206 St. Luke St. Tel. Wilbank 9550

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 DRUMMOND STREET
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

Order Your FUR COAT
at summer prices. Restyling and Repairing. Terms arranged.
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
Manufacturing Furriers
Lancaster 7929 1193 Phillips Square

BUTTERNUT LODGE
STE. ROSE BOULEVARD
WEST STE. ROSE, QUE.
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Recommended by Auto Clubs
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nourse Phone: Proprietors St. Eustache 609-12

charlotte gowns
New York Dresses Exclusively
Priced From $11.75 to $29.50
1353 Greene Ave., near Sherbrooke
Westmount Fl. 7773

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

Montreal's Own Store Since 1843
HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 94 YEARS
We have much to interest you in fine British and European Imports and other lines peculiar to the Dominion such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

FOODLAND LIMITED
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
One Store Only Bread and Lith
Free Delivery Tel. 6641

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 8551 731 BROADWAY

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St. West

STEPHENSON'S LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes

150 2nd Ave N Phone 4558

FRANK DUNN
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
Men's Made-to-Measure Suits
154 SECOND AVE. N.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Successful school in well-known mountain resort (French-speaking Switzerland); owner having to leave the country will consider every reasonable offer. Box G-60, The Christian Science Monitor, 16 rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland.

LINGERIE

PARIS VICINITY — Madame LEPAUX, 18 route de Croissy, Le-Pecq (S. & O.). Lingerie ready made and to order; moderate prices. Visits clients homes. Tel. St. Germain 466.

POST WANTED

HEADWAITER, Swiss, 30 years, speaking German, French English, with experience abroad, requires post for one year; good references. Write P. D., Chalet Edelweiss, Leissigen, Thunersee, Bern, Switz.

TEACHERS

ENGLISH LESSONS
Special business courses; translations. Mrs VOLLMER, Waldstätterhof, Lucerne, Switz.

Europe

FRANCE

PARIS

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
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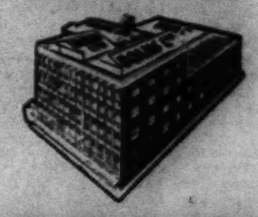

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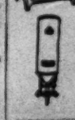

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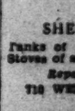

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Life of Emile Zola' Offers Paul Muni in a New Role

Between Two Women (MGM)—Triangle against a hospital background about a doctor who loves a poor nurse more than his rich wife. Treatment does not transcend hackneyed story and surroundings. Franchot Tone, Maureen O'Sullivan, Virginia Bruce.—Adults.

Blonde Trouble (Paramount)—Harmless and mildly pleasant comedy about a song writer from Schenectady who triumphs on Broadway. Most of the satire from the original by Ring Lardner and George S. Kaufman has been deleted. The producers have gone the authors of the stage play one better by crowning their hero's success with a Hollywood contract of $500 a week. Johnny Downes, Eleanor Whitney, Lynne Overman, El Brendel.—Young people and adults.

Confession (Warner Bros.)—When Warner films are good, they are very, very good; when they are bad, they are like "Confession." An opera singer kills the man who broke up her home to protect her daughter from him. Kay Francis, Basil Rathbone, Ian Hunter, Jane Bryan.—Adults.

Firefly (MGM)—Costumed musical romance of spies and intrigue in Spain at the time of Napoleon. The spectacular sort of thing at which Hollywood shines. Photography is skillful and Director Robert Z. Leonard's imaginative touches give distinction. Jeanette MacDonald, Allan Jones, Warren William, Billy Gilbert.—Family.

Hot Water (20th-Fox) — If there were some kind of prize for film companies who produce well-sustained series, one of the few winners would be 20th-Fox for its "Jones Family" epics. (See also Charlie Chan.) This is the sixth Jones adventure and there appears to be no let-down. Pop Jones becomes a mayoralty candidate, his young son calls the incumbent a grafter (in print) and his elder son is framed on a drunken driving charge. The Joneses emerge victorious, of course, unsinged if not entirely unscalded. Jed Prouty, Shirley Deane, Spring Byington.—Family.

It's All Yours (Columbia)—Americanized Francis Lederer, despite his churlishness, wins Madeleine Carroll from fortune-hunting Mischa Auer, despite his docility. A surprisingly bright and entertaining romantic comedy, directed with wit by Elliott Nugent.—Young people and adults.

King Solomon's Mines (Gaumont British)—Yelling savages, fantastic hidden treasure, witch doctors, a lost prince and a cannibal king are among the hokum ingredients which have gone into this transcription of Sir H. Rider Haggard's story. Fortunately, the acting is good, the scenery magnificent and Paul Robeson's singing a real treat. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Roland Young, John Loder, Anna Lee.—Young people and adults.

The Life of Emile Zola (Warner Bros.)—Another ambitious film biography in the Warner Brothers tradition. Follows the French author from obscurity prior to the writing of "Nana" to prosperity and fame, reaching its climax in his championship of Dreyfus. Perhaps a little lengthy, this is, nevertheless, a definitely superior film. Paul Muni's meticulous portrayal of the title role will probably win him new honors. Joseph Schildkraut, Donald Crisp, Vladimir Sokoloff, William Dieterle directed. —Young people and adults.

Make a Wish (RKO)—Sol Lesser's child prodigy and one of Hollywood's favorite crooning youngsters, Bobby Breen, in a romance which ranges from a boys' camp in Maine to a producer's office on Broadway. Bobby serves as the innocent promoter of a romance between his mother (Marion Claire) and a composer (Basil Rathbone). There is plenty of singing, both solo and chorus, but the appeal is limited to those who enjoy movie children in general and Bobby Breen in particular. Ralph Forbes, Henry Armetta, Donald Meek, Leon Errol.—Family.

The Last Night (Amkino)—An absorbing Russian film recounting the events of the October, 1917, uprising in Moscow as they affected two families, one rich, one poor. The story is for the most part honest drama, the photography is superb and the acting always demands attention. This is one of the best and most objective of Russian films. I. R. Peltser, M. G. Yarotskaya, N. I. Dorokhin, N. N. Rybnikov, T. K. Okunevskaya. —Young people and adults.

Souls at Sea (Paramount)—A violently dramatic sea incident of the mid-nineteenth century has been so cushioned with romance and sub-plots that its bite is toothless. Flashback at the trial of a seaman shows the events leading up to climax in which he decided who should be rescued and who cast overboard from an overladen lifeboat after a fire at sea. Photography is outstanding and the disaster scene is executed with graphic detail. Gary Cooper, George Raft, Frances Dee, Olympe Bradna, Henry Wilcoxon, Joseph Schildkraut, Harry Carey.—Young people and adults.

Topper (MGM)—A curious collection of nonsense and trick photography. It is funny to see doors opening, pens writing and automobiles traveling the road without aid of human hands—but funny only for a while. Roland Young, as always, is a far more resourceful and witty source of humor. So that they may "rest" in peace, a pair of "ghosts" liberate a banker from his bossy wife (strictly according to Hollywood Hoyle). Cary Grant, Constance Bennett, Billie Burke, Alan Mowbray.—Adults.

Way Out West (MGM)—Laurel and Hardy try to find the heiress to a gold mine. The humor is rough and not always very funny. This pair should have kept on making short features. They do not elongate well.—Adults.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "A Day at the Races," "Slim," "Riding on Air," "The Prince and the Pauper."

Young people and adults: "This Is My Affair,' "A Star Is Born," "Romeo and Juliet," "Seventh Heaven," "Love Is News," "Make Way for Tomorrow," "Café Metropole," "The Emperor's Candlesticks."

Adults only: "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Parnell."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

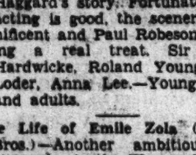
Cryptogram

Prosperity no longer seems just around the corner. In fact, there's another evidence of it mentioned in today's cryptogram:

XYY ZA BCDEB AG HIAB-HJICZK: ALLNHXELK AG ZOJ AZOJI OXPG AG ZOJ ZQA-LXI DXIXDJ.

Moving the Coins

Here we have nine coins placed in three horizontal rows. Try moving just two of these coins to such positions that there will be 10 rows, each containing three coins. The rows may be horizontal, vertical, or diagonal. The one requirement is that they must be straight rows:



Letter Changing

Following the usual rules—that is changing only one letter at a time, and making no transpositions—try changing BILL to PAID in four moves.

What Is the Smallest Number?

What is the smallest number of persons among whom the following relationships may exist?: Father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, cousin, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt.

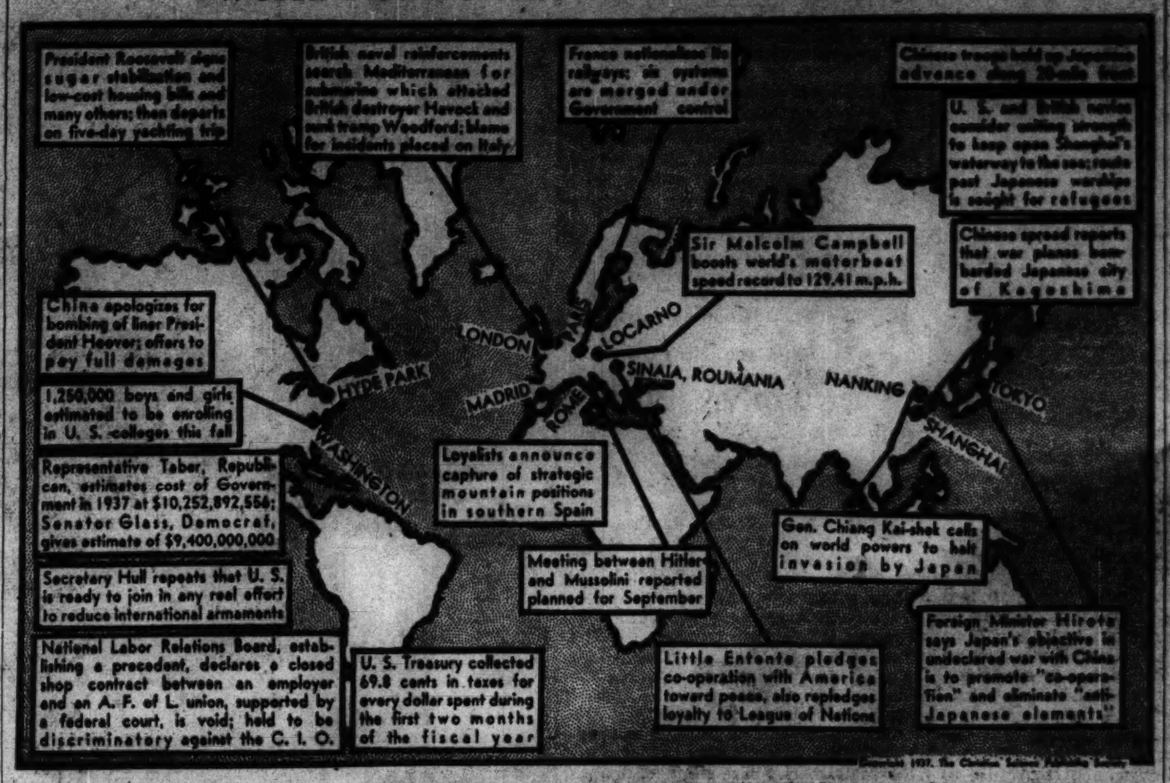
Commercial Raw Products

Can you indentify each of the commercial raw vegetable products listed below as indicated by the example checked?

1	cereal	hemp	
2	sugar	peppermint	
3	fruit	corn	f
4	nut	chicle	
5	drying oil	cinnamon	
6	fiber	date	
7	dyestuff	beet	
8	essential oil	cashew	
9	spice	linseed	
10	gum	logwood	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


President Roosevelt signs sugar stabilization and low-cost housing bills and many others; then departs on five-day yachting trip
British naval reinforcements search Mediterranean for submarine which attacked British destroyer Havock and sank tramp Woodford; blame for incidents placed on Italy
France nationalizes its railways; six systems are merged under Government control
Chinese troops hold up Japanese advance along 20-mile front
U. S. and British navies consider uniting strength to keep open Shanghai's waterway to the sea; route past Japanese warships is sought for refugees
Sir Malcolm Campbell boosts world's motorboat speed record to 129.41 m.p.h.
Chinese spread reports that war planes bombarded Japanese city of Kagoshima
China apologizes for bombing of liner President Hoover; offers to pay full damages
1,250,000 boys and girls estimated to be enrolling in U. S. colleges this fall
Representative Taber, Republican, estimates cost of Government in 1937 at $10,252,892,556; Senator Glass, Democrat, gives estimate of $9,400,000,000
Secretary Hull repeats that U. S. is ready to join in any real effort to reduce international armaments
National Labor Relations Board, establishing a precedent, declares a closed shop contract between an employer and an A. F. of L. union, supported by a federal court, is void; held to be discriminatory against the C. I. O.
U. S. Treasury collected 69.8 cents in taxes for every dollar spent during the first two months of the fiscal year
Loyalists announce capture of strategic mountain positions in southern Spain
Meeting between Hitler and Mussolini reported planned for September
Gen. Chiang Kai-shek calls on world powers to halt invasion by Japan
Little Entente pledges co-operation with America toward peace, also repledges loyalty to League of Nations
Foreign Minister Hirota says Japan's objective in undeclared war with China is to promote "co-operation" and eliminate "anti-Japanese elements"
LONDON
PARIS
LOCARNO
HYDE PARK
MADRID
ROME
SINAIA, ROUMANIA
NANKING
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
WASHINGTON

Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

'Lots Worse Things'

She was young, and pretty, and Western. Not that it matters about the last-named item, since East is West and West is East, when it comes to the girly girl, pretty, wise, or otherwise. She was not exactly intellectual, but she had her intellectual standards. These standards were typified mostly by an autograph album, in which she collected "sentiments."

One summer when she was East she met the then dean of American letters, William Dean Howells. Impressed by the conversational powers of the gentleman, she requested his autograph and "a sentiment."

Smilingly, Howells complied, and wrote "a very witty verse for a very pretty girl."

She read the "sentiment" with delight. "Oh, Mr. Howells!" she exclaimed, girl-girlishly. "Oh, how lovely! Is it original?"

Mr. Howells smiled benignly, and said, "Oh, yes."

"You don't say!" cried the sweet thing. "Well, I should think you would write something for the newspapers and magazines. I've seen lots worse things than this in print!"

Quotation for Today

IN CHARACTER, in manners, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.—LONGFELLOW.

In Lighter Vein

Why Don't They?

Make paper underwear for summer that can be thrown away after one wearing?

Place shelves under restaurant tables to hold women's gloves and pocketbooks?

Make a double picture frame, so that when you grow tired of seeing one picture on the wall, you can turn the frame around and expose a different one?

Make a spiked platter from which a roast or a ham cannot slip while it is being carved?

—American Magazine

Tsk! Tsk!

"But, my dear—I haven't said a word!"

"No, but you've been listening in a most aggravating manner, and I won't stand it!"

—London Evening News

Just Moving

A Scotsman was stripping the wallpaper from the walls of his house when a friend called to see him.

"Weel, Donald," said the latter, "are ye goin' to have a new paper?"

"Na, na," replied Donald. "Ah'm movin'."—London Daily Herald.

Crawling

"This dry weather's slowing up the vegetables."

"It certainly is; my scarlet runners are barely creeping."

—London Evening News

Apt

I have met scores of churchmen who made as much noise as if they were really big guns.—Letter in a Provincial Paper.

And what were they—merely minor canons?—Montreal Star.

"You may take the eggs off now, Madge; the three minutes are up."—Humorist

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carlton, Ore.

Love for his fellow-men was written in the acts of an elderly Oregon merchant this summer when the doors of his pioneer store were closed.

For years the man had been an example of success in his chosen field. His store was a by-word among the city and country residents. Through times when merchants were fearful and were letting help go, this man kept all his clerks, and provided generous bonuses.

However, a new highway, a revamping of a city, and new buildings switched the old trading area to a new location and away from the store.

Because the store was isolated, it began to lose patronage. Early in the spring the owner knew he would be forced to end 40 years of service as a merchant.

A month before closing his doors, however, unknown to his clerks and managers, he went around to every store in the city of 25,000 and confidentially explained his position, and then solicited a place for this man or that woman.

The remarkable thing is that he had placed every one of more than 40 men and women in positions with salaries that each could afford to take, before he let his doors be closed.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alterative—*Awl'-ter-ay-tiv* (*a* as in haul, *e* as in melee, *a* long as in pay, *i* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

This word is derived from the Latin *alterare*, "to make otherwise," from *alter*, "other." In a general sense, the noun "alterative" may be applied to anything which changes something (makes it otherwise), but without destruction of the identity of the thing altered. Its specific application is to a remedy or treatment which induces a change and restores normal functions.

"Alterative" may also be used as an adjective, in the sense of "causing an alteration" or, specifically, "changing a morbid state into one of health"—as, "the alterative effect of Truth."

Awry—*A-ri'* (*a* as in sofa, *i* long). Means "turned aside from the right or true course; distorted."

Bahaism—*Bal'-a-dan* (first and third *a*'s short, second as in sofa).

Bowed (Luke 13:11)—Rhymes with *loud*, not with *load*.

Brethren—End it *-ren*, not *-ern*.

Celestial—Three syllables, *se-les'-chal*.

Cognize—*Kog'-nize* (*o* short, *i* long).

The Latin *cognoscere*, "to know," lies back of our word. Therefore, to cognize something is to perceive it understandingly. When we have taken something into the understanding, we are cognizant of it—we know it.

Cope—*Kope*.

This word when used in constructions such as "to cope with a situation," comes to us through the Old French *cop*, "a blow, stroke" (compare modern French *coup*, from the Latin *colphus* and the Greek *kolphus*, "a blow.") If we cope with something, we combat it on something more than even terms, or with a measure of success.

Cursed (Jer. 17:5)—Here a participial adjective, and pronounced *kur'-sed*.

Dementia—The latest Webster's still records a preference for the four-syllable *de-men'-shih-a* (first *e* as in debate, second *e* and the *i* short, *a* as in sofa).

The Latin *dementia*, "madness," represented a self-explanatory combination of *de*, "away from," and *mens*, "mind." Of course, where all is blind, there can be no dementia.

Economy—*E* (not *eh*)*-kon'-o-mih*.

When we employ this word in an expression such as "the economy of being," we use it in its fullest and most comprehensive significance. It is derived from a combination of the Greek *oikos*, "a house," and a derivitive of *nemein*, "to manage or make a law"; but our word has acquired a much broader application than to mere household management. True, we do think of economy as frugality, the judicious expenditure of money; but we also consider it the orderly arrangement, disposition, or administration of any system, whether it be connected with a home, a city, a state, or a nation.

The system of rules and regulations by which anything is managed, and the structural tenet on which religions base their beliefs in creation and redemption, likewise come under the heading of "economy."

Enjoin—*En-join'*.

The Latin *injungere* (root also of "injunction") is the source of our "enjoin," the Latin word originally meaning "to fasten on," but developing the meaning of "to fasten or lay on a charge." We use our word in the sense of "to command, order, bid; to admonish or direct with authority; to forbid, prohibit."

Gihon—*Gi'-hon* (long *i*, short *o*).

The name represents the Hebrew form *Gichown*, "stream," from *gouch*, a primitive root meaning "to issue, to labor, to bring forth."

Hast asked (I Kings 3:11-12)—Unless this recurring phrase is enunciated with care, it is likely to reach the listener as *hastast!* To make simple what may at first seem to be a difficult task, the reader might well dispose of the first word before attempting the second—that is let the tip of the tongue drop with the *t* sound. Of course, after the first use of the phrase, it should not receive stress—this would lead to monotony. And, naturally, "hast" has less relative importance than "asked."

Note that the *a* in the first word is short; in the second it is intermediate as in path, command, branch, etc.

Heath (Jer. 17:6)—Presumably a form of juniper.

Intangible—*In-tan'-jih-bl* (first two vowels short, third clipped-short).

The Latin roots *in*, "not," and *tangere*, "to touch," lie back of our word, which we use in the sense of "incapable of being touched; not cognized by the sense of touch." "Impalpable" is commonly cited as a synonym, but it means "cannot be felt when touched"; whereas "intangible" is applied to that which cannot be touched or grasped (materially).

Merodach-baladan — Preferably *Me-ro'-dak* (*e* as in debate, *o* long, *a* short) *bal'-a-dan* (first and third *a*'s short, second as in sofa).

Ossification — *Os-ih-fih-kay'-shun* (*o* short, first *i* clipped-short, second *i* short, *a* long, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

When certain parts of the body seem to ossify (Latin *os*, "bone"), they harden into bone or a bonelike structure. And the formation, or the state or process of being converted into bone, is called "ossification."

Question, Answer—To be read unless the citation notes otherwise.

Stimulus—*Stim'-u-lus* (*i* short, first *u* as in unite, second as in circus).

The Latin *stimulus* is usually translated "goad"; but figuratively it was applied to anything that animated or urged on. Therefore we use our word to designate a spur to performance; it incites heart, mind, or hand to carry on with increased vigor; it urges one to more vigorous exertion or to more productive thinking.

Although commonly regarded as synonymous with "stimulant," "stimulus" is the more general term; while "stimulant" is ordinarily used to denote something designed to increase organic action—usually producing only temporary excitement.

Stupefy—*Stu'-pe-fi* (*u* and *i* long, *e* as in debate).

The Latin *stupere*, "to be amazed or stupid" and *facere*, "to make," lie back of our word, which we use in the sense of "to blunt the ability to perceive or understand; to confound, stun, make stupid."

Substance — The last syllable shoud be pronounced with care lest the *a* be sounded short as in tan; and certainly the syllable must not suggest *stunts!* The *a* is clipped-short as in loyal, distant, myriad.

The Latin roots *sub*, "under," and *stare*, "to stand," impart to our word the thought of "underlying." The substance of a thing, then, is its underlying reality—"that which underlies all outward manifestations" (Webster's).

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Recording Names in Minutes

Question: In recording the names of members present, does the secretary include her name? Or is it sufficient that her signature is at the close of the minutes?

Answer: If the meeting is that of a board or executive committee, the members present should be named; and this would include the secretary if that officer is a member of the board. Sometimes it is the custom to state that all members are present except (naming the absentees)— which is permissible if there is no objection.

If the meeting is of the membership of a club or church or other organization, the minutes do not, as a rule, record the names present. The fact of the presence of the chairman or president and clerk may be mentioned, but is not a necessity, their presence being assumed unless the contrary is stated. If either the chairman or clerk is absent the name of the one filling the office should be stated in the minutes.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*End of Voyage*

By LE PELLEY

TOSS ME THE LINE...
THERE SHE IS, TUBBY...
I'VE GOT SOMEONE ELSE'S DUFFLE BAG
DO YOU WISH ME TO BRING THIS EQUIPMENT ASHORE ??
MAKE FAST UP THERE !
HERE IS YOURS TUBBY — YOU MUST HAVE MINE !!
THE LITTLE DINGHY OF THE "NANCY" MAKES ITS LAST TRIP AND DEPOSITS EVERYONE AND THE BAGGAGE ON THE WHARF
THE VOYAGE ENDED, FACES TURN TOWARD WILLOWVILLE
I DON'T KNOW WHY IT IS — BUT I'M GLAD TO BE ON MY WAY BACK TO WILLOWVILLE —— EVEN IF I DO HAVE TO GO TO SCHOOL ..
OH YES — I AM RATHER ANXIOUS TO SEE MY MOTHER, TOO

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Bosun Is No Landlubber*

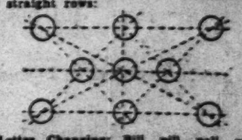
By THE HAGERS

THE NANCY JANE HAD SPRUNG A LEAK.
TO PATCH HER UP WOULD TAKE A WEEK,
SO THE BOSUN I-BROUGHT HOME WITH ME.
HE'D LIVED FOR YEARS UPON THE SEA.
WHEN I WENT IN TO SAY GOODNIGHT,
I FOUND HIM BLOWING OUT THE LIGHT.
A HAMMOCK HE HAD HUNG MEANWHILE.
"YOU SEE, MATE, I SLEEP SAILOR STYLE!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Add to signs of prosperity; Occupancy of the other half of the two-car garage.

Moving the Coins: Move the 2nd and 4th on the top row and place as shown in sketch below, which also indicates the 10 straight rows:



Letter Changing: Bill, pill, pail, paid.

What Is the Smallest Number?: Four. A married man, his married sister, the daughter of one, and the son of the other.

Commercial Raw Products: Cereal—corn; sugar—beet; fruit—date; nut—cashew; drying oil—linseed; fiber—hemp; dyestuff—logwood; essential oil—peppermint; spice—cinnamon; gum—chicle.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

State University

MAYBE you have spent part of the summer in a university town of the middle western United States and have felt the sudden hush that falls when, with the coming of dog days, summer school closes and the community catches its breath before the beginning of the fall semester.

Schoolteachers improving their academic standing, regular students making up lost work or seeking to shorten their years in college, foreign students and workers from other campuses; all the variegated horde that recently filled classrooms, boarding houses and dormitories, have crowded into trains, buses or automobiles, and departed.

"They've gone home to their families—and the families can have 'em," landladies murmur, heaving sighs of relief and luxuriating in the silence, unbroken now for a little while by the shrilling of the telephone in the hallway, the laughter and chatter of girls, the crash as some boy's bed slats, loosened by his mates, shatter the watches of the night.

Let the rooms stand, gathering dust. Let them never fill again, the house mothers cry, pushing the thought of autumn leaves and the tang of "football weather" far from them. New paper and paint? In a little while they will think of that, and have the desk blotters replaced. In the meantime, they are resting.

The chimes of the carillon have ceased to ring out their weekly concert. The clatter of typewriters is stilled in the town. There is a slump in the local milkshake market, and the campus candy shop is taking advantage of the lull to install a new, chromium-trimmed counter. The shoe-shine parlors are empty at midday; beauty operators are taking their vacations; taxicabs cruise disconsolately. Even the faculty members have gone away, to lake or mountain or seashore, leaving only ambitious young Ph. D. candidates or research workers, and an attenuated staff of librarians, to carry on.

But they are gathering forces for the return—all those youngsters in middle western cities and villages and farm communities. Already the youthful hitchhiker may be seen, his suitcase gaudy with labels flaunting mystic letters: M or I or K, O or W; symbols indicating that his sophistication is not so great as he would have us believe, although, to be sure, sophistication is not now the magic word it was a college generation or two ago.

The modern student, we are told, is a disillusioned echo of what we were before the World War set the decks to heaving under our feet. He is less turbulent than his immediate predecessors and less credulous than we older ones, and he knows what he wants. One need not be entirely convinced of this. Recently a sixteen-year-old freshman declared that the most important thing the future could hold for him was security. An earlier generation had such school day catchwords as beauty, romance, service, idealism, power, adventure; but security was not among them.

Perhaps, then, the college student of today is cast in a more sober mold than we were—well, perhaps. But this same sixteen-year-old was given a chance to try out for his school paper, and promptly flung himself heart and mind into the work, quite neglecting the solid commercial course he had planned, although he must know that whatever life presents to the average newspaper man, conventional security has small part in it. Possibly he was mistaken in his analysis of his desires, or it may be that he prefers to carry his security about within himself rather than to have it invested in land and gear.

A housemother, fanning herself with her apron, says rather tartly, "I've seen them come and go for twenty years, and there's little to choose amongst them." But the season is advancing; her rooms are beginning to echo cavernously and last night's frost lit a flame in the maples and left a hint of football in the air. "Aye, but I'll be glad enough to see them come back. Giddy or no, they're fine young folk," she adds, turning her attention to paint and wall paper.

London's "Eiffel Tower"

THE "Eiffel Tower" has been on the market and is now off again—not the great structure in Paris, but the little Bohemian restaurant in London, where for thirty years celebrities in every walk of life have come to dine, and to offer their congratulations afterwards to Herr Rudolf Stulik, the proprietor.

Alas, high taxes and rates forced Herr Stulik to close his shutters. The restaurant and all its effects were put up for sale; and he, himself, faced with quiet courage the ruin of his career, with no more apparent support than the sympathy of his friends, not the least among whom were many of his former clients. Then, at the eleventh hour, twenty minutes before the bidding was due to commence, it was announced that the auction would not take place. His friends had done more than sympathize: they had bought the restaurant, and as a token of their esteem and gratitude, had reinstated Herr Stulik in possession.

So once again the old "Adams" house in Percy street, with its magnificent ceiling, and its walls decorated with drawings by Augustus John and Orpen, will be filled with guests. It is pleasant to think that they will be able, as Royalty itself did in the past, not only to dine—but afterwards to congratulate Herr Stulik.

History or Hallucination?

EVEN H. G. Wellsian fantasy runs into stiff competition from fact as weird reports of submarine attacks on shipping beat out their staccato surprise marks over news wires. A scenario for a Karloff is in the making, with all its Hollywoodisms ready written, not by the fanciful script artists, but by the hand of history.

Add to the attacks on two British ships, with consequent reinforcement of Britain's Mediterranean fleet plus the calling of a conference, an attack on a Russian ship and a flareup of opinion in Russia the outcome of which no one yet can see.

The Soviet press has not hesitated to state its belief that the underwater monster is of Italian origin. Other nations will not have the same emotional reasons to jump to such a conclusion. Italy is to be invited to a conference at Geneva—though not under League of Nations auspices—along with Britain, France and Germany, where submarine depredations are to be discussed. World opinion can well afford to wait and see what Italy's response to the invitation is to be before nurturing suspicions as to the villain of so phantasmal an episode.

Russia has not been invited, but the Russian charges make it actually awkward for the Italian Government to refuse to participate. Even the probability that illegal intervention in Spain will be forced into the discussion need hardly deter Italy from joining the meeting. For with the fall of Loyalist Santander—on which Il Duce congratulated General Franco and expressed pride that Italian troops had helped the Insurgents—the usefulness of intervention to Italy or any other totalitarian state appears to have been exploited to the full.

But what will the conference discover? The nature of the case stimulates the imagination rather than the reason. A phantom submarine, nationality unknown, commits acts of piracy but without intention to rob, and disappears into the sea with the elusiveness of a Flying Dutchman. Only Mr. Wells' "Man Who Could Work Miracles" would know the answer. One hopes it is not that genial fellow who, gone berserk with disillusionment at the way governments behave, is now expending his irritation by making things really hard for them.

Dodging the Dogcatcher

GAMBLING promoters at New York greyhound tracks once more have wiggled through a loophole in the state betting law. Anyone familiar with the history of race track betting in New York—where gambling has been illegal under the State Constitution—can easily explain the confusion of law which prompted dismissal of an indictment against the Nassau Kennel Club.

Under Section 986 of the Penal Law, betting or bookmaking is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment. The Legislature subsequently amended this law, making exceptions where another penalty is prescribed by law. The other "penalty" provides in effect that the promoter is subject to civil suit for recovery of any money a person may have bet. This tailor-made law was intended to protect the betting monopoly of horse racing interests.

But what fitted the horses, fitted the hounds. Dog racing quickly took advantage of the diluted law. And legal efforts to stop dog racing at the Nassau track—where the sale of pari-mutuel tickets is avoided by the simple subterfuge of "selling options" on any of the entries—have been quashed. The court rightly makes no distinction between betting on horses and on dogs.

One might naturally suppose that the law would have been carefully worded to exclude greyhound operators from any claim to immunity under the statute. There was method in this ambiguity. It is doubtful whether legislative sponsors of the toothless law could have openly discriminated against dog racing without inviting trouble.

Horsemen know that most of the arguments against dog racing apply to horse racing as well. Horse racing interests have never dared to go the limit in opposing their chief competitor for the public's dollars. They know that if the Legislature were to air greyhound racing, it would be obliged to air horse race betting, too. That is why the horsemen's opposition to dog racing has confined itself to innunendo and legal ambiguity. Neither form of gambling thrives in a strong light.

GEOLOGISTS have improved their methods sufficiently that in drilling untested or "wildcat" areas for petroleum their proportion of hits was raised from 7 per cent in 1935 to 11 per cent in 1936. But perhaps a simpler way for the susceptible buyer of wildcat oil company stocks to remember this statistic is that the proportion of misses still is 89 out of 100.

JUDGE JEREMIAH T. MAHONEY and two of his running mates in the race for nomination for Mayor of New York were shaken up when the platform from which they were speaking the other night collapsed. Usually a political platform is designed to stand up at least until the election is over.

Progressive Mexico

Book News of the Day

THOSE who sincerely seek to discover and appreciate convincing evidences of Mexico's emergence from the twilight of centuries of misrule, of confused and almost hopeless groping through the swales and miasmic swamps of superstition and subjugation to ignorant heresies cunningly and craftily imposed, find the gratifying proof in the development of a new and virile national consciousness. The manifestations of this are not merely incidental or in any sense accidental. They are the still imperfect products of education nationally directed and subsidized, and of a new-born realization that Mexico, by generous endowment, is, at least potentially, self-sufficient.

* * *

A writer who confesses to New England ancestry, but who, in avoidance, disclaims possession of any appreciable regional prejudices, assuming the existence of these, has given us in MEXICO'S PROGRESS DEMANDS ITS PRICE, by Louis H. Warner (Boston: Chapman & Grimes. $2.50) a complete record of his adventures and observations below the Rio Grande. Mr. Warner is convinced that the new day in Mexico is dawning. He supplies an abundance of plausible testimony to support his conclusion. Indeed much of the proof is convincing.

But the measure of political and religious liberty which has been realized has been gained, as we are reminded, at tremendous cost and after centuries of sacrifice, servitude and futile protest. Liberty, even in her more generous moods, seems always to demand some or all of these. It is in proportion to the ability or willingness of those who seek its benefactions to discover and follow the right path in their quest that the desired goal is sought quickly, or that it is recognized and appreciated when found.

* * *

Readers will reserve to themselves the privilege of agreeing or disagreeing with Mr. Warner in his temperate observation that the influence of the form of religious worship brought to Mexico by the Spanish invaders and prescribed officially as the religion of the native Indians has, on the whole, been salutary and elevating. This, it may be, is upon the theory, wisely or unwisely based, that any religious faith is preferable to blank disbelief.

But it should be remembered, if known, or realized in any case, that the faith of the invaders has not greatly impressed or affected the older and more primitive tribes. Among the native people of the less advanced Mexican areas the mystics and medicine men count their followers by scores and hundreds. So it is that Mexico still pays the price, but not yet in full. Its liberties are not to be realized until it has advanced somewhat further toward understanding. F. L. P.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Purge Political

By Frank L. Perrin

IF SIGNIFICANT straws in the wind can be regarded as reliable indicators of political currents and cross-currents, it may be discovered that the purging process circumstantially threatened by President Roosevelt some weeks ago has begun. The parting of the ways along which conservative Democratic and New Deal compatriots have marched in reasonable accord since 1932 was made apparent when Democrats in Congress repudiated the Roosevelt court revision plan. Reprisals were inevitable. No Field Marshal zealous of his power and prestige could abide or endure such open insubordination. It was with clear consciences, for the most part, that the courageous dissenters returned to their homes when Congress recessed, but with them went the persistent fear of the wrath of the New Deal high command.

But even then they had no intimation of the depth and bitterness of the wrath aroused against them. They felt that they were entitled to the acclaim of the voters of their states and districts, many of whom had urged and advised them to stand to the end in opposition to the New Deal's court plan. It was from the rear as they turned toward home that the bomb was to be exploded. None knew the size or power of this bomb. Surely none could have imagined that it might be designed, not merely to prevent the re-election of the dissenters, but to wreck absolutely and to sink without trace, the Democratic Party as a political entity.

* * *

But now come the first indistinct premonitory rumblings which, it is more than circumstantially indicated, give warning of the purging process which has been prepared. In informed circles in Washington there is more than speculative credence being given to the widely heralded report that President Roosevelt has scotched all rumors that he would stand for a third-term election by nominating, as his choice as his own successor one not a member of the Democratic Party, but a New Deal champion and proselyte, Senator Robert M. La Follette, long a Republican-Progressive, but now, through the establishment of the second La Follette dynasty in Wisconsin, a Progressive, pure and simple.

It may be that the none too definitely authenticated proposal or announcement quite logically presenting this long-range view attributed to the President is just another of those ingeniously devised trial balloons occasionally launched with the tacit consent of those in high political positions to test out the sentiment of the public. But there are quite convincing indications that this pretentious device has been sent on an important and auspicious errand. If the President is reassured, as he insists he believes, that popular sentiment supports his continuing desire to reform the Supreme Court and thereby dictate its judgments and procedure, and that a majority of those who supported him in the 1936 elections still desire to see his New Deal program congealed into laws, it is not unreasonable to assume that he is ready now, really for the first time, to publicly announce his desertion of the Democratic Party and his espousal of a new national party. This would naturally unite, under a name to be bestowed in due course, the Progressive, or La Follette bloc, including the Norris faction, the Labor groups, possibly including the discordant Farmer-Labor faction, and, more important still, the attached and unattached radicals whose parent groups have found no place upon the official ballot.

* * *

There comes, logically enough, the counter proposal that Mr. Roosevelt's choice, instead of Senator La Follette, will be Mr. Justice Hugo Black of Alabama, recently elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court. The intimation is that Justice Black would, because of his preferment and his present high position, reunite and reconcile all discontented southern Democrats of the Garner school. This he might do, at least measurably. But the voting strength which a candidate of the La Follette-New Deal hybrid party would necessarily depend upon does not lie in the South. It is in the factory centers, the mining districts and the sea coast and lake ports where the followers of John L. Lewis and his C. I. O. hold the balance of power in their wards and districts.

No observer who has watched the political skies and clouds during recent months can feel any assurance that the next presidential campaign will be waged according to familiar rules. I am convinced that President Roosevelt has reached the point in his economic and political adventures where he is ready to leave what he regards as the remnant of the Democratic Party in the laps of those who have defended it against his attacks. If this is the case we may discover that the process of purging so defiantly threatened has actually begun.

Let's Hope It's Only a Temporary Affair

HMM! SHE LOOKS EXACTLY LIKE A FIRST COUSIN OF MY SHOOT-HAWLEY TARIFF THAT HE SAID SUCH AWFUL THINGS ABOUT!
G.O.P.
SUGAR QUOTA TARIFF

A First-Timer Looks at London

MY FIRST real visit to London occurred ten years ago and I remember it more vividly than any subsequent visit, for it proved things to me about this city. I was full of high resolve to be "different," to forswear all the usual sights and see nothing at all that American tourists ordinarily see. Yet on my first day I galloped into the British Museum, the Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, lunched at the Cheshire Cheese on "rumpsteak, lark, kidney and oyster pie," then visited St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. Aside from that I did nothing touristical except to dine in Soho. London is like that to visitors. Its own people can pass the Abbey, for instance, a thousand times and never be drawn inside. Visitors, especially, those from the New World, cannot allow a decent interval to elapse before visiting the poet's corner.

In the shadow of the British Museum I installed myself in a little place that bore the extraordinary name of Hotel Frisco. The Golden Gate was opened and in I walked. The street, the least bit shabby genteel, like near-by Doughty Street, where Dickens lived when he wrote Oliver Twist, attains an architectural dullness, impossible anywhere save in London, and that is as it should be, for this city, the richest in the world in variety of associations, can well afford to be dull architecturally, gastronomically and in various other ways. Lesser cities might worry about it but London worries not a bit and has no need to.

From Bloomsbury I sallied forth on a score of expeditions, generally with a book or two about London under my arm or in my pocket. I studied these books at first furtively, then boldly and unashamed. It seems almost a crime to walk about London without a book unless one has a Macaulayan memory and can hold any quantity of information in one's head, ready for a quick summons.

What a misfortune, for example, to walk past a dwelling bearing the inconspicuous number fifty and never know that this is the very house where Robert Browning made his attack on the heart of frail Miss Barrett of Wimpole Street; to pass the dismal shaving saloon at Four York Street and never know that here De Quincy wrote his "Confessions"; to pass the forbidding establishment of the Constitution Club and never know that in a house on this site "rare Ben Jonson" wrote "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes"; to gaze into the windows of a haberdasher's shop at Thirty-seven Cheapside and never know that from this point the half mythical John Gilpin started on his ride. The list is endless. One cannot get over London. I have a compact little guide of two hundred and twenty pages packed solid with what, for lack of space, is scarcely more than a tantalizing list of associated names and buildings in the city, yet even this omits many.

Londoners, as a whole, the rank and file of them, must necessarily become hardened, and even, on the surface, indifferent to such associations. The men are busy earning a living for the family, like men anywhere. The bus or train or labyrinthine underground brings them to work from their homes in Hampstead or Clapham or dreary old Hackney. The same conveyance takes them home in the evening and they have not devoted thirty seconds, or one second, to thoughts of Thackeray or Goldsmith or Charles Lamb. The women have perhaps done a little shopping at Selfridge's but they have not been smitten with curiosity to locate the house near Selfridge's where Chesterfield treated Sam Johnson like an office boy. The older boys and girls of the family, who are working now, have snatched a lunch at one of the A. B. C. chain stores or at one of the sumptuous but amazingly cheap "Corner Houses," and have checked up the cricket matches or bought some trifle at Woolworth's threepence and sixpence store, but have cared not a farthing about the site of the Mermaid Tavern. This is all perfectly normal and natural. London's great associations seem primarily for the delectation of the visitor. Londoners can hunt them up "any time," which means never.

Altogether there are no more fascinating pages in the Book of London than these old City Companies or guilds, which still elect the Lord Mayor, the sheriffs and the chamberlain. In no other city could such a relic of medievalism survive, but London is London. Many of its prosperous business men still wear top hats as they go about the downtown streets. The bank messengers *all* wear top hats. I am inclined to think that I shall never be able to Londonize myself so that such things fall to catch my eye. Even though the first fine edge of discovery may have worn off, I am still at heart a first-timer. SYDNEY A. CLARK

The Wide Horizon

Sabotaged by Speed?

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

IT BECOMES increasingly apparent, as the weeks pass, that the present crisis in Soviet Russia is not so much political as industrial. Official newspapers are gradually revealing that industrial workers, dissatisfied with living and working conditions, are conducting a passive strike, comparable to a similar movement among peasants in 1931-33.

The Government officially attributes this movement to "wreckers" of every description, making it appear that industrial disorders were deliberately prepared by enemies of the present ruling group. It would not be possible to admit that industrial workers are in conflict with a state which calls itself a dictatorship of the working class.

However, it is indirectly admitted that such a conflict exists, and is due to the Government's determination to speed up industrial production, to increase labor productivity and reduce labor costs. The "norms" of labor have been increased twice in the past year, which means that workers must labor more intensively to obtain the same amount of wages.

* * *

At the same time, distribution of wage funds have been altered by the so-called Stakanoff movement. Under this movement, the most efficient and energetic workers receive comparatively high wages, while those who fail to achieve the new "norms" remain close to the subsistence level. The Government's motive is understandable; it can never hope to equal the industrial level of more advanced countries unless labor productivity is sharply increased. The average Soviet workman, according to official figures, still produces much less than average workers in advanced industrial countries.

But Soviet workers, unaccustomed to work intensively, resist speeding-up. Thousands of them leave advanced industries, where the speed is greater. Labor turnover is officially reported to be "unprecedented." Out of 35,000 workers at the Gorky automobile plant, 17,000 have resigned in eighteen months. Those who resigned from the great Red Triangle rubber plant at Leningrad this summer included 860 who had worked there for more than five years.

Resignations and "absentees" in coal mines have disrupted production; in the first half of 1937 coal production fell 8.5 million tons below the "plan." Production fell off sharply in almost all major industries. The Government continues to blame "wreckers" and to arrest executives, but admits at the same time that labor turnover is mounting.

Compelled to work more intensively, industrial workers insist upon taking many days off without notice, so that industries are constantly undermanned. Accidents in mines and factories admittedly have increased; these are officially attributed to "wreckers," but are more probably due to "speed-up." Conditions are described as worst in the Don coal basin, where the Stakanoff movement originated. Production here was 6,000,000 tons below the plan in the first half of 1937.

* * *

It seems apparent that a silent struggle is going on between industrial workers and the Government. The latter is determined to increase production and reduce labor costs; while many workers passively but stubbornly resist. Labor unions, which are merely a government department in Soviet Russia, naturally side with the Government, not with "backward" workers.

The outcome is likely to be the same as it was in peasant villages in 1931-33. The Government drove through its policy, with considerable ruthlessness, but made compromises with the peasants. They were conceded the right to cultivate individual plots while working simultaneously for wages on communal land. Peasants are now comparatively satisfied.

Some such compromise will probably be worked out for industry. The Government will intensify its efforts to provide satisfactory living conditions, devoting an increased share of the national income to this purpose. The new labor "norms," which apparently were advanced too rapidly, will probably be unostentatiously reduced.

The industrial crisis, like the peasant crisis, seems likely to disappear as silently as it arose. There will never be any intimation of a conflict between government and workers. Meanwhile, as in previous crises, scapegoats will conceal the actual nature of the crisis. In this instance, the scapegoats are labeled "Trotskyists."

Mirror of World Opinion

Motorist's Prayer

"A CHRISTIAN motorist's prayer" in the following terms is published in the August issue of Lower Bebington Parish Church Magazine, written by the rector, the Rev. H. E. Boultbee:

"Give me a steady hand and watchful eye that no man may be hurt when I pass by. Thou gavest life. I pray no act of mine may take or mar that gift of Thine. Shelter those, dear Lord, who bear me company, from evils of fire and all calamity. Teach me to use my car for others' need, nor miss through love of speed the beauties of Thy world, that thus I may with joy and courtesy go on my way."—*Liverpool Daily Post.*